The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, Miami.

International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 32,067 13/86 ** PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1986 ESTABLISHED 1887

JORDAN DISTRIBUTING AGENCY

Austria 10 Sch. | Belgium 40 Fls. | Bahrain 0.650 Din | Canada C$ 1.50 | Cyprus C£ 0.70 | Denmark 9.00 D.Kr. | Egypt 175 P. | Finland 7.50 F.M. | France 6.50 F. | Germany 2.60 D.M. | Great Britain 50 P. | Greece 100 Dr. | Iran 115 Rials | Ireland 80 P. | Italy 1,500 Lire | Jordan 450 Fils | Kenya Shs. 20.00 | Kuwait 500 Fils | Lebanon 81.50 | Libya 1.Din. 0.35 | Luxembourg 40 L.Fr. | Madeira 130 Esc. | Malta 35 Cents | Morocco 6.50 Dh. | Netherlands 2.90 Fl. | Nigeria 170 K. | Norway 7.50 N.Kr. | Oman 0.700 Rials | Portugal 110 Esc. | Qatar 6.50 Rials | Rep. of Ireland 70 P. | Saudi Arabia 6.00 R. | Spain 125 Ptas. | Sweden 7.50 S.Kr. | Switzerland 2.20 S.Fr. | Tunisia 0.550 Din | Turkey T.£ 700.00 | U.A.E. 6.50 Dirh | U.S. Mil. [Eur.] 50.85 | Yugoslavia 340 D.

U.S. Ends Exercise Off Libyan Coast

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. naval exercises in the Gulf of Sidra that led to a missile exchange with Libya ended Thursday, President Ronald Reagan announced.

"The exercise is over," Mr. Reagan said as he stepped from his air force plane in New Orleans for a Republican fund-raising luncheon.

Pentagon officials said Thursday that the three-carrier battle group would remain nearby in the central Mediterranean Sea for several days.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger said of the exercise: "It was in every way a successful operation."

He said the U.S. Navy's 6th Fleet had behaved in a "restrained, appropriate" manner.

Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, disclosed that U.S. planes had to overcome an "intense electronic environment" to conduct their missions.

He said the Libyans had made extensive use of electronic jamming gear in an attempt to foil U.S. radar and weapon systems.

Admiral Crowe said that a decision by Libya's leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, not to commit any of his military forces against the fleet after the first day of combat had led us to revise our opinion of Mr. Qadhafi's rationality."

WP

Admiral William J. Crowe

"Once we made it clear that we were determined to stay there and demonstrate our rights, he withdrew his forces and I consider that a very *rational* act," Admiral Crowe said.

Military officials, who spoke on condition that they not be identified, said the U.S. ships inside the gulf had moved north, crossing back over the "line of death" declared by Colonel Qadhafi.

Colonel Qadhafi claims the gulf, a large section of the Mediterranean that cuts into the central Libyan coastline, as Libya's territorial waters. That contention is dismissed by the United States and most other nations, which recognize only a 12-mile (19.3-kilometer) limit from shore.

Mr. Weinberger said elements of the fleet had been south of the line declared by Colonel Qadhafi for 75 hours straight, with carrier-based planes flying 188 sorties over the gulf.

U.S. officials said that no additional exercises or flight operations were being contemplated. Washington had initially indicated maneuvers might last until April 1.

Mr. Reagan, meanwhile, told Congress, "If Libyan attacks do not cease, we will continue to take the measures necessary in the exercise of our right of self-defense to protect our forces."

The statement came in a letter to congressional leaders that aides said was designed to carry out Mr. Reagan's policy of informing Congress consistent with the War Powers Act without triggering the provision of the act requiring him to *report when U.S. troops were in* hostilities abroad.

The act requires a president to notify Congress within 48 hours after troops are put into a situation in which they are likely to become involved in conflict. The letter was

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 8)

Boeing Wins Big Jet Order

Singapore Group To Buy 20 747s For $3.3 Billion

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Singapore Airlines announced Thursday that it was ordering 20 advanced long-range Boeing B-747-400 aircraft worth $3.3 billion.

Senior executives of the airline and Boeing Co. of the United States described the transaction as the largest dollar-value order ever made for a single aircraft type and possibly the biggest order in civil aviation history.

Industry analysts said the decision by the Singapore line to enlarge and modernize its fleet in such dramatic fashion was calculated to take full advantage of anticipated growth in passenger and freight traffic in the Asia-Pacific region, which will surpass Europe as the world's main source of traffic by 1992.

The order indicates that the area is optimistic about the economic future of Southeast Asia despite the recent recession caused by, among other things, the plunge in commodity prices and the fall in the dollar.

The analysts said it also appeared to give Boeing a head start over rival companies, including Europe's Airbus Industrie, in the race to capture a lion's share of the market for long-range passenger jets.

[A Boeing spokesman said the planes would give the Singapore airline the capacity to fly nonstop from Asia to Europe. At present, he said, nonstop flights on routes such as London-Singapore are possible only from Europe to Asia because of prevailing winds, The Associated Press reported from Seattle.]

At a press conference and signing ceremony, J.Y Pillay, the airline's chairman, said acquisition of the B-747-400s beginning in early 1989 would enable the airline to meet demand for nonstop flights on its long-distance routes between Singapore and London and other European cities, Singapore and Honolulu, Hong Kong and San Francisco, and Taipei and Los Angeles.

Mr. Pillay said the airline had placed a firm order for 14 B-747-400s to be delivered by mid-1993, with options for another six.

Frank A. Shrontz, Boeing's president, who flew to Singapore from

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 2)

Reuters

Israeli Planes Bomb Suspected Guerrilla Bases in Lebanon

A Palestinian militiaman surveying damage near a house that was wrecked during an Israeli air raid Thursday on two Palestinian settlements near Sidon. Police said at least 10 persons were killed and 22 were wounded in the raids at the suspected guerrilla bases. The attacks came hours after a rocket fired from southern Lebanon fell into a school yard in Israel. Page 4.

Honduras Orders Pullback

Move Is Reported To Let Sandinists Return Home

By James LeMoyne
New York Times Service

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — The government of Honduras has ordered Nicaraguan rebels to return to their bases and to remain there in what appears to be an effort to permit Sandinist forces to return to Nicaragua, a well-informed source here with access to current intelligence reports said Thursday.

On Thursday morning, U.S. Army helicopters finished flying a Honduran battalion to the area of reported fighting between Nicaraguan rebels and Nicaraguan army units that are said to have attacked *rebel bases inside Honduras* starting last Sunday, according to an U.S. Embassy spokesman.

A well-placed source said that fighting had dropped off markedly in the border area of Olancho and El Paraiso provinces in eastern Honduras, where the fighting took place. The source said that only Honduran Army units would be allowed to secure the border, in what appears to be an effort to avoid further clashes between the rebels and Nicaraguan units.

On Wednesday night, a spokesman for the largest rebel group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Front, said in Tegucigalpa that rebel forces operating in the area had surrounded hundreds of soldiers of the Popular Sandinist Army. He said the rebels, who are known as "contras," could foil any attempt by the Nicaraguan army to break the encirclement and retreat across the border.

A well-placed source who has been briefing journalists on the fighting, in a shift from earlier statements, said that he may have originally overestimated the size of the Nicaraguan force that is reported to have attacked the rebel bases.

The source said the attacking force was still the largest ever to cross the border, but that rather than involving 1,500 men, it may have been "something more than 800" troops. Honduran sources have said that 800 to 900 Nicaraguans attacked rebel bases.

Publicity given by U.S. officials to the reported attack has been a deep embarrassment to Honduran officials. The Honduran government does not acknowledge that the rebels are based in Honduras, and as late as Monday evening, Honduran government spokesmen publicly denied that a Nicaraguan incursion had occurred.

Because of Honduran sensitivities, it has been impossible so far for reporters to travel to the scene of the fighting in order to independently confirm official accounts of the reported incursion. The Honduran Army has blocked all roads to the border area.

The only confirmation of the reported fighting other than from U.S. officials and other official sources has come from a few peasant refugees whose accounts have been published in the Honduran press.

The U.S. and other official sources have not been able to provide photographs or other evidence to back up their accounts, although one source said the rebels have pictures of *the battleground* that would be made available by Friday.

One source said the Nicaraguan dead, which he estimated Wednes-

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Sikh Shrine Is Attacked By Militants

Reuters

AMRITSAR, India — Sikh militants set fire Thursday to the office of moderates inside the holiest Sikh shrine, the Golden Temple.

A police spokesman said that security forces fired shots in the air to disperse about 100 Sikh students who set ablaze a record office of Punjab's ruling party, the Akali Dal, on the fringe of Amritsar's Golden Temple complex. The Akali Dal represents moderate Sikhs.

The students, members of the All India Sikh Students Federation, smashed furniture and portraits of Akali Dal leaders before setting fire to a heap of papers.

Troops were deployed around the temple after the attack, the police said.

The attack came hours after Arjun Singh Mastana, a local Communist leader and a former state member of parliament, was shot to death with his police bodyguard by four gunmen who attacked his village home about 25 miles (40 kilometers) from Amritsar.

The killings brought this month's toll in Punjab to 67 dead and more than 100 wounded — the highest since about 1,000 people died in June 1984 when troops stormed the Golden Temple.

At least 12 persons were killed when the police opened fire Wednesday on 2,500 militants who attacked the state's chief minister, Surjit Singh Barnala, at an open-air meeting. Earlier reports had put the figure at nine dead.

Mr. Barnala said later that he had ordered an all-out crackdown on the extremists, who are fighting for a separate Sikh nation.

"The police now have a free hand," said Mr. Barnala, who had come under increasing criticism for failing to control the violence. "We have no other way out. The extrem-

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

Global Balance: Reagan Sees Gain for U.S.

By Leslie H. Gelb
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan believes he has succeeded in bringing about a more favorable Soviet-American balance of power, thus enabling him to act with greater freedom and decisiveness around the world, according to administration officials.

NEWS ANALYSIS

ON PAGE 4

- **The conflict** has embarrassed moderate Arabs, who dare not be seen siding openly with the United States.
- **Any Libyan reprisals** for the raids probably would be directed at U.S. targets overseas, experts said.
- **Diplomats** are pondering the whereabouts of Soviet advisers in Libya.
- **Colonel Qadhafi** has been trying to increase his influence in Sudan.

To these officials, the new balance and assertiveness are reflected in events in the Gulf of Sidra and on the Honduras-Nicaragua border. But, they are quick to add, this does not mean these events are tied together by any new grand strategy.

The naval operation against Libya was planned months ago to *make a point about Libyan involvement* with terrorism and freedom of navigation on the high seas, officials said.

The emergency arms aid to Honduras was the product of opportunity presented by the Nicaraguan operation across the Honduran border, although the officials said it, too, allowed the administration to make a point about helping anti-Communist insurgents.

High-ranking officials maintained that the administration was in a position to make these points because there was not much the Soviet Union could do or was willing to do about it.

To these officials, Mr. Reagan can afford to be more assertive because the United States is relatively stronger overall and the Soviet Union relatively weaker overall than five or eight years ago.

Taken together, the actions toward Libya and Nicaragua, and such efforts as stepped-up covert aid to Afghan rebels, frame a new U.S. stance in the world that seems to be emerging as a consistent feature of the Reagan presidency.

This assertiveness grew directly from Mr. Reagan's criticisms of President Jimmy Carter in his 1980 *campaign.*

But as administration officials acknowledge, Mr. Reagan's actions evolve more from an attitude of confidence about having the Soviets on the run than from a strategy.

"It is not a national strategy, in part because Congress does not agree with it, particularly in Central America," said a Pentagon official. "Without that, it is hard to have follow-through."

A State Department official said: "It is more inclination and philosophy than strategy. It is not thought through."

Even to a number of officials who applauded the actions, they represented more raw demonstrations of power than invitations to diplomacy and negotiations. In both cases, administration officials made clear their conviction that there was not much to negotiate with Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, or the Sandinists.

None of the officials interviewed argued that Colonel Qadhafi was likely to curtail his terrorist activities because Americans trounced his forces in the Gulf of Sidra. If there is any consensus in the administration, it appears to be that he is more likely to increase these activities.

None of those interviewed held that the Sandinist government was now likely to be cowed into conces-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Competing Americans, French Cite AIDS Advances

By Philip M. Boffey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Competing scientists from the United States and France contended independently Wednesday that each group had discovered new viruses related to the disease AIDS.

An American team, headed by Dr. Max Essex, at the Harvard School of Public Health, announced the identification of a new virus found in three healthy West Africans that was related to both the AIDS virus and to a virus found in monkeys. It did not appear to cause any perceptible human disease, the team said.

Shortly before the American announcement, a French team headed by Dr. Luc Montagnier, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, announced that it had found a new virus that was related to both the monkey virus and the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome in humans.

The French team said it had found its virus in two West Africans who were already suffering from AIDS and said it was clearly associated with the disease.

The French and American announcements left unclear whether the two teams were talking about the same virus. Indeed, the assertions made by the two teams appeared to have widely different implications for efforts to bring the AIDS epidemic under control.

If the Harvard virus turns out not to cause AIDS even though it is strikingly similar to the AIDS virus, many experts say, it could have profound implications for understanding what makes the AIDS virus so lethal. Moreover, they feel it could be of great assistance in devising a vaccine.

Beyond that, its similarity to the monkey virus is believed to strengthen the theory that AIDS originated in African green monkeys.

Many scientists have focused on primates in the search for the origin of AIDS. Dr. Essex has said previously that if the African green monkey is linked to the disease in humans it will probably be found to have been transmitted when humans ate monkey meat or were bitten by them.

The separate announcements were the latest round in a vigorous competition between French and American scientists in the pursuit of AIDS discoveries.

Both countries have said they were the first in identifying the virus that is thought to cause AIDS and in developing a test to detect its presence in humans.

The Pasteur Institute has sued the U.S. government seeking recognition of its work and a share in patent royalties from AIDS tests sold in the United States.

Wednesday's announcements gave the appearance of a renewed race for recognition. Spokesmen for Harvard and the Pasteur Institute disclosed their separate findings within hours of each other. It was believed that researchers in each camp had begun to learn of what the others were up to and were rushing to be first.

Dr. Robert C. Gallo, an AIDS researcher at the National Cancer Institute in the United States, complained that the French team said nothing about its new virus at recent scientific meetings until making its announcement Wednesday to the press and at a small meeting in Portugal.

Dr. Essex's group, on the other hand, had been talking about its work for months and was scheduled to present its findings soon in a paper in Science, a research journal, he said. A spokesman for Science said a new paper by Dr. Montagnier's group was also being reviewed but no decision had been made on whether to publish it.

Dr. Gallo called it "unorthodox at best" for the French "to come

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Camera Press

Dr. Luc Montagnier

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

INSIDE

GENERAL NEWS

- **Ferdinand E. Marcos** acquired property through a wealthy industrialist, documents show. Page 2.
- **Patrick J. Buchanan** speaks out as the firm voice of conservatism on the White House staff. Page 3.
- **War rather than drought** is now thought to be a main cause of hunger in Africa. Page 5.
- **A newspaper** accused police of ambushing two black protesters who were killed in South Africa. Page 5.

WEEKEND

- **Wolfgang Petersen's** latest films are international hits, but he resists Hollywood's call. Mary Blume reports. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

- **The U.S. merchandise** trade deficit narrowed nearly $4 billion in February to the lowest level since October. Page 11.
- **Japan's economic** expansion has come to a halt, according to figures released by an economic monitoring group. Page 11.

Regan Wants Volcker To Remain at the Fed

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, said Wednesday that the Reagan administration wanted the Federal Reserve chairman, Paul A. Volcker, to stay in his job through the end of his four-year term in August 1987. He also raised the possibility that Mr. Volcker might be asked to serve a third term.

In what appeared to be an effort to calm fears that there was serious discord in the nation's central bank or wide policy disagreements between the Fed and the White House, Mr. Regan said that the views of Mr. Volcker and President Ronald Reagan on basic monetary issues "are not that far off."

Unless Mr. Volcker "is unhappy or in ill health, or gets an offer he can't refuse," Mr. Regan said, "I see no reason why he should step aside. And from the point of view of his own future, I think he has to be the one to make a lot of these decisions himself."

When the time comes to think about a new chairman, in about June 1987, Mr. Regan said, the administration would have to talk to Mr. Volcker "about what does he want to do, etc., etc. I don't rule anything out. I would never commit to anything, particularly in the economic and monetary fields, 15 months in advance."

He said it was unlikely that Beryl W. Sprinkel, the chairman of the president's Council of Economic Advisors, would replace Preston Martin, the Fed's vice chairman, who resigned last week. The resignation is effective next month.

Mr. Sprinkel is a longtime critic of Mr. Volcker.

Mr. Regan insisted that recent turmoil at the Fed had been "blown out of proportion," and was not "cataclysmic." In a rare and embarrassing situation last month, Mr. Volcker lost a 4-3 vote on the critical issue of reducing interest rates. He previously had dominated the board. Then Mr. Martin resigned.

"I don't think it was a palace revolt or anything of that nature," Mr. Regan said. The majority was "of the opinion that the time had come, that the economy was not nearly as strong as a lot had expect-

NYT

Paul A. Volcker

ed for the first quarter, and it needed a boost through lower short-term rates," he said.

Mr. Regan acknowledged that "the chairman was probably worried about the effect on the dollar and wanted to orchestrate it" with other nations. But, he added, Mr. Volcker's opponents "backed off, gave him time to do it, he was able to orchestrate it, and I would assume it's business as usual."

He also vigorously denied that he had any "animus" against Mr.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

Bill Aims to Revive Hawaii's 'Aloha Spirit'

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

HONOLULU — As the author James A. Michener wrote, first came the volcanoes, disgorging the islands out of the sea. Then followed the trees and birds and island people, with their special belief in sharing and kindness.

Many people now say it was the missionaries and lawyers, with their contracts and their passion for written rules, who muddied these simple beauties. But the ancient Polynesian ghosts may yet get their revenge. Consider Hawaii House Bill 2569-86.

The two-page measure, which has passed the House on a 40-10 vote, directs the state legislative, executive and judicial branches "to hear what is not said, to see what cannot be seen and to know the unknowable."

The barons who wrote the Magna Carta, the delegates to the Virginia House of Burgesses, the framers of the U.S. Constitution and the other great lawmakers of Western history might have scratched their heads at that one.

But this is Hawaii. This is the "Aloha Spirit" bill.

The bill establishes "aloha" as "the working philosophy of Hawaii." Disdainful of hair-splitting modern jurists, the framers of this legislative ode to ancient Hawaiian tradition and modern multi-ethnic practice provide as many adjectives as they can to define "aloha." It is as if they were casting a lexicological net to capture a spiritual butterfly.

"Aloha," House Bill 2569-86 asserts, "can mean kindness, tenderness, unity, harmony, agreeableness, pleasantness, humility, modesty, patience or perseverance. 'Aloha' is more than a word of greeting or farewell or a salutation. 'Aloha' means mutual regard and affection and extends warmth in caring with no obligation in return.

" 'Aloha' is the essence of relationships in which each person is important to every other person for collective existence."

Enthusiastic supporters of the bill have provided more concrete examples of what they mean:

- The Hawaiian practice of setting political campaign posters not on sticks, but in the hands of human campaigners who establish eye contact with people passing by.
- The tradition of ignoring racial differences in a state so diverse that no ethnic group can call itself a majority.
- The delight in celebrations, such as opening day in the legislature, with entertainment and flowers and parties everywhere.

Many Hawaiians fear that some of that spirit is slipping away under the pressures of modern business, and they hope the bill might rekindle it.

But like other legislatures, Hawaii's is full of lawyers and other devotees of rulemaking who shudder to think what the Aloha Spirit could do to due process and the adversary system.

Representative Donna Ikeda, 46, an insurance executive, voted against the bill after arguing that the state Land Board could justify granting a permit to a developer because of his perseverance.

Representative Andrew Levin, 39, a New York-born Harvard Law School graduate, said it might allow a judge to free a dangerous criminal rather than jail him.

The bill's supporters, such as Representative Mazie Hirono, argue that the bill will have no legal impact on criminal or administrative statutes because it will be included in a section of the code covering state symbols and mottoes.

It was Pilahi Paki, a Maui-born sage, who planted the seed of the Aloha Spirit bill with an impromptu speech to the Hawaii 2000 conference, which met in 1970 to consider the islands' future.

Ms. Paki's emotional explanation of the Aloha Spirit, much of it repeated verbatim in the bill, left the room in a hush. Then, two chroniclers wrote, came a thunderous standing ovation, and "tears welled up in the eyes of many."

Her definition of aloha became a popular poster item, but as she neared death at age 76 last year, she clearly wanted more.

She told her closest friends, including a lawyer, Alvin Shim, that she had learned by talking to the spirit world that mankind would reach a significant crossroads, a choice of life or death, in 15 years. "Hawaiians have the power to save world culture," Ms. Paki said.

Mr. Shim and others decided to draft the bill.

Just how Ms. Paki's vision will survive the legislative process, much less the year 2000, remains to be seen. The bill awaits consideration by the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Industrialist Bought Property For Marcos, Documents Show

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

MANILA — A wealthy Philippine industrialist who has acknowledged serving as a secret financial adviser to Ferdinand E. Marcos bought property on Mr. Marcos's behalf as early as 1967, according to documents discovered in the presidential palace.

The documents were obtained by The New York Times from government sources.

The new records also reveal that by 1970, two years before Mr. Marcos declared martial law, his wife, Imelda, took trips abroad with as much as $150,000 in cash and $200,000 in traveler's checks.

Canceled checks and bank records from the same period indicate that Mrs. Marcos had New York bank accounts under an assumed name with a balance that reached $272,437.14.

In one case, Mrs. Marcos used her New York checking account to purchase $29,000 worth of "candelabra and high-back chairs" from a European dealer.

A letter from the Philippine ambassador to the Vatican in 1969 reported that he had sent Mrs. Marcos, as ordered, 10,000 rosaries "with water from Lourdes," which "were blessed by Pope Paul last Sunday at Castelgandolfo." Lourdes, France, is the site of a major Roman Catholic shrine, and Castel Gandolfo, Italy, is where the pope maintains a summer residence.

The document about the property bought on behalf of Mr. Marcos in 1967 is a "confidential" report to the president from an intelligence agent identified as "Conrado." At the time, he said, members of the Liberal Party opposition had been investigating the ownership of a recently built "mansion" on five acres (two hectares) of land in the mountain resort of Baguio.

The report's author expressed concern that opposition politicians would learn that the real owner was Mr. Marcos rather than the man in whose name the property had been bought, Jose Y. Campos.

"All of them know that the house is not for J. Campos but for the Marcos family," the report said, "since they said that Imelda is always seen around when the mansion is being constructed."

Mr. Campos is the head of United Laboratories Inc., the largest pharmaceutical company in the Philippines.

Late last week he told the special government commission seeking to recover the Marcoses' hidden wealth that he had organized 40 shell companies as vehicles for Mr. Marcos's investment and clandestinely managed the portfolio for Mr. Marcos until 1981. Mr. Campos, who is in hiding in Vancouver, British Columbia, provided the information in an affidavit.

The intelligence report found in the Malacanang Palace is the earliest documented evidence that Mr. Campos served as a front for the deposed president.

Some of the most intriguing documents are three handwritten lists of cash on hand in the palace in mid-1970. The earliest shows that on June 18, 1970, there was a total of $146,580, including "four bundles" of $100 bills "at $10,000 each," or $40,000. There also are entries for bundles of bills ranging in value from $1 to $50.

The next document, which bears the notation "Osaka trip" and reads, "cash on hand, 31 August 1970," lists a total of $152,910. Mrs. Marcos attended the World's Fair in Osaka, Japan, that summer and the money might have been intended for that trip.

The third document, dated Sept. 4, 1970, reports only $115,000 in cash, but says there is $200,000 in Bank of America traveler's checks.

■ Marcos Tried to Sell Land

Mr. Marcos tried to sell more than $50 million worth of Philippine government-owned land in Japan since last December, including the former embassy plot in Tokyo, a spokesman for the prospective buyer said in Tokyo on Thursday, according to a Reuters report.

He arranged a private sale to Hiroshi Tanaka, president of Takafuji Sangyo Co., of more than 90,000 square feet (8,300 square meters) of land in central Tokyo and Kobe City in southern Japan, said a Takafuji spokesman, Yoshimi Iwanaga.

■ Swiss Extend Curbs

The Swiss government has expanded its freeze on assets linked to Mr. Marcos to all Swiss banks and their subsidiaries, The Associated Press reported Wednesday from Bern. It had previously applied only to six banks.

Reuters

Captain James N. Rogers of the U.S. Naval Legal Service meets Philippine negotiators at Subic Bay Naval Base. Roberto A. Flores, the workers' union president, is third from right.

Philippine Mayors Call Rallies to Protest Dismissals

Reuters

MANILA — More than 1,000 Philippine mayors said Thursday that they would lead simultaneous rallies throughout the country to protest the arbitrary dismissal of elected officials by the government of Corazon C. Aquino.

In a full-page advertisement in the Manila Bulletin newspaper, they said the three-day rallies would start Saturday in constituencies of 1,523 mayors who were ordered to resign.

The mayors, whose six-year terms of office ended this month, asked the government to call an election rather than appoint replacements, which they described as a "massive act of coup d'etat at local level."

Many of the mayors, members of New Society Movement of the deposed president, Ferdinand E. Marcos, ignored the orders to quit.

The advertisement, headed "An Appeal to President Corazon Aquino," said: "Election not selection. The free ballot, not the boot of one man. Suffrage, not this outrage. This sums up our appeal to the better angels of your nature, Madame President."

The mayors blamed the local government minister, Aquilino Pimentel, who they said was taking advantage of the new government "to advance naked partisan interests of the new ruling party."

On Tuesday, Mrs. Aquino abolished the National Assembly, nullified the Marcos constitution imposed in 1973 and gave herself sweeping powers to rule by decree.

Her aides said she needed the powers to rid the Philippines of the vestiges of the Marcos regime.

The mayors said that a sector of the government had caused "the arbitrary, often high-handed relief of elected governors and mayors," adding: "Relief by whom? In many, many cases, by persons previously rejected by the electorate, some with unsavory public records."

They urged Mrs. Aquino to call an election for mayors and provincial governors on May 3, 1986.

■ U.S. Staff Barred From Bases

Philippine employees of two U.S. military installations stepped up a six-day strike over severance pay by barring U.S. personnel from entering either base, The Associated Press reported Thursday from Clark Air Base.

Pickets had closed entrances to Subic Bay Naval Base since the beginning of the walkout, but entrances to Clark were not blocked until Wednesday, the authorities said.

Previously, U.S. personnel, but not Filipinos, had been allowed in and out of Clark.

A strike leader said the aim was to paralyze the key U.S. bases. Base officials said that military operations were not affected by the strike.

Chen Yonggui Dies at 72, His Fall Followed Mao's

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

BEIJING — Chen Yonggui, 72, a peasant who was brought into the ruling Politburo by Mao Zedong in 1973 but dropped nine years later, died here Wednesday of lung cancer.

The New China News Agency paid tribute to Mr. Chen's work in the collectivization drive of the 1950s and to his contributions as leader of Dazhai village in Shanxi province.

The village became the model for China's system of rural communes from 1964 until it was exposed after Mao's death in 1976 as having falsified production records and having accepted outside aid.

The press agency account did not mention the political disgrace that befell Mr. Chen when Dazhai, proclaimed as a model of hard work and self-reliance, was accused in the late 1970s of issuing bogus crop reports. It was disclosed that soldiers had been drafted to help terrace the rocky gullies surrounding the area in the Taihang mountains in Shanxi.

In what amounted to a posthumous rehabilitation, the press agency referred to Mr. Chen as a peasant who was "once a national labor hero and leader of China's No. 1 model farming unit."

Mr. Chen was born into a poor peasant family and did not learn to read and write until he was in his 40s.

As the leader of Dazhai village, he played a prominent role during the Cultural Revolution, which started in 1966.

He was already famous when he was brought to Beijing in 1973 and installed as a member of the Politburo, the country's chief policy-making body. He dramatized the promotion by wearing a towel wrapped around his head, peasant-style, on public occasions.

The press agency report said Mr. Chen had been visited in the hospital before his death by several members of the Chinese leadership as well as by Mayor Chen Xitong of Beijing.

The visitors did not include Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, who had instigated the denunciation of Dazhai as part of a wider discrediting of Maoist policies.

"The many years' strenuous efforts made by villagers under Mr. Chen's leadership to fight nature and the subsequent successes were publicized nationwide to encourage the rest of the Chinese population to work hard and make China prosperous," the agency said.

Mr. Chen was a deputy prime minister from 1975 to 1980. He owed his promotion to the influence of a group of ideological hardliners including Mao's wife, Jiang Qing, who were purged in 1976 as the "Gang of Four."

At the height of his fame, Mr. Chen received a seemingly endless stream of delegations, including visiting heads of state, in his modest stone house at Dazhai.

As accounts at the time had it, he had mobilized the 83 families in the village in the 1960s to hew granite slabs out of the hillsides, constructing terraces that were filled with earth carted from the nearby valley. With the help of reservoirs that also were said to have been built by the villagers, Dazhai by the 1970s was described as a producer of surplus grain.

Years later, the official press acknowledged that grain output had actually fallen year by year, with peasants at Dazhai going hungry when bumper harvests were being reported. Mr. Chen's son, Chen Mingzhu, was expelled from the party in 1981 for purportedly bullying peasants, and the older Mr. Chen was quoted in People's Daily as having admitted that he had erred.

"Looking back, that old stuff I peddled at Dazhai certainly was unworkable," he said.

The acknowledgments followed Mr. Deng's decision in 1978 to scrap Mao's system of agricultural communes. Mr. Chen remained in the Politburo and in the Central Committee until 1982, when he was dropped and assigned to an advisory post at the Dongjiao farm outside Beijing. Nothing more was heard of him until his death.

AP

Chen Yonggui

WORLD BRIEFS

Crash of Jet Fighter Kills 22 in Africa

BANGUI, Central African Republic (AP) — A French Jaguar jet crashed Thursday into a crowded suburban neighborhood and killed 22 persons, many of them children, officials said. They said 30 others were injured.

Crowds angered by the crash threw stones at cars belonging to Europeans in the streets of the capital. Security forces dispersed the demonstrators but officials said that about 50 French citizens took shelter in their country's embassy.

In Paris, the Defense Ministry said that the accident was caused by a mechanical failure in the French Air Force jet. The ministry said the pilot was on a training flight and had ejected without injury.

Bomb Blast Injures 21 in Melbourne

MELBOURNE (UPI) — A car bomb exploded Thursday in front of police headquarters, triggering a series of blasts that injured 21 persons, prompted the evacuation of 1,000 office workers and shattered hundreds of windows.

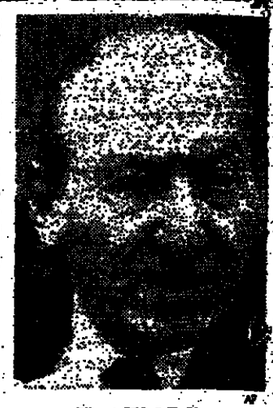
The police were not able to establish a motive, and no one immediately claimed responsibility for the bombing. Just before the blasts, the police received a telephone call warning that explosives had been set to go off at the 10-story complex, a police spokeswoman said. The explosions began at 1 P.M. and continued for 15 minutes, rocking nearby buildings in Melbourne's business district.

Most of the injured, who included 12 police personnel, suffered cuts and abrasions from flying glass. A policewoman with burns covering 80 percent of her body was the only victim listed in serious condition.

Waldheim Named in Wehrmacht Files

BONN (Reuters) — Documents in a German military archive indicate that the former United Nations secretary-general, Kurt Waldheim, was responsible for filing intelligence reports during service in World War II with the Wehrmacht in the Balkans.

A spokesman for the archive in Freiburg said documents covering Mr. Waldheim's career in 1943 and 1944 showed he filled in for the head of his unit and took charge of drafting secret despatches on the military situation in his absence. Mr. Waldheim, front-running candidate in the Austrian presidential election campaign, has denied allegations of war crimes. He has said he was an interpreter and had not engaged in operations.



AP

Kurt Waldheim

Simon Wiesenthal, a Nazi hunter, said Thursday in Vienna that he was to examine certified copies of documents listing Mr. Waldheim as wanted by Yugoslavia for war crimes including murder. Mr. Wiesenthal, who has been responsible for bringing to trial more than 1,100 Nazi war criminals, said he expected to receive the documents by courier from Belgrade.

Bonn Confirms Installation of Missiles

BONN (AP) — The first group of a total of 96 nuclear-tipped cruise missiles to be deployed in West Germany will be installed and operational within the next few days, a Defense Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

"We confirm that at the end of the month the first unit will be operational," said the spokesman, Horst Prayon. "Details will not be released." He refused to say how many missiles will be in the unit, or whether all or parts of the NATO missiles already were at the deployment site at Hasselbach, about 90 miles (150 kilometers) west of Frankfurt.

West Germany's defense minister, Manfred Wörner, told the legislature on Jan. 16 that all 96 of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization cruise missiles to be deployed in West Germany will be stationed at the site near the town of Hasselbach, by the end of 1987. He said preparatory work had begun at the site.

For the Record

The former chief of Haiti's political police, Colonel Albert Pierre, who fled to Brazil Feb. 23, has been placed under preventive arrest in Brasilia as a first step toward his extradition to Haiti, a spokesman for Brazil's Ministry of Justice said Wednesday. Colonel Pierre is to face charges of torture and murder. *(UPI)*

The suspensions of 10 Dartmouth College students for attacking shanties constructed on campus in a protest against South Africa's apartheid policy were upheld Thursday by a college committee, one of the students said. The suspensions by the Hanover, New Hampshire, college ranged from one to three school terms. *(UPI)*

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France will take part with President François Mitterrand in the summit meeting of the seven leading Western industrialized nations in Tokyo on May 4-6, it was announced Thursday in Paris. *(AFP)*

The countdown for the launch on Friday of a European Ariane-3 rocket with two satellites aboard began Thursday at Kourou, French Guiana, said officials of the European consortium, Arianespace. An attempt to launch the satellites was aborted March 19 when a computer malfunctioned. *(Reuters)*

An examination of dental X-rays of Josef Mengele, the Nazi war criminal, by an American forensic dentist has prompted an international team of forensic scientists to state with "absolute certainty" that Dr. Mengele died in 1979 in a drowning accident near São Paulo. *(WP)*

Japan to Award $4-Billion Fighter Jet Contract

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Two leading U.S. military contractors and a three-nation West European consortium are competing to supply Japan with 200 fighter aircraft in a contract worth about $4 billion, U.S. and West European industry sources said Thursday.

Japan is expected to decide by June whether to buy one of the foreign aircraft — under a licensing agreement to build it in Japan — or build its own fighter, known as the FS-X, now being studied, the sources said.

Competing for the contract are the General Dynamics F-16 and the McDonnell Douglas F-18. The Panavia consortium, grouping Britain, West Germany and Italy, is offering its Tornado fighter-bomber.

First funding would be requested in Japan's budget for the 1987 fiscal year, with delivery of the new fighter-bombers by the mid-1990s.

"Whichever way it goes," a senior U.S. aerospace industry executive said, "the decision will be key for the aerospace industries of the West and Japan, because it will show the direction in which we are heading with Japan."

The Japanese Air Force is seeking a new jet with both bombing and tactical capabilities.

About 100 of the new planes would replace the 69 Mitsubishi F-1 close-support fighters, which have been in squadron service since the early 1970s. Another 100 would take the place of about 80 McDonnell Douglas F-4 jets.

The program would not affect the current fleet of F-15 fighters which, like the F-4s, are produced in Japan under license.

The contract could involve a considerable transfer of high technology to Japan, and there has been speculation that the Japanese want the new technology more than the rest of the plane.

"There may be more to this deal," a U.S. industry source said. "Japan may be seeking far more sophisticated military aircraft technology than is being talked about now."

Industry sources noted that the technology in the F-18 and Tornado currently being proposed will be about 20 years old in the mid-1990s, and may prove unacceptable to Japan.

However, the Frankfurt Allgemeine newspaper of West Germany, in a report from Tokyo published Tuesday, described Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is expected to make the final decision, as a "supporter" of the Tornado.

The report, citing recent discussions in London between Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe of Japan, said that the British leader had strongly urged a Tornado purchase as a major step in easing the trade deficits that Britain, West Germany and Italy have with Japan.

Japan's Finance Ministry has opposed the FS-X, the newspaper stated, because it would prove more expensive than the U.S. or West European planes being proposed.

U.S. and West European aerospace sources, who asked not to be identified, said that while the deal was potentially important, it is surrounded by many uncertainties, notably over what Japan actually is seeking in the way of advanced technology.

They also noted that the Japanese government is strongly divided over which choice to recommend to the prime minister.

The Defense Agency and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry support the FS-X, which would represent an industry-wide effort headed by Mitsubishi Heavy Industries.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs supports the idea of purchasing the aircraft from the West for purposes of balancing trade.

UNIVERSITY DEGREE
BACHELOR'S • MASTER'S • DOCTORATE
For Work, Academic, Life Experience.
Send detailed resume for free evaluation.
PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY
600 N. Sepulveda Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90049, Dept. 22, U.S.A.

The International Herald Tribune and the American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce invite you to

Meet The Greek Government

In Athens on May 12 and 13, 1986

This conference, organized in cooperation with the Greek government, will offer a unique opportunity to senior executives of both international and Greek companies to meet and question the policy-makers who directly influence their company's activities.

Key ministers will address the meeting and evaluate the effect of the various measures taken so far in this Government's second term of office on investment and trade in Greece. There will also be a panel discussion with senior executives from international banks and other companies active in Greece, giving their views on the new policies and the impact these have had on their activities.

The program will include presentations by:
Mr. Constantinos Simitis, Minister of National Economy.
Mr. Dimitris Chalikias, Governor, Bank of Greece.
Mr. Theodore Papalexopoulos, President, Federation of Greek Industries.
Mr. P.D. Henderson, Head of Economics and Statistics, OECD, Paris.
Simultaneous Greek-English translation will be provided at all times.

Senior executives wishing to register for the conference should complete and return the registration form below.

Herald International Tribune

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The conference will be held at the Hotel Athenaeum Intercontinental, 89-93 Syngrou Avenue, GR-117 45 Athens, Tel.: (30-1) 902 3666; telex: 221554. A block of rooms has been reserved for participants at preferential rates. For details, please contact the hotel directly.

The fee is US $325 or the equivalent in a convertible currency for all participants registering from outside Greece. (All UK participants are subject to VAT at 15% and all those based in France, VAT at 18.6%.) For those participants registering in Greece the fee is drachma 50,000. This fee includes conference documentation, lunches and a dinner. Fees are payable in advance and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before April 30th. Cancellations after this date will be charged the full fee.

REGISTRATION FORM

Participants from outside Greece, please return to:
International Herald Tribune/Conference Office, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly, Cedex France or telephone (33-1) 46.37.93.94 or telex 613575.
For those registering from within Greece, please return to:
American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, 17 Valaoritou St, Gr 10671 Athens or telephone (30-1) 36.18.385/36.36.407 or telex 223063.

SURNAME
FIRST NAME
POSITION
COMPANY
ADDRESS
CITY/COUNTRY
TELEPHONE TELEX 28-3-86

Did your mirror like you this morning?

BIOTONUS MAY BE THE SOLUTION TO SOME OF YOUR VITAL PROBLEMS.

BIOTONUS means regeneration. BIOTONUS offers the most successful therapies like Niehans', Aslan's and Filatov's. BIOTONUS promises individual care combined with the highest standard in technology. BIOTONUS guarantees one of the most beautiful residences in Montreux Switzerland, directly on the shore of Lake Geneva.

For further information, please send your business card to or contact:

Biotonus

Clinique Bon Port CBP, 21 Rue du Bon Port, CH-1820 Montreux, Tel.: Switzerland (21) 63 51 01, Telex: 453133 EXIO CH.

Barry's New York Bar ®
Est. 1911
"the Birth place of the Bloody Mary"
Just tell the taxi driver "sank roo doe noo"
• 5 Rue Daunou, PARIS
• Falkenturm Str. 9, MUNICH
• Point Hotel ANIF-SALZBURG

Reagan Calls Attack By the Sandinist Army A 'Slap' at U.S. House

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

NEW ORLEANS — President Ronald Reagan asserted Thursday that House rejection of aid to the Nicaraguan rebels encouraged Managua to send its troops into Honduras and demonstrated that negotiations with the Sandinists were futile.

In a speech delivered in advance of Thursday's Senate vote on his request for $100 million for the rebels, Mr. Reagan lashed out at critics of his aid proposal, saying, "This Sandinista offensive is a slap in the face to everyone who voted against aid to the freedom fighters thinking it to be a vote for reconciliation."

[Senators rejected the main Democratic alternative plan to provide aid to the rebels Thursday, and both opponents and supporters of Mr. Reagan's plan agreed it was likely to be approved later in the day. The Associated Press reported.]

In his speech, Mr. Reagan quoted an unidentified member of the House of Representatives as saying after the aid proposal was defeated last week, "I hope the Sandinistas take it as a sign of peace and friendship."

"The Nicaraguan Communists took the House vote as a sign all right," Mr. Reagan said. "They invaded the territory of Honduras with about 1,500 heavily armed troops, and then they lied about it."

The Managua government has denied any cross-border operations and called for international observers to monitor the frontier.

"This military drive demonstrates the nature of the Nicaraguan regime," Mr. Reagan said. "The Communists in Managua are not seeking dialogue and pluralism. They want total power in their hands and they have no respect for the borders of their neighbors."

Mr. Reagan appeared at a $5,000-per-person fund-raiser in New Orleans for Representative W. Henson Moore, who is opposing Representative John B. Breaux to succeed a Democratic senator, Russell B. Long.

Mr. Reagan said that peace through strength was "a fact of life and it is about time for America to leave uncertainty and indecision behind," adding: "It is time to grow up and face reality."

While extolling the virtues of a foreign policy based on "peace through strength," Mr. Reagan did not refer directly to this week's military conflict with Libya.

On Nicaragua, Mr. Reagan said the rebels "have bogged down the Communist drive in Central America." He described the House rejection of his proposal for $70 million in military aid and $30 million in economic aid to the rebels as "reality turned on its head."

"At the same time our opponents claim to support negotiations, they move to eliminate any incentive for the Communists to negotiate," he said. "Will serious talks be more likely once the democratic resistance has been stripped of its leverage? Does anyone really believe that the ruling clique that runs Nicaragua will enter into a serious dialogue simply to prove they are good guys?

After his speech Thursday, Mr. Reagan flew to California for a 10-day vacation at his ranch near Santa Barbara.

■ Proposals Turned Down

The Senate, heading toward expected approval of Mr. Reagan's $100-million aid package to the Nicaraguan rebels, voted, 67-33, against a proposal by Senator James R. Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee, that would have eliminated $70 million in military aid from Mr. Reagan's package.

Mr. Sasser's proposal would have allowed nonmilitary aid and would have required peace talks between the United States and Nicaragua before the president could send the rebels military aid. It also would have required another congressional vote before any aid is released.

Mr. Sasser said his plan "rests on the cornerstone of good faith, a bilateral negotiation between the two principal belligerents in Central America" and told his colleagues that peace talks are the only way to end the fighting.

Earlier, the Senate rejected, 74-24, a proposal by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, that would have forbidden U.S. assistance and thus effectively would have scuttled the package of $70 million in military aid and $30 million in other aid.

The lawmakers later voted, 60-39, against a proposal that would have allowed aid if Mr. Reagan certified to Congress on May 15 that Nicaragua was housing Soviet and Cuban soldiers and had not "terminated all overt and covert aggression against other countries."

The proposal came from Senator Jesse Helms, a Republican of North Carolina.

On Wednesday, Mr. Reagan scuttled the efforts of Senate Republicans to forge a bipartisan compromise on the proposal by refusing to make further concessions.

Although the president already had agreed to withhold $75 million of the aid for a 90-day period while he seeks a diplomatic solution, Democrats were asking for two additional concessions.

They want a promise that the United States would enter into bilateral talks with the Nicaraguan government and a requirement that the bulk of the money would not be released without a second affirmative vote of Congress.

Buchanan: Firm Voice of Conservatism on White House Staff

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Working in shirtsleeves in a cramped, windowless office near President Ronald Reagan's Oval Office, Patrick J. Buchanan recalls that his fierce conservatism is steeped in a Washington family that is, improbably, even more conservative than he is.

One of his closest relatives, according to Mr. Buchanan, the White House communications director, has three political heroes: Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, General Francisco Franco and General Douglas A. MacArthur.

"I guess I'm a leftist deviationist compared to that," said Mr. Buchanan, laughing.

Even if that is true, within the last year the provocative 46-year-old former columnist, radio commentator and aide to President Richard M. Nixon has adhered to a conservatism that has privately distressed some aides to Donald T. Regan, the White House chief of staff, and publicly angered even some Republican legislators.

Most recently, they contend, Mr. Buchanan cost the White House votes when he suggested that legislators were siding with Communism by opposing the Reagan administration's $100-million aid package for the anti-Sandinist rebels in Nicaragua. The House of Representatives rejected the aid proposal on March 20 on a 222-210 vote.

"Nonsense — that's silly," answered Mr. Buchanan. "The Democrats attacked Pat Buchanan because they are not comfortable attacking the president. They spent two weeks defending their patriotism, which no one contests, because they have no policy to defend. The point is, the liberals who are now beginning to concede we have a cancer in Central America have no policy of their own for dealing with it."

Within the White House, Mr. Buchanan oversees speechwriting and communications and has carried on an aggressive battle with Mr. Regan and his staff over presidential approaches to various issues.

Mr. Buchanan favors a forceful anti-Communist, pro-military stance on international matters and an economically and socially conservative stance on domestic matters, opposing abortion and favoring sanctioned school prayer, for example.

'I'm a man of some controversy. I'm enjoying every bit of it.'

— Patrick J. Buchanan, White House communications director

He wins his points about half the time. He argued against imposing limited sanctions against South Africa, but lost, and strongly favored a presidential veto on emergency farm credit legislation last year, and won.

Last September he endorsed a strong free-trade, anti-protectionist speech by Mr. Reagan, and in November he helped write a toughly worded anti-Soviet speech before Mr. Reagan's trip to Geneva to meet Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader. In both these instances, Mr. Buchanan was overruled by the chief of staff in favor of more accommodating oratory.

Among Republicans who have openly criticized Mr. Buchanan for his uncompromisingly tough words is Representative Steve Gunderson of Wisconsin.

"It's Pat Buchanan's comments that every Democrat tells me about," he said before the House vote this month on Nicaraguan rebel aid. "If we lose today, it will be his fault."

Mr. Buchanan brushes aside the criticisms that he was "red-baiting" on the Nicaragua issue in an article he wrote for The Washington Post and seeking to engage in a scare campaign that may have backfired.

"Look, Pat Buchanan is a lightning rod," he said. "They've had various lighting rods. Don Regan was the lightning rod last fall. I'm a man of some controversy. I'm enjoying every bit of it."

In the article, he said the vote on rebel aid would reveal whether the Democratic Party stood with Mr. Reagan or with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the Nicaraguan leader, and the Communists. On Capitol Hill, Democrats and even some Republicans were outraged.

"Nicaragua is an issue which engages the heart as well as the mind," he said. "It's an issue of Communism versus anti-Communism. It is perceived by both on our side and the other side as a moral issue, an issue of right and wrong, and on issues like this emotions run deep and passions run deep and strong. We recognize this, but we have no apologies. I wouldn't change a single syllable of what I wrote."

Mr. Buchanan said that, despite periodic rumors that he was unhappy at the White House, he had no plans to leave. "I'm really enjoying it now," he said. "I have no departure date. I think there's a real potential for Ronald Reagan, who could be a great pivotal figure in American history."

On another subject, he said that his relations with Mr. Regan, at this point, were warm.

"I actually think he's pleased," he said, "with his controversial choice of communications director."

Reuters

Two men who Honduras claims are Nicaraguan soldiers on display in Tegucigalpa.

Honduras Orders Pullback by Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

day numbered 200, were scattered in rough terrain where the fighting took place. It was not clear if any bodies of Nicaraguan soldiers would be shown to reporters.

On Wednesday, the Honduran army showed reporters in Tegucigalpa two men they identified as Nicaraguan soldiers captured this week inside Honduras. Reporters were not allowed to question the men.

The armed forces also displayed diaries and other documents that it said were taken from these and other prisoners and highlighted passages recording various incursions inside Honduras by Nicaraguan units in January, February and in recent days.

[Richard G. Lugar, the Indiana Republican who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said Thursday in a television interview in Washington that Honduran forces have captured at least 14 Nicaraguan soldiers inside Honduras, United Press International reported.]

■ U.S. Analysis of Attack

Doyle McManus of the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington:

Reagan administration officials said Wednesday that the Nicaraguan attack appeared to have been intended as a quick raid against two rebel camps. That plan was disrupted, they said, when a rebel force returning to the camps from Nicaragua cut off the Sandinist forces' planned escape route.

A State Department analyst said the raid "looks like an attempt on the Sandinistas' part to deal a damaging blow to the contras knowing that they were going to get aid from Congress, to force them to use the aid to rebuild."

Officials said the Honduran government of President José Azcona Hoyo was reluctant to publicize the attack or ask openly for U.S. aid.

"They hoped the whole thing would blow over," one said.

A senior U.S. official said that Honduras remained uneasy about the presence of the rebels' main bases on their territory and about allowing the United States to use their country as a base for covert operations against Nicaragua.

"They're very goosey about the U.S. role down there," he said.

But U.S. officials told the Hondurans that they could not get additional military aid without an open request, and Mr. Azcona responded by writing a letter to President Ronald Reagan on Tuesday.

Embassy in La Paz Attacked

Reuters

LA PAZ — A stick of dynamite exploded on the roof of the U.S. Embassy here Thursday, shattering windows but causing no injuries, Bolivian police sources said.

Military Plans To Take Next Shuttle Slots

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The air force's top space official has told two Senate subcommittees that the Pentagon will exercise its "bumping rights" to take the first slots available on space shuttles when they are cleared to resume flights.

Such bumping would cause even greater delays for commercial and scientific payloads.

Edward C. Aldridge Jr. said Wednesday that the loss of the shuttle Challenger created "a national emergency" because it severely backed up plans to launch military and civilian payloads.

Although the National Aeronautics and Space Administration has said it hopes to resume shuttle flights in 12 to 18 months, it may be closer to two years. If so, the air force undersecretary said, 21 military payloads will be backed up.

"Civilian and commercial payloads will suffer," he told the Appropriations subcommittees on defense and on housing and urban development and independent agencies. "We have no alternative the first few years."

Mr. Aldridge and officials from NASA urged the construction of a new $2.8-billion shuttle orbiter and a step-up in the construction and use of unmanned rockets to meet the demand for launchings.

Rear Admiral Richard H. Truly, who recently was named to head NASA's shuttle program, told the panels that the space agency now favored using a mixture of shuttles and unmanned rockets.

Until the Challenger exploded Jan. 28, NASA had opposed the military's plans to rely on unmanned rockets because they would take commercial launching business away from the shuttle.

■ Asteroids Named for 7 Dead

Seven recently discovered asteroids were named Wednesday for the seven astronauts who died in the explosion of the Challenger, The New York Times reported.

The asteroids were discovered by the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, Arizona, between 1980 and 1984.

Most of the seven asteroids are believed to be from 5 to 10 miles (8 to 16 kilometers) in diameter and are orbiting the sun in the asteroid belt between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter.

But one asteroid, designated McAuliffe after Christa McAuliffe, the teacher-astronaut is an "Amor-type" asteroid that comes well inside the orbit of Mars in its closest approaches to the sun.

Dr. Theodore Bowell, director of the Lowell Observatory, said Wednesday that it was named for Mrs. McAuliffe because "it was the most interesting, and we felt she should warrant special attention."

Senate Calls for Local Cost-Sharing In Approving Bill on Water Projects

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has voted to authorize new water construction projects that could cost up to $11.5 billion and, for the first time, adopted a broad requirement that beneficiaries share the costs.

The legislation was approved Wednesday by voice vote, without dissent.

It paves the way for a large-scale program to build and improve ports, harbors, inland waterways, dams and other water projects for the first time in nearly two decades. The last time a major water construction bill was approved was in 1970.

The Senate bill would authorize 181 projects by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Last year the House of Representatives adopted legislation authorizing more than 300 projects, costing $20 billion. The House bill also called for somewhat lower rates of cost-sharing by beneficiaries of the projects.

Conferees from the two houses now will meet to resolve differences between the two bills.

The cost-sharing by users that the legislation requires was praised by members of the Senate, spokesmen for the Reagan administration and environmentalists as a major reform of public works programs.

They said the new requirements not only would ease the drain on the federal budget but also would help weed out wasteful and unnecessary projects because local communities would be unwilling to commit their own funds on inefficient construction efforts.

Edwin L. Dale Jr., spokesman for the budget office, said the administration applauded the Senate approach. "It is a big breakthrough," he added. "For the first time, they are seriously tackling the cost-sharing issue."

Mr. Dale said the House bill was "not satisfactory" because of the size of the construction program and because the requirement that users share the cost was more limited than the Senate program.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a Democrat of New York, who helped manage the bill approved Wednesday, called the legislation "historic."

"The 'user pays' concept means we can resume public works in this country," he said. He noted that the construction of water projects had almost halted because states and local governments that drew no benefit from them objected to federal financing of such projects.

In recent decades most of the Corps of Engineers' water projects were constructed in the Mississippi-Missouri Valley area and in the West. Members of Congress from the East and other areas that were not receiving as many projects were increasingly reluctant to vote for programs that involved millions of dollars in federal money. A result was a gradual slowing, leading to a near halt of congressional authorization for such projects.

The legislation approved by the Senate would require users of federally maintained ports to pay 4 cents for every $100 worth of cargo to help defray 40 percent of the costs of maintaining those ports. These users would pay up to 50 percent of the cost of improving the harbors in advance of construction.

Those who would benefit from the construction of six new inland waterways would contribute 50 percent of the cost through a charge of 10 cents a gallon on barge fuel that would gradually increase to 20 cents a gallon.

Local communities that would benefit from flood control projects would pay 25 percent to 35 percent of the cost of the projects, with at least 5 percent of the total cost having to be paid in the construction period.

The bill would limit spending by the Corps of Engineers on these water projects to $1.3 billion a year over the next five years.

"The Senate bill is a reflection of changing times and changing roles between the federal government, the states and the private sector," said Edward R. Osann, director of the National Wildlife Federation's water resources program. "It shows a greater appreciation of the need to share responsibility for the infrastructure and of the environmental problems caused by these projects."

Mr. Osann said a final version of the measure depended on how strongly the administration insisted it should be similar to the Senate version.

Besides calling for generally lower levels of local payments, the House bill does not include the new charges for port cargo and barge fuel sought by the Senate, and it would exempt the multistate Mississippi River and Tributaries flood control project from cost-sharing.

Most in U.S. Poll Reject 'Contras' Aid

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A majority of Americans disapprove of President Ronald Reagan's policy toward Nicaragua and support the House vote to deny aid to Nicaraguan rebels, according to a Washington Post-ABC News public opinion poll.

In a telephone survey of 1,147 people from last Thursday evening through Monday morning, 52 percent of those polled said they disapproved of Mr. Reagan's handling of the situation in Nicaragua, 37 percent approved and 11 percent expressed no opinion.

In the poll, 60 percent supported the vote in the House of Representatives on March 20 to deny $100 million in aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, 35 percent disapproved of the vote and 5 percent had no opinion.

In recent weeks Mr. Reagan has focused attention on Nicaragua almost every day in an attempt to persuade the American public that the Sandinist government is a threat to U.S. national security. He has asked the public to apply pressure on Congress to vote for aid to the rebels.

The new poll, however, shows the public basically sticking to its previous views. Thirty-two percent said they regard Nicaragua as a major threat to U.S. security, 24 percent said it is a minor threat, 37 percent said it is not a threat at all and 7 percent offered no opinion.

In January 1984, the last time the Post-ABC News poll made such an inquiry, 28 percent of those surveyed said that Nicaragua was a major threat, 25 percent saw it as a minor threat, 32 percent saw no threat at all and 15 percent had no opinion.

Researchers in U.S., France Announce AIDS Discoveries

(Continued from Page 1)

out with an announcement this way without anyone seeing it scientifically" except some health experts in Portugal.

Dr. Essex sent a copy of his group's paper to reporters Wednesday with instructions that it not be released until Thursday afternoon, the time he was scheduled to give a lecture to the American Society of Microbiology meeting here, "unless a similar story about which we've heard rumors from Paris" appeared earlier.

Once the French announcement was made, however, he immediately released the paper.

Dr. Essex's group called its new virus HTLV-4 to indicate that it was related to the virus previously identified as a cause of AIDS in humans, namely HTLV-3.

The Essex group had previously identified another closely related virus, known as STLV-3, in healthy African green monkeys that inhabit most regions of tropical Africa. It had previously found that many healthy individuals from Senegal, in West Africa, appeared to have been exposed to a virus similar to the monkey virus.

So the group sought to identify such a virus, and said Wednesday that it had found the virus in three apparently healthy Senegalese.

In laboratory tests, the newly identified virus showed it could infect the same human blood cells that the AIDS virus infected but did not have "the dramatic killing effect" of the AIDS virus.

Dr. Essex said he thought that HTLV-4 was "an important new virus" because it might help develop a vaccine against AIDS and might help scientists understand how the AIDS virus had evolved.

He called the new virus a "missing link." This suggests that the STLV-3 virus in monkeys, which does not appear to cause disease, migrated into humans and became the HTLV-4 virus, which also does not appear to cause disease, and then mutated to a more lethal form that is causing AIDS in humans.

The French announcement, issued by Dr. Montagnier, said that he and scientists from Lisbon and Paris had "isolated a new AIDS virus from the blood of two West African patients" suffering from AIDS.

Preliminary data suggested that "the virus is rare and occurs primarily in West Africa," the announcement continued. The virus was named LAV-2 by the French team, to distinguish it from LAV-1, the team's name for the virus previously identified as causing AIDS.

Dr. Carolyn Chaine, a spokesman for the Pasteur Institute, said that scientists were unable to find the usual AIDS virus in the two patients, one in a Lisbon hospital and one in a Paris hospital, but that they had found the new LAV-2 virus in both patients, suggesting it played a role in the disease. She said both patients had all the clinical and biological signs of AIDS.

[Dr. Chaine told United Press International she was unaware of Harvard's reported discovery. When informed of the Harvard research, she said, "What we would like now is to make the genetic print of this LAV-2 and compare it with the virus of African monkeys and the virus HTLV-4."]

Students, Police Clash At 2 Campuses in Seoul

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Students on two university campuses here hurled stones and gasoline bombs at the police, who responded with tear gas during anti-government demonstrations Thursday, student sources said.

At Sogang University, the sources said that an estimated 500 policemen clashed with 1,000 demonstrators over a two-hour period.

Aldebert
PARIS: 15, place Vendôme · 1, bd de la Madeleine
70, fg Saint-Honoré · Palais des Congrès, Porte Maillot
CANNES: 19, La Croisette

Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World
Herald Tribune

MICHEL SWISS
PERFUMES . COSMETICS
NOVELTIES . GIFTS
Top export discounts !
HOURS
Monday to Saturday 9 am. 6:30 pm.
— closed on Sunday
16, RUE DE LA PAIX-PARIS
Phone : (1) 42.61.61.11

"My shipment is so valuable, I want to know where it is all the time."
"Call KLM and specify Worldspeed; they'll monitor your shipment from A to Z."
Worldspeed is KLM Royal Dutch Airlines' worldwide cargo service for shipments up to 100 kilos. For information and bookings call your nearest KLM office.
The Reliable Airline KLM CARGO

Israel, Acting In Reprisal, Bombs Bases In Lebanon

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli warplanes bombed and rocketed two suspected Palestinian guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon on Thursday shortly after a rocket fell into a school yard in northern Israel, Israeli officials said.

Beirut radio reported that 15 civilians were killed in the two Israeli air raids. Four persons were slightly injured at the Israeli school, officials said.

[The police said the Israeli air attack killed 10 persons and wounded 22, The Associated Press reported from Sidon.

[The injuries in Israel were the first by rocket fire from southern Lebanon since Israel invaded Lebanon in 1982 to crush the Palestine Liberation Organization's main power base, the news agency said.]

The Israeli military command said that two buildings occupied by the mainstream el-Fatah branch of the PLO were damaged in the air strikes at the suspected bases. One of the targets was situated near the Miyeh Miyeh refugee camp outside the port city of Sidon, and the other just south of Sidon.

An Israeli Army command source said Thursday that the air strikes were not a response to the rocket attack on the school in the Israeli settlement of Kiryat Shemona, but part of an ongoing strategy of disrupting guerrilla activity in southern Lebanon.

"We don't want them to feel at home," said an army command spokesman. He said the Israelis wanted the guerrillas to know "where we are if they try anything."

The Soviet-made Katyusha rocket that hit the school yard apparently was fired from southern Lebanon. Officials said four persons were treated at the scene for minor injuries.

Brigadier General Uri Or, chief of the Israeli Army's northern command, said that it was too early to determine whether the rocket attack, the latest in a series of shellings in the Galilee in recent weeks, represented a new offensive by Palestinian and Shiite Moslem guerrillas in southern Lebanon.

Israeli Army intelligence sources have said in recent weeks that several thousand Palestinian guerrillas who left Lebanon in 1982 and 1983 have returned to refugee camps in Sidon, Tyre and the southern suburbs of Beirut.

■ Guerrillas Returned Fire

Guerrillas in the refugee camp and at the nearby hilltop village of Siroubieh barraged the Israeli F-16 fighter bombers with SAM-7 antiaircraft missiles, The Associated Press reported from Sidon.

The four Israeli planes released balloons to deflect the Soviet-made heat-seeking missiles.

The authorities said that no Israeli fighters were hit as they fired rockets in six runs on the village and camp.

Reuters

Demonstrators in Damascus protested Thursday against U.S. actions in the Gulf of Sidra.

Libya Would Retaliate Abroad, U.S. Says

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Any Libyan reprisals for U.S. raids in the Gulf of Sidra are not likely for two or three months and almost certainly would be directed against American targets overseas, according to U.S. officials and terrorism experts.

There are about 3,500 Libyans in the United States. According to an intelligence estimate made two years ago, that number includes approximately 200 "fanatic" followers of the Libyan leader, Colonel Moamer Qadhafi.

But most official concern this week was directed at the possibility of terrorist actions overseas.

The Libyan government escalated its anti-American rhetoric Wednesday in broadcasts to the Arab world, threatening attacks by "Arab suicide squads" and "human bombs" against U.S. embassies and American "companies of terror."

Charles E. Redman, a State Department spokesman, said Wednesday that Libyan agents were conducting surveillance of U.S. installations around the world and posed a potential threat to Americans.

"We have called this potentially dangerous situation to the attention of other governments, as well as alerting Americans abroad to be careful," Mr. Redman said.

He said the United States was hopeful that Colonel Qadhafi would move to "stop Libyan participation in terrorist attacks," adding: "If not, other steps will be taken."

Several State Department officials agreed privately with a comment by Robert Kupperman, an analyst at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies who specializes in terrorist behavior.

"The logistical problems of trying to hit us here in the United States are too difficult," Mr. Kupperman said. "I think we're going to see a lot of renewed terrorist activity, but it probably will be aimed at American embassies, businesses and individuals in Europe and the Middle East.

"And it probably won't happen for two or three months," he said, "when we begin to tire of our current high state of vigilance and Qadhafi has had a chance to regroup the terrorist organizations like Abu Nidal that work with him."

State Department officials said U.S. embassies and other outposts were warned March 21 that security threats could arise from the naval confrontation between the United States and Libya.

Pentagon sources said that bodyguards had been assigned in the United States to John F. Lehman Jr., the navy secretary, and Admiral James D. Watkins, the chief of naval operations, because of unspecified "threats."

The Federal Aviation Administration announced meanwhile that it was increasing airline and airport security.

Libyans in the United States have been under surveillance since 1981, when the Reagan administration said it had reason to believe that Libya was sending a team of assassins to kill the president.

The FBI, for example, maintains a round-the-clock watch aided by electronic surveillance on the Libyan mission at the United Nations and on such places as a McLean, Virginia, residence that houses a large number of Libyan students.

Verne Jervis, a spokesman for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, estimated that about 3,500 Libyans, half of them students and the others tourists or business people, were in the United States.

But other officials said that number probably had decreased considerably since January, when the administration imposed sanctions that cut off business dealings with Libya and made it more difficult for students to get funds.

Mr. Jervis said the majority of the Libyan students were in Sun Belt states such as Texas, Florida and California.

■ U.S. Buildings Guarded

Special security measures were introduced this week at federal buildings and properties across the United States, The New York Times reported.

William J. Diamond, administrator for the General Services Administration in the New York metropolitan region, said the measures reflected a "heightened state of emergency" prompted by the armed conflict between the United States and Libya.

Arab Moderates Caught in the Middle of Sidra Clash

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — The U.S.-Libyan clash has embarrassed moderate Arabs and drawn predictable, if opposite, responses from Israel and Middle East radicals.

Typical of moderate Arab discomfort was a carefully noncommittal Egyptian Foreign Ministry statement Wednesday representing Cairo's first official comment on the clash.

"Egypt expresses concern over the deteriorating situation in the Gulf of Sidra and urges both sides to avoid further escalation," the statement said.

President Hosni Mubarak said, "I hope these operations will come to an end," as if to suggest that the Reagan administration's action could only complicate his already uncomfortable position.

Like other Arab moderates, such as the Gulf states and Jordan, Egypt is caught between traditional ties of formal Arab solidarity and uneasiness over Washington's actions.

Israel's endorsement of Washington's actions only served to underline Egypt's vulnerability at a time when Cairo was seeking to expand its influence in the Arab world without violating its formal peace with Israel.

The complexity of the legal argument about Libya's contested claim that the Gulf of Sidra lies within its territorial waters provided moderate Arab regimes with an excuse for not taking a public stand on the issue.

In the United Arab Emirates, the government newspaper Al-Ittihad expressed "surprise at this silence in Arab capitals regarding the aggression against Libya."

Yet even radical Arab states privately make no secret of their longstanding exasperation with Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader.

In Egypt's case, Mr. Mubarak is not about to forgive Colonel Qadhafi for broadcasting calls for open revolt against his government during last month's humiliating mutiny by police conscripts.

But in part because of what many Arabs consider U.S. policy errors in recent years that have weakened them, most moderate Arab regimes dare not be seen siding openly with the use of American force.

Mr. Mubarak said just that in December. That was after a series of policy traumas occasioned by the use of military power first by Israel against the Palestine Liberation Organization headquarters in Tunisia, then by the U.S. seizure of an EgyptAir jet carrying Palestinians involved in the hijacking of the Achille Lauro cruise ship.

Even Wednesday, Mr. Mubarak found it politically expedient to allow the leftist National Progressive Unionist Party to condemn "U.S. aggression" as "part of a Zionist-American plot aimed at subjugating the Arab nation. In these trying times for the Arab nation, we announce our complete material and moral support for the Libyan people."

Privately, many moderate Arabs wish the Reagan administration would either take decisive action to overthrow Colonel Qadhafi or leave him alone. A minister in the Gulf said recently, "you Americans seem to have forgotten your own saying: Walk quietly but carry a big stick."

Arab and European analysts long have argued that the best way to deal with Colonel Qadhafi is to ignore him totally since he thrives on playing the Arab David to the American Goliath.

Moreover, there is a growing sense that the Reagan administration is motivated by its own domestic political concerns and that the Americans are creating difficulties for everybody, including themselves, without having a clear foreign policy goal in sight.

Some analysts are convinced that Secretary of State George P. Shultz is calling the shots in a kind of personal vendetta aimed at making up for his ill-fated Lebanon policy following the Israeli invasion in 1982.

Even if the present crisis subsides, analysts worry lest Colonel Qadhafi's threats against American interests in the region add further motivation to an already serious cycle of violence.

Moderate Arabs cynically argue that the Reagan administration finds Libya a convenient, if geopolitically marginal, regime to hold responsible for its own setbacks in the Middle East.

Syria, the cynics argue, is a more formidable foe of American policy, but is so strategically located and so obviously backed by Moscow that Washington shows no stomach for resorting to force against Damascus.

As if to make this point indirectly, the Fatah Revolutionary Council, the breakaway Palestinian faction run by Sabri el-Banna, better known as Abu Nidal, issued a statement Wednesday from Damascus.

It warned that "America has become, from now on, a target for our revolutionaries."

The Reagan administration, observers recalled, justified its current anti-Qadhafi drive by holding Libya responsible for organizing the Vienna and Rome airport attacks in December, which were said to have been carried out by Abu Nidal's organization.

A Western diplomat said: "It would seem that the Reagan administration is succumbing to that old Mideast disease of striking not the foe you want to punish, but the foe you can get away with hitting."

Algeria, Russia Denounce U.S.

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria joined the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, in denouncing U.S. armed action toward Libya, urging that the Mediterranean become a zone of peace, Tass said.

The two countries reached accord on a long-term program for economic, trade and scientific cooperation and unspecified other documents, the news agency reported.

"Algeria condemns the aggression staged against Libya," Tass quoted Colonel Bendjedid as saying at a Kremlin dinner Wednesday night in his honor. He added that Algeria felt solidarity with "the fraternal Libyan people at that hour of difficulty."

Diplomats Ponder Location Of Soviet Advisers in Libya

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI, Libya — Two months ago, when the U.S. 6th Fleet began conducting hostile maneuvers off Libya's coast, European diplomats here suggested that an American air strike against recently installed SAM-5 missile installations was unlikely because of the risk that Soviet advisers working in them would be killed and a superpower confrontation might follow.

As many as 6,000 Soviet military personnel were estimated to be in Libya, many of them working with SAM-5 anti-aircraft batteries.

Now some of those same diplomats are wondering where the Russians were when the installations were hit by U.S. warplanes on Monday and Tuesday.

There have been no solid reports of Soviet casualties, from here, Washington or Moscow.

Some diplomats now speculate that the Soviet presence in Libya, or at least at the SAM-5 sites, was overstated. Others say that the American attacks, aimed at the radar unit that serves as the missile's eyes and ears, were targeted to avoid causing Soviet casualties.

But one European diplomat had another theory: "If they really attacked these SAM-5s, they were probably sure that the Soviets were not there." Asked where he thought the Russians might have gone, the diplomat smiled, and suggested, "A coffee break."

This suggestion, that the Russians had been alerted, could not be confirmed in Tripoli.

Although the Libyans are described as jealous of their control over the weaponry in Libya and reluctant to allow the Russians to maintain too strong a presence, it appears unlikely that the Soviet advisers would have been completely excluded from the SAM-5 installations.

Residents of Sirte, the site of the two U.S. attacks, have told diplomats in Tripoli that they heard either nothing or very little happening at the time that the U.S. strikes were supposed to have taken place.

One diplomat said that the installations are spread out on seven square miles (18 square kilometers) of land and, as a result, a pinpoint strike would not cause widespread damage.

Qadhafi Works to Increase His Influence in Sudan

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — Colonel Moamer Qadhafi of Libya has been maneuvering to strengthen his influence in Sudan, a country regarded as vital to U.S. interests in the region.

The Sudanese government, the biggest recipient of U.S. economic and military assistance in sub-Saharan Africa, earlier this month formally requested that Libya provide arms to help it fight rebels in the south.

The request was made by Sudan's prime minister, Gazouli Dafaa Allah, who visited Tripoli to negotiate a military aid agreement.

As part of that agreement, two Libyan bombers reportedly were used in an air attack against the rebel-held town of Rumbek in southern Sudan.

The Sudanese People's Liberation Army, which controls much of southern Sudan, seized Rumbek early in March and has threatened to mount a major offensive against the government.

Western diplomats in Khartoum said that the two Soviet-made Tupolev-22 bombers were on loan from Libya and were based north of the city. The French government said Libya used this type of aircraft in the bombing last month of the airport of Chad's capital, Ndjamena.

Western diplomats in Khartoum said recently that Libya had given major financial support to all the presidential candidates in next month's national elections. Sadiq el-Mahdi, whom Western observers consider the leading candidate, reportedly visited Tripoli recently to meet with Colonel Qadhafi.

Diplomats in Khartoum said that in the past year scores of senior Sudanese officials had been taken on tours of Tripoli and had been entertained in luxury hotels and guest houses.

The Libyan government has also hired 3,000 to 4,000 Sudanese nationals, ranging from former state security officials to teachers to cooks, and taken them to work in Libya, diplomats said.

The Reagan administration again this year has requested $223 million in military and economic aid for Sudan, more than for any other country in sub-Saharan Africa.

In the past, U.S. military aid to Sudan, which totaled $46 million in 1984, was intended to help it defend itself against Libya.

The United States has voiced concern over Sudan's new relationship with Libya. It warned Americans last year not to travel to Khartoum because of the danger of attack from Libyans who had come to the city.

But in a January visit, Chester A. Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, praised Sudan's efforts to return to democratic rule.

The overthrow last April of President Gaafar Nimeiri, long an enemy of Colonel Qadhafi, gave Libya its opening in Sudan. Libya quickly ended support for the rebels, whom it had supported against General Nimeiri.

Colonel Qadhafi made a surprise trip to Khartoum in May. Soon afterward, a Libyan People's Bureau, or embassy, staffed by about 200 Libyans, opened in the city.

Sudanese lined up by the hundred outside this office early this month, hoping for jobs in Tripoli.

Libya also began funneling aid to Sudan. Western sources said it recently gave Sudan 2.2 million barrels of fuel, enough to stave off a shortage that would have interfered with the April elections.

The elections have been promised to return the country to civilian rule after one year of a transitional military government.

Libya reportedly budgeted $76 million to support "revolutionary committees," intended to promote the teachings of Colonel Qadhafi in Sudan.

Western sources in Khartoum said the committees have recruited about 4,000 people, most of them Sudanese exiles who returned last year from Libya after the coup.

Sudanese officials have said privately that they see the Libyan-backed committees as interference in Sudan's internal affairs. Several committee leaders reportedly have been deported to Libya.

But diplomats said that Sudan's need for arms to fight the rebels, who control nearly a third of the country, was likely to perpetuate Libyan influence.

■ Rebels Seek Radical Change

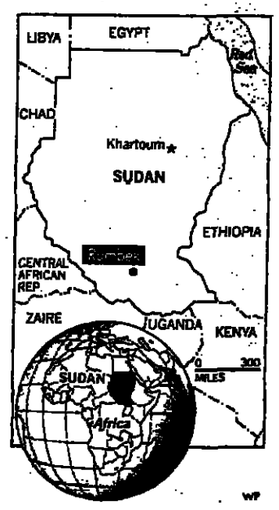
The rebels will fight any new government elected next month unless it makes radical changes, Colonel John Garang, leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Army, was quoted as saying Wednesday, Reuters reported from Khartoum.

"If it's an unjust government and is not committed to creating a new Sudan, then we will fight it," he told the state-owned newspaper Al-Sahafa. He has used the term "a new Sudan" to mean a system redressing the imbalance between the Arab and Islamic center of Sudan and the remote non-Arab regions.

He gave the interview in Addis Ababa during peace talks between the rebels and a delegation of politicians from Khartoum.

The talks ended Tuesday with the politicians accepting many of the rebels' peace conditions.

The two sides agreed in principle to meet in a full constitutional conference in June. They failed, however, to agree on a cease-fire or on terms for rebel participation in a future government.



WP

Sterilizing Compound May Boost Cancer Risk

Reuters

CHICAGO — A compound widely used to sterilize medical equipment may increase the risk of leukemia and stomach cancer by 10 times in workers exposed to it, according to a study published Thursday.

Researchers in Sweden said that ethylene oxide, which has been on the market since the 1920s, already had been shown to have an effect on plants and animals, but the new study was the first to link it to human cancer.

Bomb Kills 4 in Peshawar

Reuters

PESHAWAR, Pakistan — A bomb exploded in a restaurant frequented by Afghan refugees Thursday, killing at least four persons and wounding 13, witnesses said. The explosion was the latest of a series in the North-West Frontier province, and the second in Peshawar in four days.

Soie Naturelle Janssens
Haute Couture pure silk fabrics
Spring and Summer Collection 1986
with over 800 Designer silks ... at export prices
Cité Berryer, 25 Rue Royale, Paris-8e. Tel.: (1) 42 65 04 00.

U.S. Has Edge on Soviet, Reagan Aides Assert

(Continued from Page 1)

sions as a result of whatever beating its forces may have taken in recent days. They, too, might increase their operations if they can.

In both instances, however, officials said that Mr. Reagan wanted to send a longer-term message that Libya and Nicaragua should worry more about what the United States might do next and that they should understand that Moscow cannot be counted upon to back them up.

Officials said the actions also conveyed a message of support to U.S. allies. Rushing aid to Honduras was a way of reassuring the Honduran government and the anti-Sandinist rebels, known as the "contras," that Washington would not abandon them, whatever the policy divisions between the administration and Congress.

From the outset of his administration, Mr. Reagan was prepared to dispatch U.S. forces to trouble spots and provide covert aid to rebels fighting Soviet troops or Soviet-backed regimes.

But while Mr. Reagan's language was strong, his actions were generally cautious. They had to be, because the prevailing view in the administration was that the Soviet Union was militarily superior to the United States.

In time, however, senior officials came to feel that their arms buildup was redressing the balance and that Moscow was running into real problems of economic stagnation at home and overextension of commitments abroad. These were key points in the message Mr. Reagan sent to Congress two weeks ago.

Now, the sense is that Moscow is on the defensive and that the United States can be somewhat more venturesome in challenging Soviet interests, with less risk of a serious Soviet response. Thus, there are the open and strong military challenges to Soviet client states.

In the Gulf of Sidra, this is being done directly with U.S. naval power, and on the assumption, officials said, that Moscow would do little save to protest and portray Washington as an aggressor. Despite the billions of dollars in arms sales by Moscow to Tripoli, the U.S. intelligence agencies never expected that Moscow would take serious risks to defend Colonel Qadhafi.

In Central America, the administration is trying to assert itself indirectly through the Hondurans and contras on the assumption that Moscow might give more aid to the Sandinists but not come to their aid militarily and directly.

"It's like the Cuban missile crisis" of 1962, a Pentagon official said. "We're there and they're not."

The point is that the administration believes that in America's backyard, it can move on the assumption that Moscow has little choice but to back down.

The administration is exercising greater care in providing aid to the Afghan rebels in the Soviet Union's backyard.

"Moscow's reaction depends on where we choose to challenge them," an administration official said.

But even here, officials point out that the administration was increasing the quality and quantity of arms supplied to the rebels fighting Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

Mr. Reagan has made the judgment, said an administration official, that Moscow "is not ready for military confrontation or threats that would lead to direct confrontation," except where vital Soviet interests are attacked.

Navy Leaves Gulf of Sidra

(Continued from Page 1)

dated Wednesday and released by the White House on Thursday.

Like other presidents before him, Mr. Reagan contends that the 1973 act is an encroachment on the constitutional powers of the president as commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

Earlier Thursday, Mr. Reagan telephoned the commander-in-chief of the U.S. Fleet in the Mediterranean, Vice Admiral Frank B. Kelso 2d, to praise U.S. servicemen for their bravery and "tireless response to Libyan threats."

The U.S. naval maneuvers in the Mediterranean and the gulf began Saturday night.

Less than 24 hours after U.S. planes and ships entered the gulf, Libya fired at least six surface-to-air missiles, according to the Pentagon.

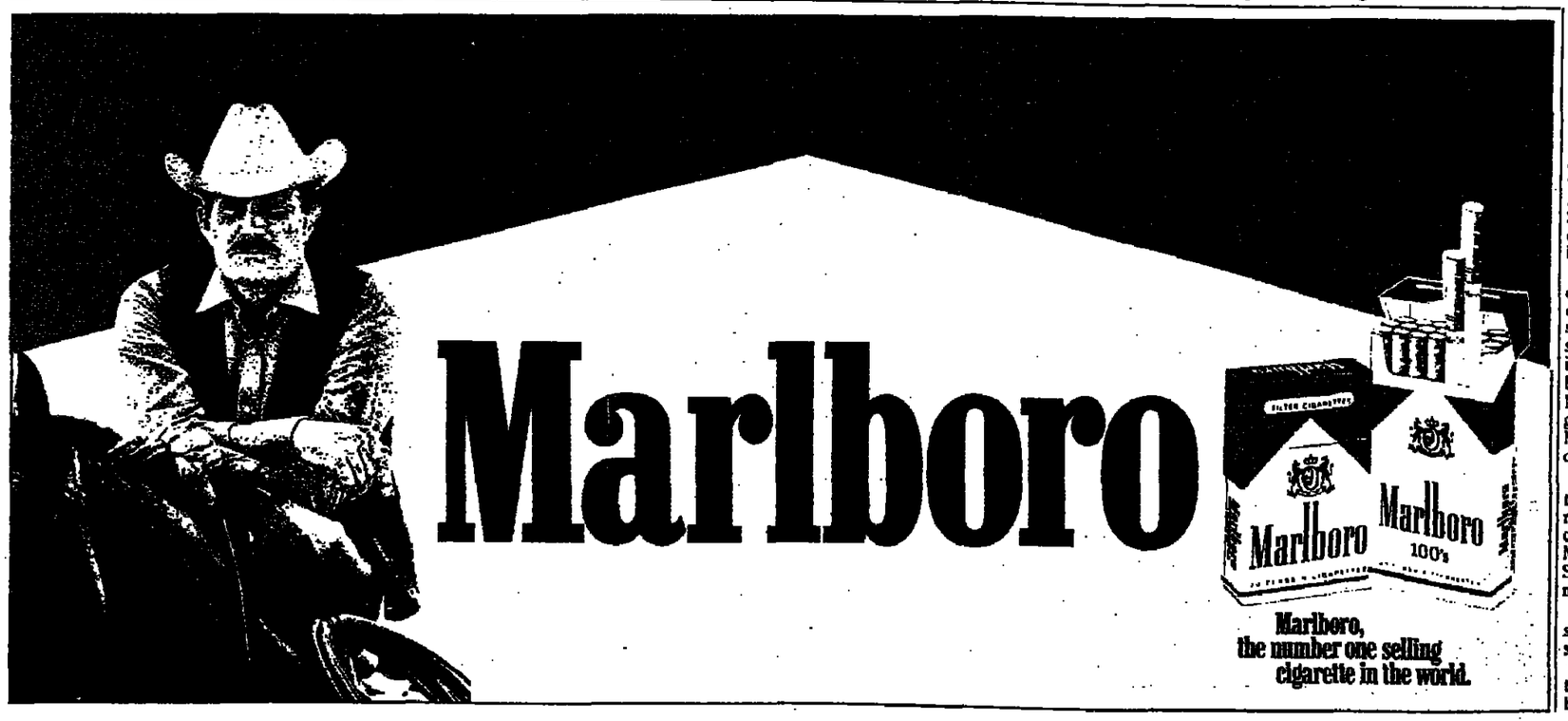
In retaliation, the Pentagon said U.S. forces on Monday and early Tuesday sank three Libyan boats that appeared to be headed toward U.S. ships, damaged at least one other and twice attacked a radar-guided missile facility near the Libyan town of Sirte.

■ Libyan Sailors Rescued

A Spanish oil tanker rescued 11 Libyan sailors whose patrol boat was sunk by U.S. warplanes in the Gulf of Sidra, United Press International reported in Madrid on Thursday, quoting Spanish officials.

Two of the sailors were slightly injured, Ricardo Peydro, the Spanish ambassador to Libya, said in a telephone interview.

The survivors did not offer details of the sinking after arriving in Tripoli, Mr. Peydro said.



d, U.S. Sa

Verne Jervis, a spokes... the Immigration and ... tion Service, estimated ... 3,500 Libyans, half of ... deans and the others ... business people, were in fact ... States.

But other officials said ... ber probably had decreased ... erably since January, when ... ministration imposed ... that cut off business dea... Libya and made it more ... for students to get funds.

Mr. Jervis said the ... the Libyan students were ... Belt states such as Texas ... and California.

■ U.S. Buildings Cana...

Special security measures ... introduced this week at ... buildings and properties ... United States, The New ... Times reported.

William J. Diamond, ... trator for the General Services ... administration in the New York ... metropolitan region, said the ... reflected a "heightened ... emergency" prompted ... armed conflict between the ... States and Libya.

Ponder Locatio... dvisers in Liby...

...cks were targeted to ... Soviet casualties. ... dependent tribal homeland of Bo... But one European diplo... nuthatswana.

...another theory ... Lucas Mangope, the homeland's ... attacked these ... president, ordered a judicial inves... were probably ... gation Thursday into the killings ... the Soviets were not the ... at least 10 protesters and the ... Asked where he thought ... jury of scores more.

...Russians might have gone ... police reported Thursday that ... diplomat smiled, and said, ... two more persons had been killed ... ed, "A coffee break." ... the Crossroads squatter camp ...

This suggestion that ... utside Cape Town, which has ... Russians had been ... been gripped by tension since two ... could not be confirmed ... policemen, one of them white, were ... ole. ... lled there Tuesday.

Although the Libyans ... The Cape Times newspaper said ... scribed as jealous of the ... hursday that the two black pro... of the weapons ... sters were shot from behind by ... and reluctant to allow the ... ain-clothes police officers who ... some to maintain too ... ambushed them.

...A police spokesman acknowl... appears ... ged that the killings took place, ... have been completed ... but he denied that officers had am... from the SAM-5 missiles ... ushed protesters.

Residents of Sirte, the ... "We monitored that spot and ... U.S. attacks, ... hen the crowd started throwing ... in Tripoli ... ones and petrol bombs, the po... nothing of ... men who monitored that spot ... happening at the ... ened fire," the spokesman said. ... "We don't like the word am... were ... ush," he added.

...Some analysts suggested that ... onflicts between police and pro... have taken place ... sters have escalated significantly ... One diplomat said ... the absence of any visible solu... are spreading ... ons to the racial troubles.

... Police said they fired on protest... Wednesday night in the settle... nt of Kwazakele near Port Eliza... th and in other townships in the ...stern Cape and in Natal province ... the port city of Durban.

Edge on So... Aides Assert

Both the United States and West ...ermany were reported Thursday ... have protested Wednesday's kill... gs.

...The Foreign Ministry said ...rsday that South Africa's am... ssador to Bonn, Willem Retief, ...d Foreign Minister Hans-Die... ich Genscher on Wednesday that ... the government "was continuing purposefully with the reform process under difficult circumstances for which there should be some appreciation on the part of the German government."

The deaths came shortly before a gathering this weekend of parents and students in Durban to decide whether to resume a boycott of segregated black schools.

The boycott left thousands of students on the streets last year to engage in confrontations with the police and army.

In a separate development, the anti-apartheid National Union of South African Students said that nearly 10,000 students at predominantly English-speaking universities had voted in favor of a proposal to send a delegation to meet with leaders of the outlawed and exiled African National Congress.

The congress is the most prominent movement seeking the overthrow of white minority rule.

Paper Says Police Shot Blacks from Behind At South African Protest

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — South African police reported Thursday that they had killed two more blacks, and a newspaper accused the police of ambushing the two black protesters from behind.

The newest deaths followed a day of racial violence Wednesday in which at least 30 persons died. It was one of the worst 24-hour periods of racial violence in months.

Nearly 1,400 people, most of them black, have died in 19 months of protest and turmoil focused in the nation's segregated black townships.

Referring to Wednesday's killings as "a mark of a highly abnormal society," Johannesburg's evening newspaper, The Star, said in an editorial Thursday: "We are no nearer a solution, no nearer public recognition that violence begets violence, no closer to the kind of national soul-searching that ought to follow the killing of one person, let alone hundreds."

"Have we really reached the point where dealing out death is the only answer?" the newspaper said.

The violence Wednesday was centered in segregated black townships outside the southern city of Port Elizabeth and in a huge squatters settlement in the nominally independent tribal homeland of Bophuthatswana.

The Associated Press

Police in Bophuthatswana displayed a gas bomb and rocks that they said were thrown by protesters at Winterveld. In the background is a pile of clothing left behind by the crowd after police opened fire Wednesday, killing 11 persons.

West Germany Agrees To Join in Research on Space-Based Defense

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States and West Germany signed an agreement Thursday under which Bonn became the second American ally to join in research on the U.S. space-based missile defense program.

Under the agreement, the two countries will exchange information on technology and share other elements of the Strategic Defense Initiative, officials said.

The agreement was signed at the Pentagon by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger of the United States and Economics Minister Martin Bangemann of West Germany after months of negotiations.

Britain agreed to take part in the research in December.

The West German agreement could give further impetus to U.S. efforts to get other allies to take part in the research, which the Soviet Union strongly opposes.

Israel, Japan, Italy, Belgium and other allies have shown interest in sharing in the potentially lucrative high-technology project. Other countries, including Australia, have indicated they are not interested.

[A Japanese delegation is expected to arrive in Washington at the end of the month for negotiations, U.S. officials told The New York Times. If the talks go well, the officials said, an agreement could be signed when Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone comes to Washington in the late spring.]

The accord signed Thursday contained two main sections:

- Direct participation by West German companies in research on Strategic Defense Initiative projects.
- A general agreement under which the two countries will share technology in commercial and other fields that might develop from the research.

West German officials said the direct-participation agreement would probably exclude German companies in West Berlin.

The United States had been reluctant to allow West Berlin companies to take part in direct research because it might breach the agreement under which the United States, Britain and France control West Berlin.

"Direct participation by West Berlin firms could breach the special demilitarized status," said Dietrich Vogel, a spokesman for the West German delegation. But he said that those companies might take part in any commercial ventures that came out of the research.

The discussions over the Strategic Defense Initiative have caused a controversy within Chancellor Helmut Kohl's governing coalition.

Mr. Bangemann leads the liberal Free Democratic Party, the smallest party in Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition but the one that holds the balance of power in the Federal Assembly.

Despite endorsement of the project by Mr. Kohl and his conservatives, the Free Democrats have been cool to West German participation.

Mr. Kohl intervened personally to discuss the project with Mr. Weinberger. Both men later declared that a basic agreement had been reached and that a pact could be signed soon. That announcement reportedly upset Mr. Bangemann, who has led the negotiations with Washington since Bonn decided last December to seek a role in the research.

War, Not Drought, Cited As Key Threat to Africa

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — It is no longer drought but rather war that has become the major factor in a continuing famine that threatens the lives of 18 million Africans, according to a United Nations report released here.

The report, released Wednesday by the UN Office for Emergency Operations in Africa, said that 80 percent of the Africans at risk of starvation this year lived in four countries: Ethiopia, Sudan, Angola and Mozambique.

In all four countries, the report said, civil wars have interfered with the planting and harvesting of crops and have prevented distribution of relief aid.

The report specifically blamed "externally supported insurgencies" in Angola and Mozambique that it said "have displaced hundreds of thousands of people, disrupted economic and agricultural activity and thus are the root cause of the continuing emergency."

Maurice Strong, executive coordinator of the UN's African emergency operation, said that famine in Angola and Mozambique was "clearly the result of aggressive South African policy toward its neighbors."

South Africa helps finance and has used its soldiers to support rebel forces in Angola known as UNITA, who are under the command of Jonas Savimbi. It also has admitted aiding anti-government insurgents in Mozambique in violation of a nonaggression pact it has signed with that country.

The Reagan administration also supports Mr. Savimbi's rebels.

In Sudan, the UN report said fighting between the government and rebels of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army had prevented deliveries of emergency food aid to the southern region and put about a million people at risk of starvation.

In Ethiopia, where rebel groups continue to fight in the northern, southwestern and southeastern corners of the country, the report said there were increasing numbers of displaced persons.

The United Nations estimated last year that about 35 million people in 20 countries were at risk, primarily because of drought. Since then, the best rains in a decade and record crops in many of those countries have enabled Africa to produce its first food surplus in many years.

Mr. Strong said Wednesday that Africa's problems in 1986 were less concerned with obtaining food than with raising the cash needed to buy and redistribute that food.

He said that donors already have pledged 80 percent of the food aid needed for pockets of famine on the continent, but he said that pledges had been received for only 15 percent of the cash required to buy and transport essential supplies such as seeds, pesticides, fertilizers and hand tools.

"Africa has produced significant surpluses of food grains this year," Mr. Strong said. "And it would be wrong to use imported food aid to replace African food. So we have been on a campaign to raise cash to buy food in Africa in the surplus areas and move it to the deficit areas."

Without an estimated $460 million in immediate cash donations, the UN report said that last year's problem of late delivery of medicines, seeds and tools was likely to be repeated.

Camera Press

Maurice Strong

Sikh Militants Attack Shrine

(Continued from Page 1)

ists misunderstood our leniency and thought we were weak."

Mr. Barnala received the backing of his cabinet for the crackdown at an emergency meeting Thursday in the state capital of Chandigarh, as well as for a publicity drive to explain the campaign to Punjab's predominantly Sikh population.

He said that the cabinet had condemned Wednesday's attack, which occurred as he spoke to thousands of Sikhs gathered in the town of Anandpur Sahib.

The police said the latest attacks appeared to be part of a militant backlash to the arrests on Tuesday of four top Sikh militants on sedition and terrorism charges.

The arrests, and Wednesday's shootings, came a week after Mr. Barnala called in about 10,000 paramilitary police reinforcements to quell a rising wave of extremist attacks and Hindu-Sikh clashes.

Six Punjab towns have been put under curfew.

■ **New Hindu-Moslem Clashes**

The authorities have rushed police reinforcements to the western Indian port town of Veraval to quell sectarian riots and arson, The Associated Press reported Thursday from New Delhi.

The United News of India and government television said that the violence was triggered Wednesday by a dispute over the sprinkling of colored water on the Hindu festival of Holi.

The United News of India said that six persons died overnight from injuries suffered Wednesday when the police opened fire on rampaging mobs that were looting and setting fire to shops and houses. Four persons died Wednesday.

Dobrynin Photo Is Seen As Proof of His New Role

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Anatoli F. Dobrynin, the former Soviet ambassador to the United States, was pictured Wednesday on the front page of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, standing between Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze and Defense Minister Sergei L. Sokolov.

Mr. Dobrynin's photograph, in a Kremlin lineup in honor of President Bendjedid Chadli of Algeria, confirmed for observers here that, as a newly appointed Central Committee secretary, he has replaced Boris N. Ponomarev as chief of the international department of that 307-member body.

The former ambassador's upright and smiling pose indicated that he has recovered from an early March fall on the ice on a Moscow street. In that accident, Mr. Dobrynin injured his leg and required hospitalization.

Mr. Dobrynin is to return to Washington until a new Soviet ambassador is named.

Whether Mr. Dobrynin's departure for the United States from the recently completed 27th Communist Party Congress is delayed by his injury or pressing professional duties is unclear.

With the return of Mr. Dobrynin, 66, U.S. officials in Moscow expect official Soviet responses to a number of outstanding decisions of high priority in Washington.

One of the most important is who will become the ambassador. Yuli M. Vorontsov, 56, the Soviet envoy in Paris, is clearly the frontrunner for the Washington position, according to diplomatic sources in Moscow.

Other issues include setting dates for Mr. Shevardnadze's pending visit to the United States and for the next U.S.-Soviet summit meeting, due to take place before the end of the year.

Mr. Vorontsov has served in the Soviet diplomatic service since 1952, most recently as ambassador to India and to France.

A member of the Central Committee since 1976, he was a delegate to the United Nations from 1963 to 1965 and a staff member in the Soviet Embassy in Washington from 1966 to 1970. From 1970 to 1977 he worked in the embassy in Washington as chargé d'affaires under Mr. Dobrynin.

The Soviet Union already has made three other senior ambassadorial appointments, according to authoritative Soviet sources in Moscow.

Leonid M. Zamyatin, 64, Kremlin spokesman under the past four Soviet leaders, will become ambassador to Britain, the sources said. Mr. Zamyatin has served as director-general of the Tass news agency and as an official spokesman on foreign policy.

Yuli A. Kvitsinsky, 51, will become ambassador to West Germany, the sources said. Mr. Kvitsinsky, one of the chief negotiators in the U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva, is best known as the arms negotiator who forged the so-called "walk in the woods" compromise proposal in the summer of 1982 with Paul H. Nitze, the U.S. negotiator. The proposal was rejected in Washington and Moscow.

Volcano Erupts Near Alaska

United Press International

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — The Augustine volcano, on an island to the southwest of Anchorage in Kamishak Bay, erupted early Thursday with flames visible up to 70 miles (about 115 kilometers) away, the U.S. Geological Survey reported.

U.S.-Greek Ties Aided by Talks, Shultz Declares

Washington Post Service

ATHENS — George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, said Thursday that U.S. relations with Greece had taken "a real turn for the better" during his two-day visit here, despite the lack of any new accord on whether four U.S. military bases will be allowed to remain in Greece.

He said that he and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou had agreed during a three-and-a-half-hour meeting to hold "serious discussions" on the bases "in time for an orderly resolution of the issue well prior to December 1988." That is when the current agreement on the facilities expires.

Mr. Shultz, who was scheduled to visit the U.S. base at Hellenikon, just outside Athens, on Friday, said he also had felt encouragement about "broadening and deepening our cooperation" against international terrorism.

Belgium Adopts Decree Powers

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The Belgian Senate has approved special powers for the government to impose new austerity measures, support the deficit-ridden economy and cut public spending.

The vote Wednesday was 101-74, with one abstention. The power to rule by decree already had been approved by the House of Representatives.

The center-right majority of Christian Democrats and Conservatives led by Prime Minister Wilfried Martens was re-elected in October's general elections. Mr. Martens ruled by decree during most of his preceding four-year term. He has done practically nothing since the elections, waiting for the special powers. He said he would decide on a series of urgent measures as soon as he got them again.

Bronx Democratic Chief, 5 Associates Are Indicted

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Stanley Friedman, the Democratic leader in the Bronx and one of New York City's most powerful politicians, was indicted Thursday with five associates on charges of using bribery, coercion and other acts to get a city contract for their computer company.

Citisource Inc. obtained the $23-million contract to produce a computerized device to issue summonses for the Parking Violations Bureau, which has been associated with several scandals. The indictment charged that Mr. Friedman was given 167,500 shares of stock in Citisource to help obtain the contract.

Regan Wants Fed's Volcker To Remain

(Continued from Page 1)

...olcker or was conducting a "ven...etta" against him, as has been ...orted in Wall Street circles.

"I like Paul Volcker, although ...ere have been times professional... when we have disagreed on mon... ary policy," Mr. Regan said.

The Fed's governing board voted ...eb. 24 to lower the discount rate, ...hich is the rate charged to mem... r banks, with all four Reagan ...ppointees opposing the chairman. The vote was taken at Mr. Mar...a's insistence but then withdrawn. ...r. Volcker had urged a delay until ...e move could be coordinated ...th Japan and West Germany. On ...larch 6 and 7, all three countries ...wered their rates.

The anti-Volcker majority devel...ed after two new governors, ...ayne D. Angell and Manuel H. ...hnson, joined the board in early ...uary, replacing members who ...d consistently voted with the ...airman. Joining Mr. Angell and ...r. Johnson, who favor an easier ...onetary policy than the Fed is ...llowing, were Mr. Martin and ...artha R. Seger.

Mr. Volcker, a nominal Demo...at, was first appointed by Presi...nt Jimmy Carter in 1979 and was ...appointed in 1983.

"It is unfortunate the way the ...ing leaked out, and all of Wall ...reet jumped on it," Mr. Regan ...id. "I think it's minutiae."

Asked if he thought Mr. Volcker ...uld survive another 4-3 vote ...ainst him, Mr. Regan said: "That ...ould be Paul's choice. As far as ...'re concerned, we're not asking ...m to resign or change at all."

Mr. Regan's comments on Mr. ...olcker's future came in response ... allegations by critics that the ...dministration was trying to pro...ke the chairman's resignation by ...rrounding him with a hostile ...ard.

"That's a Machiavellian ap...oach," Mr. Regan said, denying ...e charges. "But you have to rec...lize that any president is entitled ...his own people on this or any ...er board during the time he is ...sident, unless by law he has to ...point members of the other par...

Navy Le... Gulf of S...

(Continued from Page 1)

Singapore Airlines Is to Buy Boeing Jets for $3.3 Billion

(Continued from Page 1)

the company's Seattle headquarters for the signing ceremony, said the Singapore order and the first order for 10 of the 400 series last October by the American carrier, North-West Orient Airlines, were "very significant" for Boeing. They signaled to other countries that the plane would be the premier long-haul aircraft of the world into the next century, he said.

"We are confident there are going to be significant additional orders in the near term," he said.

Mr. Shrontz said interest in the 400 series, which has a range of 8,000 miles (13,000 kilometers), had been expressed by a number of long-distance carriers including West Germany's Lufthansa, British Airways PLC, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Qantas Airways, Cathay Pacific Airways of Hong Kong and Japan Airlines Co.

Asked why Singapore Airlines had not considered a long-range aircraft being developed by the Airbus consortium, Mr. Pillay said the airline did not think it would have the payload or passenger capacity of the B-747-400 or be ready in time to meet Singapore's requirements.

The 400 series could fly nonstop between Singapore and London with a full load of 418 passengers and their baggage, plus four tons (4.4 short tons) of cargo, even under poor weather conditions.

The airline expects direct operating costs to fall considerably through savings in fuel, lower maintenance and reduced crew costs.

The airline said the nonstop London-Singapore service that it pioneered last year established the popularity of nonstop long-range flights and that the decision to acquire the B-747-400 would help the airline meet traffic demand in the next 10 years.

It said Asia-Pacific remained the fastest growing region in the aviation industry.

The International Civil Aviation Organization had forecast average annual growth rates of 10 percent for scheduled passenger traffic and 11 percent for freight traffic for the 10-year period ending 1992.

"If the ICAO predictions hold good," the airline said, "by 1992 the aviation industry in the region will have the biggest slice of international passenger traffic (33.3 percent) and international freight traffic (37.3 percent), overtaking the present leader, Europe."

Since its shares were listed on the Singapore Stock Exchange last December, Singapore Airlines has been 63.08 percent owned by the government and the rest by the public, including company staff. Its existing fleet is one of the largest in Asia.

The airline said it was able to self-finance its order for 14 aircraft and associated spares.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE
USA & WORLDWIDE
Head office in New York
330 W. 56th St., N.Y.C. 10019 USA
212-765-7896
212-765-7754
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND CHECKS ACCEPTED
Private Membership Available
This award-winning service has been featured as the top & most exclusive Escort Service by USA & International news media including radio and TV.

LONDON KENSINGTON
ESCORT SERVICE
10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST. W8
TEL: 937 9136 OR 937 9133
All major credit cards accepted.

LONDON
Portman Escort Agency
67 Chiltern Street, London W1
Tel: 486 3724 or 486 1158
All major credit cards accepted

★ LONDON ★
EXECUTIVE ESCORT SERVICE
402 7600 or 499 2225

ATHENS ESCORT AND GUIDE Service. Tel: 8086194.
LONDON ESCORT AGENCY. Tel: 935 5339.
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 937 6574.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Page 13)

ESCORTS & GUIDES

LONDON
BELGRAVIA
Escort Service.
Tel: 736 5877.

ARISTOCATS
London Escort Service
128 Wigmore St., London W.1.
All major Credit Cards Accepted
Tel: 437 47 41 / 402
12 noon - midnight

REGENCY NY
WORLDWIDE ESCORT SERVICE
212-838-8027 or 752-1864

LA VENTURA
NEW YORK ESCORT SERVICE
212-888-1666

MAYFAIR CLUB
ESCORT SERVICE from 5pm
ROTTERDAM (0) 10-254155
THE HAGUE (0) 70-60 79 96

ZURICH
GINGER'S ESCORT SERVICE
TEL: 01/363 08 64

LONDON GENIE ESCORT Service. Tel: 370 7151.
A-AMERICAN Escort Service Everywhere 800-237-0892/813-921-7946.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

ZURICH
JACQUELINE ESCORT & GUIDE SERVICE. TEL: 01/ 69 55 04

CAPRICE-NY
ESCORT SERVICE IN NEW YORK
TEL: 212-737 3291.

STUDENT/ SECRETARY
ESCORT SERVICE, LONDON
Tel: 01-734 8771/568 7676

ROME CLUB EUROPE ESCORT & Guide Service. Tel: 06/589 2604- 589 1146 (from 4 pm to 10 pm)

GENEVA ESCORT
SERVICE. Tel: 46 11 58

CHELSEA ESCORT SERVICE.
51 Beauchamp Place, London SW3.
Tel: 01 584 6513/2749 (4-12 pm)

★★ ZURICH ★★
Caroline Escort Service 01/252 61 74

★ PARK LANE ★
London Escort Service 821 0283

★ AMSTERDAM ★
ESCORT SERVICE. 68 11 20

LONDON TOPS ESCORT SERVICE
London, Heathrow, Gatwick: 229 8120

ESCORTS & GUIDES

FRANKFURT & SURROUNDINGS Caroline's Escort & Travel Service. English, French, German, Spanish spoken. Tel: (069) 43 57 63.

AMSTERDAM SYLVIA
Escort Service. Tel: (0) 20-255191.

VIENNA STUDENT ESCORT service. Contact: 83 63 04. Credit cards accepted.

LONDON TOWN ESCORT Service, Central Heathrow / Gatwick. Telephone: 01-727 7886.

DUESSELDORF - COLOGNE - ESSEN Penthouse Escort + travel service. 0211/49 97 84.

DUSSELDORF - COLOGNE - BONN-Essen. Pam's escort & travel service. All credit cards. 0211-39 50 66

★★ ZURICH ★★ ST. AMOUR Escort and guide service + travel. Tel: 01 / 251 27 53.

NEW YORK, MIA & Gabrielle Escort Service 212-223-0870 Credit Cards

VIENNA - DESIREE Escort Service 26-15-243, from 8 p.m. 52-29-16.

VIENNA YOUNG ESCORT Service. Tel: 83 33 71

NAIROBI - PRINCESS Escort Service. Tel: 720 721.

FRANKFURT + AREA Christina Escort Service. 069/364656. Credit Cards

LONDON ORIENTAL GUIDE Service. Tel: 01-243 1442

LONDON/ HEATHROW/ GATWICK Escort Service. Tel: 01 701 0185

LONDON/NEW YORK PAT Escort Service 01-589 8910 NY 212 826 3705

NEW YORK ETHIOPIAN ESCORT Service. Tel: 212-777-5543.

FRANKFURT AREA SIMONE'S escort and travel service. Tel 62 88 05.

FRANKFURT - EVA'S ESCORT & travel service. Tel: 069/44 77 75

ESCORTS & GUIDES

HONG KONG: FRENCH Escort Agency. Kowloon 724 33 01 or 66 84 80

AMSTERDAM (near Airport) Lolita Escort Service. Tel: 02508-3350.

MADRID. NEW LOOK Escort & Guide service. 250 79 95. Cards.

AMSTERDAM CHA-CHA Escort Service. Tel: 020-936603

AMSTERDAM JEANET ESCORT Service Tel: (020) 326420 or 340110.

AMSTERDAM FOUR ROSES Escort Service (0) 20-964376

DUESSELDORF - COLOGNE - Sandy's Escort + Travel Service 0211/391438

MUNICH - REMEMBER ESCORT Service. Tel: 91 23 14

DOMINA AMSTERDAM ESCORT Guide Service. Tel: (020) 762842

FRANKFURT POLAND ESCORT Service. Tel: 069/63 41 59.

MUNICH - BAVARIAN ESCORT Service. Tel: 089/35 98 914.

TWIN SISTERS ESCORT SERVICE. London. Tel: 289 4425.

BRUSSELS. CHANTAL ESCORT Service: Tel: 02/520 23 65.

LOS ANGELES Escort & Tour Guide Service. Tel: (213) 271-8822.

FRANKFURT "TOP TEN" Escort Service. 069/59-60-52.

AMSTERDAM ROSITA Escort Service. (0) 20-362833.

AMSTERDAM BERNADETTE ESCORT Service. (0) 20-327799.

AMSTERDAM HOTEL ESCORT Service (0)20-340507.

BRUSSELS MICHELLE ESCORT and guide service. Tel: 733 07 98

LONDON ONLY JAPANESE ESCORT Service. Tel: 01 821 0607.

LONDON PRIVATE ESCORT Service. Tel: 01-581 3908

MADRID IMPACT escort and guide service. Multilingual. 261 4142

Pages 13 & 18 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

Act by March 31*

* That's the date the rates go up.

Save up to 50%

Take advantage of our reduced rates for new subscribers now and we'll add an extra week of Tribs free for each three months you subscribe. Total saving: nearly half the newsstand price in most European countries! (See coupon for details). But don't delay. Order now!

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181, avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Please enter my subscription for:

☐ 12 months (+ 1 month free)
☐ 6 months (+ 2 weeks free)
☐ 3 months (+ 1 week free)
☐ My check is enclosed

Please charge my credit card:
☐ Access ☐ American Express ☐ Diners Club ☐ Eurocard ☐ Mastercard ☐ Visa

Introductory rates valid through March 31, 1986. Please circle the reduced price selected.

Country	Currency	12 mos. (+1 mo. free)	6 mos. (+2 wks. free)	3 mos. (1 wk. free)	Saving*
Austria	A.Sch.	4,020	2,170	1,196	41%
Belgium	B.Fr.	9,020	4,876	2,668	46%
Denmark	D.Kr.	1,930	1,040	570	37%
Finland	F.M.	1,410	760	414	44%
France	F.F.	1,200	644	359	45%
Germany	D.M.	482	261	144	43%
Great Britain	£	101	55	30	40%
Greece	Dr.	15,600	8,464	4,692	54%
Ireland	Ir£	115	62	34	52%
Italy	Lire	276,000	149,040	82,800	52%
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	9,020	4,876	2,668	46%
Netherlands	Fl.	550	298	166	44%
Norway	N.Kr.	1,470	765	423	44%
Portugal	Esc.	13,800	7,450	4,090	63%
Spain	Ptas.	21,200	11,500	6,300	50%
Sweden	S.Kr.	1,470	795	434	42%
Switzerland	S.Fr.	432	233	129	44%
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	322	174	96	Varies from country to country
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	442	238	130	

Card expiry date _____ Signature _____
Card account number
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Country _____
Tel _____ Telex _____ 28-3-86

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Back From Two Brinks

The U.S. Sixth Fleet has begun to pull back from the confrontation line in the Gulf of Sidra after the Reagan administration announced that Libyan missile batteries had made no new attempts to shoot down American planes since Monday.

The Nicaraguan troops which had attacked anti-Sandinist camps in Honduras are also reported to be withdrawing, while Democratic senators in Washington accuse the administration of exaggerated reports of the Nicaraguan incursion designed to get Congress to grant Mr. Reagan's request for $100 million in aid to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Two crises, half a world apart, have receded without coming to a head. The U.S.-Libyan war did not take place; U.S. helicopters bringing Honduran troops to the battle zone were not engaged by the Sandinists. This is good news. But has anything been gained? The answer can only be no.

Moamer Qadhafi's ability and determination to back terrorist operations in the Middle East and Europe have not been destroyed but enhanced. His military capacity to intimidate neighbors is intact; he lost a missile battery and some other items in his high-priced Soviet equipment, but they will be replaced. Internationally he thrives on publicity, and got plenty of it. The Reagan administration is seen by people in Europe and the Middle East as having taken another swat at Colonel Qadhafi without landing a solid blow. The same was true of last January's halfheartedly applied sanctions.

Nor has anything been achieved in Central America. Congress may well give Mr. Reagan the military aid he wants for Nicaragua, but leading Latin American newspapers, in their first comments, tend to show more concern about the implications of the U.S. military role in Honduras than about the Sandinist incursion. There have been calls for stepping up negotiations through the five-country Contadora group, which is not what the administration wants.

It is not only in Central America and off Libya that the Reagan administration has been playing hardball. Before Sidra, U.S. warships were sailing close to the Soviet coast in the Black Sea. The Soviet Union was asked to reduce its delegations to the United Nations by more than a third. Mikhail Gorbachev's offer to stop nuclear testing was given short shrift, and was followed by a test in the Nevada desert. And Attorney General Edwin Meese has been in Pakistan pledging continued U.S. aid to the Afghan rebels.

The pattern may not add up to a strategy. There does not seem to be a Reagan doctrine. But clearly there has been a new assertiveness and an increased willingness to display American power on different issues and in unrelated local conflicts. Could it be that Mr. Reagan has given up on playing host to Mr. Gorbachev in Washington this summer, and that by striking a tough stance he is seeking to convince his hard-line supporters at home that he doesn't care?

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Exploiting a Flare-Up

It is hard to know what to make of the news of a flare-up in Honduras without knowing more precisely what Sandinist and "contra" Nicaraguans did there to each other. But it is easier to dope out the Reagan administration's exploitation of the affair: It aims to use it to rush Congress into approving the $100 million aid package for the contras and the use of Americans at the fringes of the battle. Military and political events that were probably a coincidence are being turned to a contrivance.

Nicaraguan troops have often chased the contra rebels into Honduras, where most of them are based. The Sandinists' violation of the border is of a piece with the contras' violation in the first place. Precisely because it is uneasy about these cross-border battles, Honduras has been reluctant even to admit that it offers the rebels sanctuary. That reluctance explains some of the mystery about what really happened Sunday and Monday.

But assume that the contras are right in saying a force of 1,500 Nicaraguans penetrated about 20 kilometers (12.4 miles) in an effort to wipe out a rebel base and that some hundreds of the invaders were then trapped in the border region. The Reagan administration, struggling for congressional permission to get more deeply involved, pounced on the affair in great glee. Did this not prove Nicaragua's threat to its neighbors? Did this not justify quick aid to the contras? Could not a little aid to Honduras prompt it to join in the complaint? And should not Americans get involved to stiffen the Hondurans' resolve to defend their territory?

After a hurried consultation with U.S. officials, Honduras acknowledged the contra base and the Sandinist raid. President Reagan quickly produced $20 million in emergency aid for Honduras, including some of the military equipment he had been asking Congress to supply to the contras. In a ratcheting up of the U.S. involvement, U.S. helicopters stood ready to ferry Honduran troops into the border area.

At the sound of these alarms, you could watch the resistance in Congress crumbling. Suddenly the borders of Honduras had become a sacrosanct U.S. cause. Suddenly "striking at sanctuaries" — by the Sandinists — had become a vicious aggression. Suddenly you could see the outlines of the next degree of U.S. involvement. Let it be said again that Central America is not Southeast Asia, but never underestimate the Tonkin-like reflexes of a Congress under the lash of a president.

Honduras, the poorest Spanish-speaking republic, is squeezed in the middle, a fragile democracy heavily dependent on U.S. aid. It has tolerated the contras and accepted a large U.S. force on permanent "maneuvers" at considerable cost to its pride; until Tuesday, it was denying the incursion and belittling Washington's excitement. Fashioning a policy for Nicaragua has been hard enough without these manipulations of public emotion. A military venture whose justifications turn out to be tainted cannot hope to have the sustained support of Americans. What is happening in the Honduran jungles needs to be checked and told straight before any more American money or men are committed to the battle.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

After Reagan's Slap at Qadhafi

The United States should be irritated by the speech and behavior of Libya, which sneers at it, but the U.S. "gunboat policy" to slap a hateful small nation is childish.

— *Tokyo Shimbun (Tokyo).*

Washington and Jerusalem have to know that a terrorist reaction will come against innocents. The problem can only be solved with the removal of Colonel Qadhafi.

— *Maariv (Tel Aviv).*

Satisfactory as it is to American public opinion to see some effective action after a period of pent-up fury over their impotence to punish this impresario of international terrorism, Washington may not have thought the policy through to the next stage. More likely there will be swoops by terrorist gangs on U.S. airliners, airline offices, ships, banks, hotels or even individual tourists and businessmen. It is possible that President Reagan's punitive expedition may come back to haunt him.

— *The Daily Mail (London).*

[There is] surprise at the silence in the Arab capitals regarding the aggression on Libya. Have we forgotten the scars caused by American and Israeli stabs in the Arab body?

— *Al-Rai al-Am (Kuwait).*

Colonel Qadhafi might have his shortcomings, but to associate every terrorist action with him is a little bit farfetched. Mr. Reagan is guilty of the same crime for supporting the racist South African regime and UNITA.

— *The Kenya Times (Nairobi).*

Moamer Qadhafi is a lucky man. If his missiles had caused losses to the 6th Fleet, Libya would be in flames by now. Mr. Reagan would have ordered the bombing of military bases, airports, oil wells, industrial centers, giving a great shock to the colonel's regime. Instead the missiles missed their targets, so the U.S. reaction was moderate.

— *La Repubblica (Rome).*

One cannot rule out that the "punishment" Mr. Reagan inflicted on Colonel Qadhafi is counterproductive. To turn the colonel into a "victim of American imperialism" is like granting his wishes, like giving him an argument to justify his aggressive policy toward the free world. In a word, it renders him a service.

— *La Libre Belgique (Brussels).*

FROM OUR MARCH 28 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Soldiers of Fortune in Mexico

NEW YORK — The Philadelphia Inquirer says: "A lot of enthusiastic young Americans have gone south of the Mexican border to fight with the insurrectos. There appears to be a sort of notion on the part of these young men that they can't lose. If they win, fame and fortune are open to them; if they meet defeat they look to Uncle Sam to get them out of trouble. It can be stated that the man who forsakes his country to fight in a revolution must take all the risks." The Troy Times adds: "Official announcement is made that Americans confined in Mexican prisons will be tried before civil courts for sedition and will be treated on the same footing as native revolutionists. This is all that these soldiers of fortune have a right to ask. They took chances with their eyes open."

1936: Bad News, Confused and Wan

PARIS — [A reader writes:] "Your news from Moscow fills with foreboding, and that from Britain still awaits decoding. Parisian news still smacks of gay Stavisky, and that from London still of pre-war whisky. Rome's love for princes, priests and proud dictators is matched by Madrid's hate for suchlike traitors. Your news from Central Europe is depressing, and Balkan news, as usual, keeps us guessing. Despite Geneva's news of Christian leaven, all hell is loose in Ethiopia's heaven, and western souls are pierced with poignant woe at news of gory plots in Tokio. Your news of 'better times,' we fear, is rumor; your news from nowhere is devoid of humor, and news from everywhere your gleaners roam is tame and wan, compared with news from home."

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, *Chairman 1958-1982*

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, *Publisher*

PHILIP M. FOISIE	*Executive Editor*	RENÉ BONDY	*Deputy Publisher*
WALTER WELLS	*Editor*	ALAIN LECOUR	*Associate Publisher*
SAMUEL ABT	*Deputy Editor*	RICHARD H. MORGAN	*Associate Publisher*
ROBERT K. McCABE	*Deputy Editor*	STEPHAN W. CONAWAY	*Director of Operations*
CARL GEWIRTZ	*Associate Editor*	FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS	*Director of Circulation*
		ROLF D. KRANEPUHL	*Director of Advertising Sales*

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris. ISSN: 0294-8052.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glenn, 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex: 61170
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKichan, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 262009
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 726755. Tlx: 416721
Pres. U.S.: Michael Conroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex: 427175
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337
© 1986, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Don't Just Do Something — Think First

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Americans may feel gratified to see the professional bully Moamer Qadhafi get a punch in the nose. But beyond self-satisfaction, it is hard to see how the U.S. navy's operations against Libya serve any American interest.

When President Reagan ordered economic sanctions on Jan. 7, he said, "If these steps do not end Qadhafi's terrorism, I promise you that further steps will be taken." Now he has done something, but there is no reason to think it will affect terrorists, unless to drive them to more ingenious frenzy.

The operation did give Colonel Qadhafi a chance to present himself as a hero targeted by the superpower that supports Israel, and even his Arab enemies find it hard to denounce him in the circumstances.

And it provided Moscow with some dramatic propaganda material for Third World consumption. Fortunately, no Russians seem to have been casualties in the attacks on the missile base at Sidra. Soviet experts had been there training the Libyans to use the new SA-5s, but apparently they had left. Soviet sources said the Libyan missiles would not have misfired and missed the U.S. planes if their own people had been operating them. So there is not likely to be any escalation of East-West tensions as a result.

Moscow clearly has ambiguous feelings about Colonel Qadhafi. It provides him with huge supplies of arms, reportedly $15 billion worth in the last 20 years, and there are said to be some 3,500 Soviet and East Bloc technicians working in Libya. But Moscow rejected the colonel's request for a treaty of friendship and cooperation last year, and it has avoided any firm commitment to come to his aid.

Still, the U.S. action looked like part of a pattern to dramatize Washington's hostility to Moscow and some of its dependents.

In recent days there was the dispatch of U.S. warships just off the Soviet Black Sea coast, a showing of the flag that has happened repeatedly but not so provocatively close to shore in the past. There was the order for sharp reduction of Soviet staff at the United Nations in New York. There was the flatly disdainful response to Mikhail Gorbachev's offer to stop nuclear testing and to negotiate full "rigid" measures to verify compliance.

And there has been the near hysterical argument about the urgency of sending military aid to the Nicaraguan "contras," although scarcely anyone supposes that the $100 million Mr. Reagan seeks will achieve more than to continue hostilities.

Separate reasons have been given for each of these decisions. Taken together, they look as if Mr. Reagan felt a need to apologize to his right-wing supporters for having said conciliatory things to Mr. Gorbachev in Geneva last November, and to reassure them that denouncing dictatorships on the right does not mean he has gone soft on the left.

The timing, arbitrariness and intensity of these moves do not appear to have much relevance to real foreign policy objectives. It as if White House staff went through a checklist of low-risk but high-visibility gestures rather than considering the best ways to approach a series of difficult problems.

If there had been a well considered attempt to put pressure on Colonel Qadhafi, the economic sanctions would not have been applied so halfheartedly with such feeble enforcement. There are five U.S. oil companies operating in Libya, of which Occidental is the bellwether. The others more or less follow the line taken by its chief, Armand Hammer, who has long had a special relation with the Kremlin.

Mr. Hammer is reported to have been lobbying intensively in Washington against making the sanctions effective, and indeed there was little attempt to do so. New York Times reporter Judith Miller learned recently in Libya that in the three weeks between the announcement of sanctions and the date they were to take effect, the American companies flew in an eight-month supply of spare parts so that they could continue to operate.

This assortment of essentially symbolic moves, which cannot produce concrete results beyond a certain euphoria in parts of the U.S. public, makes America look foolish and uncertain about its means and ends in the rest of the world. True, it is frustrating to be defied without doing something. But a sounder policy guide would be: Don't just do something, think first.

The New York Times.

When Goliath Boosts David

THE first Sidra skirmish was in 1981, when two attacking Libyan jets were shot down. So the record does not encourage the notion that Colonel Qadhafi is much cowed when his feeble forces are zapped by a mighty American armada. The colonel is already David against Goliath, playing to an Arab public opinion that does not expect David to win and looks upon suicide missions as heroic.

Some authorities expect a rash of terrorism unrelated to any string-pulling by Colonel Qadhafi. Experts estimate that there may be as many as two dozen terrorist organizations responsible to no single mastermind but easily inflamed by almost any display of "Western imperialism" — or by the slightest sign of indifference to it. Hence the hasty efforts of the so-called moderate Arabs to express their disapproval, and the protests from at least two NATO allies, Greece and Italy, who provide facilities for U.S. naval forces in the Mediterranean.

The most persuasive criticism comes from Arab diplomats and American experts who would like nothing better than to see Colonel Qadhafi brought down but who believe that the administration's approach builds him up and undermines U.S. influence in the area. They would favor covert efforts to encourage opposition in Libya. But the Reagan strategy, they insist, has just the opposite effect. As America's public enemy number one, Colonel Qadhafi stands taller at home and in the eyes of extremist elements throughout the Arab world.

— *Columnist Philip Geyelin.*

By DE LA TORRE Q in El Espectador (Bogota). C&W Syndicate.

As Planned, but Is There a Strategy?

THE point of the naval exercise was to provoke Moamer Qadhafi. U.S. planners reckoned that he would have to respond. They thought that he would fire some of his new Soviet surface-to-air missiles at American planes, and that the planes could avoid them and attack the missile-launching sites. Everything went exactly according to plan. The two parties kept the Gulf of Sidra incident to a limited, demonstrative one.

Mr. Reagan certainly gained politically in the short run, but what of the deeper American aims: Will the action in the Gulf of Sidra weaken Colonel Qadhafi? Will it reduce Libyan support for terrorism? The answer to those questions is almost certainly no. The American naval operation will make it harder for Arab governments that dislike Colonel Qadhafi to disagree with him publicly. As for terrorism, Libyan-sponsored attacks are more likely now, or so many experts believe.

The very nature of the Qadhafi problem is that it is not soluble by a neat military action. Smacking him in the Gulf of Sidra and feeling good about that is not a strategy. Does the Reagan administration have one?

— *New York Times columnist Anthony Lewis.*

Europeans: Contrary Today, Contrary Tomorrow

By Graham T. Allison and Albert Carnesale

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev may be able to agree to eliminate all U.S. and Soviet intermediate-range missiles in Europe, but America's allies now oppose this initiative. This opposition sharply contrasts with their negativism about the introduction of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles a year ago. Understanding this turnabout provides a central insight for predicting European reactions to future American proposals.

Europe opposes any change in the status quo. Whether the proposal is to deploy new nuclear weapons or to eliminate those weapons once deployed, to increase or decrease the number of U.S. troops in Europe, to add new chemical weapons to European stockpiles or to eliminate old ones, to proceed vigorously with the Strategic Defense Initiative or to abandon hope for effective defenses — whatever the initiative, Europeans at first oppose it. Preservation of the status quo is the first objective.

Why are Europeans so wedded to the status quo, even when it differs markedly from an earlier one? In part their attachment is a defense mechanism against irrepressible American inventiveness. Americans instinctively favor change: They believe that problems exist to be solved. If one prescription fails to solve a problem, even an insoluble problem, Americans will propose another.

More important, Europeans value the status quo for having nourished four decades without war. Given the rise in devastation from World War I to World War II, and the prospect that World War III might be the last for Europe — even for the human species — reservations about fixing what is working have more than superficial attractiveness.

The flip-flop on U.S. intermediate-range nuclear forces exemplifies this mind-set. As the Carter administration prepared to leave office in 1981, few top national security officials believed that the Europeans would ever accept the 1979 NATO decision that authorized deployment of 572 U.S. missiles but held a final decision hostage to pursuit of an arms control agreement limiting all intermediate-range missiles. In opposing deployment, Europeans said it would decouple America and Europe, alarm Europeans and raise the specter of a nuclear war fought in Europe alone.

In the final stages of public diplomacy, the Reagan administration proposed its "zero option." This calls for both superpowers to reduce to zero the number of intermediate-range missiles, with the Soviet Union dropping from about 600 to zero and America making the less painful transition from zero to zero. As expected, Moscow rejected this proposal. Key West European governments reluctantly decided to accept U.S. missiles, despite strong opposition.

Now that many missiles are deployed, Mr. Gorbachev seems to have discovered a new interest in something very much like the zero option. It appears possible that both sides might agree on zero. Today Europeans are replaying arguments presented earlier against deployment — this time to oppose removal of the missiles: Eliminating them would decouple America from Europe, leave Europe hostage to other Soviet nuclear forces and signal a lack of NATO resolve. Having paid a political price of admission to get missiles into the theater, European governments resent having to pay an additional political fee to get them out.

Europeans' predictably negative early reactions to U.S. initiatives are essentially independent of the substance of the specific proposals.

One wonders if Europeans see this behavior the same way.

Mr. Allison is dean and professor of politics at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government. Mr. Carnesale is academic dean and professor of public policy. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Toward Interlocked Arms in Europe

By Robert Kleiman

BRUSSELS — Sam Nunn, the influential senator who wanted to pull out American troops unless Europe spent more in its own defense, has changed his mind. He now sees the issue as whether the alliance is spending its money effectively.

"NATO outspends the Warsaw Pact, yet is outproduced 2-to-1 in conventional weapons," the Georgia Democrat said at a conference here. "We still depend on early first use of nuclear weapons because of failure to produce conventional arms."

Duplication wastes much of the $130 billion a year spent by NATO to buy arms. NATO nations are working on 21 different ground-air, air-ground and anti-tank missiles, 14 combat aircraft, four tanks and six new tactical communications systems — none able to "talk" to the others. This variety often leaves NATO's forces unable to refuel each other's planes, repair each other's tanks and shoot each other's ammunition.

The U.S. ambassador to NATO, David Abshire, is credited with persuading Mr. Nunn and other key congressmen that NATO's priority need is not more but better spending to eliminate duplication and achieve economies of scale by multinational collaboration. One result is a new Nunn amendment with $250 million of seed money for joint U.S.-European development and production, especially of "smart" conventional weapons to replace nuclear arms.

Steam is building behind armaments cooperation. Europe's 12 defense ministers agree that they can no longer permit "buy domestic" policies, with 36 army, navy and air force staffs choosing their own weapons requirements and timetables. The ministers are harmonizing requirements in 35 arms groups. Thirty joint technology projects are being launched or studied. For the first time, all-European weapons objectives have replaced national designs.

The British, West German, Italian and Spanish joint program for a new fighter shows how European collaboration can stimulate trans-Atlantic cooperation. It brought a rare Pentagon offer for development of common components with the U.S. secret advanced-technology fighter.

These promising trends contain political dynamite and require political wisdom. Intra-European arms cooperation can reduce sales for American companies. American offers can hinder collaboration on European designs — as when Sikorsky enticed Britain's Westland out of a helicopter consortium backed by four European defense ministers, triggering two cabinet resignations in London.

What is in the interest of Sikorsky is not necessarily in the interest of the United States. American firms want to sell their arms or license them bilaterally for production abroad. The American national interest lies in multinational European armaments cooperation to reduce Europe's dependence on America for its defense.

Ambiguity in Washington over such conflicting interests stirs European fears that money provided by the Nunn amendment, which is restricted to American participants, would impede Europe-only projects essential to a European defense industrial base. But it has not so far. The first Nunn projects involve four to 11 European countries; none is bilateral. Joint European instead of national financing of European participants would aid this trend.

What Washington cannot forget is that to encourage European collaboration on arms is as much in America's interest as the Marshall Plan's promotion of European unity.

The writer is preparing a book on the Western alliance as a visiting research fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

West German Young People Reply to a Reporter

This is a selection of letters from an English class at the Wöhlerschule in Frankfurt. Pupils aged 16 were asked to comment by their teacher, Karl Gerecht, after what he says was a "lively discussion" of the report "German Youth: A Return to Conservatism" (Jan. 21) by James M. Markham.

I am one of the young people your article is about. I agree there is a new trend of living, but we still have a lot of politically engaged young people.

I think you can't compare Boris Becker with Petra Kelly. Boris Becker is first of all a tennis player and it's not his job to make political propaganda. But Petra Kelly is a politician. The fans of Boris Becker can be politically engaged, too.

The problem is that you have to generalize, since you can't interview all the young people in Germany. But you have to see the other side, too.

BRITTA MAURES.

I agree with your opinion about German youth. There is a new trend of living, but there are still people who belong to the "no future" generation. A new symbol of the post-peace-movement generation is Boris Becker, who just plays tennis and is absolutely apolitical. But you can't compare him with Petra Kelly because there is a big difference between sport and politics.

Another point is that mass movements are less interesting.

I also think that you're right about the clothing. The new generation take more care about the way they dress.

KATRIN LUTZ.

It's right that there's a new trend of living and that many people like Boris Becker better than Petra Kelly, and it's right that many people care more about the way they dress. But it's wrong to say that no one is interested in politics. Many young people are politically engaged. It's a pity that your article doesn't go into details.

MICHAEL KALBFLEISCH.

You have written that many young West Germans campaigned to stop the deployment of U.S. medium-range weapons, but I think that the real number of persons who are interested in this is much smaller, because I imagine that many people only wanted to show their disagreement with the government.

JOERN TEWS.

The attitude to dress is much better, and the new generation does like Boris Becker more than Petra Kelly. That doesn't mean that no one is interested in politics, but it's right that mass movements are nowadays less effective. Finally, we find that most things in your article are true.

TANJA SARKIC,
SIMONE MOELLER.

Everybody wears what he wants; there are no guiding rules. On some points you are right, for example that the "no future" slogan has died and a lot of young people aren't interested in politics. But Boris Becker, who plays tennis very well, can't be an emblem for all of youth. How can you say that Petra Kelly is not the symbol of young people? How many have you asked? Different young people have different opinions, so how can you write about "youth"? People who read this article will get a wrong opinion of German youth. The author is a very conservative person.

KLASSE 11.

All Power To Marcos's Successor?

By Francisco S. Tatad

MANILA — Within a month of taking power on Feb. 25 in a nonviolent rebellion against the 20-year-old regime of Ferdinand Marcos, Corazon Aquino has discarded the constitution, dissolved parliament, suspended local elections, rescinded the security of tenure of officials and made herself the sole power to make laws and treaties pending a new legislature under a new constitution to be written by handpicked delegates.

Within the next 60 days President Aquino is expected to name 30 to 50 citizens to draft the new constitution. She has decreed an interim constitution to be interpreted, in case of conflict, by a Supreme Court whose new members she will now appoint.

She has freed political prisoners, begun efforts to recover ill-gotten wealth of the Marcoses and allowed the private media to exist without any official restrictions. But in discarding the constitution under which she ran in the Feb. 7 presidential election, she placed at her disposal the same powers that she had consistently denounced in the hands of Mr. Marcos.

While a new constitution is being drafted, she will fill elective offices, constitutional bodies and the courts with her appointees.

She retains broad support, especially among the "victims of repression" under Mr. Marcos. But the opposition and some members of the coalition that supported her in the election campaign have denounced her assumption of revolutionary powers as the beginning of a new dictatorship. They see it as a clever repackaging of the discredited Marcos regime, without Marcos.

A majority of the close to 200 members of the Batasang Pambansa (parliament) have threatened to convene after Easter in open defiance of the dissolution. This is the first serious constitutional challenge to Mrs. Aquino's leadership. It is taking place amid a revival of insurgent activity in the countryside and before she is able to consolidate her political base.

She is confident that with her immense popularity she does not have to do anything for the rebel parliament to discredit itself. "The MPs may use the Batasang without fear of sanctions," says the executive secretary of the cabinet, Joker Arroyo. "There is now freedom of expression, organization and assembly."

The MPs, however, are determined to provoke the government until they are disbanded, arrested and jailed. They intend to denounce the Aquino government as illegitimate and have the speaker proclaim himself, following the provision of the 1973 constitution, as the interim president.

This looks innocuous and amusing enough for the moment. But the situation is far from stable, and the last thing the new government needs is a constitutional crisis, no matter how apparently harmless.

Such a crisis could lead to a rethinking of political loyalties and a realignment of forces inside the government, while the left tries to gain a foothold in the bureaucracy and the insurgency consolidates its forces. Already fissures have begun to show in the ruling coalition on the sharing of cabinet and other appointments.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who, along with General Fidel Ramos, led the revolt that finally forced Mr. Marcos to vacate Malacanang Palace, is believed to oppose the proclamation of a revolutionary government. So are officers among the military reformists who provided the muscle for the revolt.

The president declares that she was put in office by a direct exercise of "people's power," "assisted by units of the armed forces." The view of reformists is that they, with the help of the civilian population, caused the downfall of Mr. Marcos.

Without that military intervention, Mr. Marcos might still be sitting in Malacanang. He was formally proclaimed the victor by parliament and sworn in as president for another six years before he and his family were airlifted to Hawaii by the U.S. air force. Mrs. Aquino at that point had officially lost the elections, and had decided to pursue her fight through a nationwide boycott of consumer products and services supplied by the "crony establishments." Whether that would have forced Mr. Marcos out of office is at best debatable.

Having installed Mrs. Aquino in defense of the constitution, will Mr. Enrile, General Ramos and company remain loyal to her now that she has junked that same constitution and decided to rule by edict? Will not the military insist on running the revolutionary government, or at least on sharing power with the president?

In 1972 Mr. Marcos, while in full control of the military, rejected the idea of declaring a revolutionary government, for fear of whetting the political appetite of the armed forces. He did not want to set a precedent for future revolutionary governments. He declared martial law instead.

Now Mrs. Aquino has plunged in, determined to eradicate what Mr. Marcos built and confident that popular support will keep her in office. It is an idea that has touched the imagination of her supporters and advisers, mostly newcomers to government. As the immediate past shows, it carries with it its own lethal seed.

Filipinos are convinced it was a "miracle" that ousted Mr. Marcos. They are praying it will continue. But many are fearful about the future of the revolutionary government.

The writer was information minister under President Marcos from 1969 to 1980, a member of parliament until 1984 and the only minister to resign during martial law. He is president of the Christian-Social Democratic Party and writes a daily column for the Manila newspaper Business Day. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

هكذا من الأصل

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune.
WEEKEND
March 28, 1986

All Powe To Marco Successo

By Francisco S. T

MANILA — Within a taking power on Feb nonviolent rebellion 20-year-old regime of Marcos, Corazon Aquino carded the constitution, parliament, suspended tions, rescinded the securit of officials and made herself power to make laws and pending a new legislature new constitution to be handpicked delegates.

Within the next 60 days Aquino is expected to citizens to draft the new She has decreed an interim tion to be interpreted, in case flict, by a Supreme Court members she will now appo

She has freed political begun efforts to recover wealth of the Marcoses and the private media to exist with official restrictions. But in the constitution under which in the Feb. 7 presidential elec placed at her disposal the that she had consistently den in the hands of Mr. Marcos.

While a new constitution drafted, she will fill elective constitutional bodies and the with her appointees.

She retains broad support ...ially among the victims of ...ship under Mr. Marcos, ...dom and some members ...coalition that supported her ...election campaign have ex... her assumption of real ...powers as the beginning of ...dictatorship. They see it as ...repackaging of the discredited ...cos regime without Marcos.

A majority of the elected ...members of the Batasang ...parliament have threatened ...vere after Easter in open de... the dissolution. This is the ...ajor constitutional challenge ...Aquino's leadership. It may ...unch a revival of insurgency ...the countryside and bolster ...ts contention that her political

She is confident that ...majority of Filipinos, she does ...not plan for the ...ment to dissolve itself ...may use the Batasang ...

...

Neal Boenzi, The New York Times

Stern and Dutilleux discuss the composer's concerto.

Composer Henri Dutilleux at 70: An Elder Statesman of French Music

by G.S. Bourdain

NEW YORK — Attending the first full performance of your own composition if you haven't helped shape its interpretations is "like listening to a work of plastic," according to the composer Henri Dutilleux, whose Concerto for Violin had its New York premiere on Tuesday at Carnegie Hall. His several work sessions with Isaac Stern — for whom the piece was commissioned — in the five years it took to complete the concerto were therefore "invaluable," the composer said.

Stern was very reserved about influencing the work in progress, Dutilleux said. "I told him at one point, 'Don't hesitate to tell me what you would like to have.' But he answered, 'No. That won't do.' And I believe he was right. But we worked carefully together, going over possibilities: a staccato phrase here, a different sonority there. It's very precious to do that."

The work, which was commissioned by Radio France for Stern and the Orchestre National de France, received favorable reviews in the French press after its world premiere in Paris last November. It was performed here by Stern and the Montreal Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Charles Dutoit.

The commission for the American violinist came about because of Stern's close connection with the Orchestre National, Dutilleux said. "He is much loved in France. He did a whole series of concerts in Paris with the National in 1980 and spent a lot of time working with the orchestra's musicians, advising and intructing them. When they started to plan a concert in honor of his 60th birthday, they asked me if I would write a concerto, but it was much too short a period, so we arranged to do it later."

The concerto had originally been announced for completion in late 1980. "I know I have the reputation of working more slowly than most composers," Dutilleux said of the work's parturition, "but it's not completely true. I set the concerto aside several times to write some small pieces.

"In France, there are not many sponsors for musical work, like here," he said. "There are two kinds of commissions: Government commissions, with composers selected by a committee — I've served on it myself from time to time — and commissions from orchestras, like the National."

The Concerto for Violin, for which he hopes to find a more poetic name after he has heard it performed a few more times, is the 70-year-old composer's first composition for that instrument, which he finds "strange, admirable and difficult."

"What fascinates me is its polyphonic possibilities, and its polyphonic rapport with the orchestra Dutilleux said. "I had always been struck by Mr. Stern's attention to what goes on around him, to his varying of sonorities according to the moment and to the colors of the orchestra, and I had the idea for a work of dialogue, of fusion between the soloist and the orchestra. The form is a bit special; I wanted to show the soloist to advantage, but without making it the usual dominant, bravura role."

Dutilleux felt that the traditional three- or four-movement concerto form would interfere with the inherent magic of the piece, and has placed interludes between the movements of his new work, which is played without pause.

His talk about instrumental dialogue and response, and about splitting the orchestra in symphonic works into small instrumental groups that confront each other and the whole, provokes thought of Pierre Boulez's recent work, but without the electronics and computers.

Boulez and Dutilleux — who with Olivier Messiaen comprise France's triumvirate of musical elder statesmen — have a very good relationship today, according to Dutilleux, although "in 1950, my First Symphony set his teeth on edge, and he paid no attention to me until 1965, when he was present at the premiere of 'Métaboles' in Cleveland, and spoke very warmly to me about it afterward."

Dutilleux calls Boulez, who is 10 years his junior, "a glory of France," although he disagreed with his "authoritarianism" in the postwar period of reaction against the "frivolity" of such composers as Satie, Poulenc and Sauguet.

"I can understand why the young musicians of the next generation wanted more rigor, but things went too far," Dutilleux said. "I don't support aesthetic terrorism. I suppose that serial and post-serial music had to pass through that stage, in reaction to the period that preceded it, but now those two labels themselves are obsolete.

"It's thanks to Boulez and the Domaine Musical, though, that we were introduced to music we had been totally unaware of played in an impeccable way," he said. The Domaine was the concert series Boulez organized under the aegis of Jean-Louis Barrault and Madeleine Renaud, for whose theater company he worked as music director. During the 1950s and '60s, the Domaine Musical introduced new music as well as works, often still unfamiliar, by Stravinsky, Bartók, Varèse, Debussy and the Viennese school — Schoenberg, Berg and Webern.

Dutilleux finds music composition in France today "heavily linked to personalities, but also to the needs of our time. For example, electronic music is worldwide, and now there is the computer. Boulez and others very seriously try to make use of these new methods of expression, technique, technology — Boulez does it with great prudence, moreover — but I don't use it.

"I want music to be first of all well organized and thought out, and produced by first of all musicians — not technicians. Of course, it's very good if one can be both at the same time. That's the difference with Boulez, who was trained at the Conservatoire under teachers like Messiaen. At the beginning, before everything, he was a musician."

Dutilleux feels that the minister of culture under the former Socialist government, Jack Lang, was very influential in boosting musical creation in France. "André Malraux did a lot, but we never had a budget like the present one. Now, no matter what the government, I think things will remain at the same high level."

In the late 1940s, during Dutilleux's tenure as director of music productions for Radio France, he and others tried to develop a "theater of radio, in which music would be not only accompaniment but an integral part of the drama," he said. One of the people he hired — "to write music for a play, by René Char, I think" — was a very young composer named Pierre Boulez. One of the projects Dutilleux will soon begin work on is a commission from the Ensemble InterContemporain and its director — Boulez.

There is also a commission from the Berlin Philharmonic. "A commission can paralyze you for a time," Dutilleux said. "Even when I began the Violin Concerto, for a little while I thought, 'It's not *that* that I would be writing now. I should be writing something for the piano, or the voice.' But I set myself to it, and became enthused. The ideal way to compose is to work every day, to get an idea and to see where it goes."

Dutilleux taught for about 10 years at the Ecole Normale de Musique and as a guest professor for one year at the Paris Conservatoire. "It was a good complement to my work. I enjoyed teaching, and had good relations with the students, but finally it kept me too much from my composing," he said. He has been invited to teach at Stanford and at Yale, but so far has not had the time.

"We've tried in France for several years to draw inspiration from the way music is taught in American universities," he said. "I think a comparison would come out to the advantage of the United States. The organization, the method of study — it's a conception completely different from advanced studies in France. There are big gaps in our teaching."

DUTILLEUX'S compositions include a Sonata for Piano that was given its premiere by his wife, the pianist and teacher Geneviève Joy, in 1948; "Métaboles," a commission from George Szell and the Cleveland Orchestra (1965) and "Tout un Monde Lointain," a work for cello and orchestra commissioned by Mstislav Rostropovich (1970). Rostropovich will lead the National Symphony, of which he is music director, in "Métaboles" in concerts in Washington on April 10 and 12, and will be the soloist in "Tout un Monde Lointain" on the same program.

I miss the theater," Dutilleux said. "I would really like to find something for the voice. Rolf Liebermann had suggested an opera project that I accepted in principle, but I didn't carry it out because I hadn't written enough for the voice and I couldn't solve the problem of 'sung conversation.'

"The Berlin Philharmonic asked me first for a symphonic work, but I said I would prefer to write for the voice — perhaps for soloist and chorus — and after months of talking, we agreed."

He acknowledged that he had not produced an enormous body of work. "I know one's work isn't judged by the number of pounds the scores weigh, but all the same, I hope I have enough years left to work and to produce more, because I really feel I haven't written enough. I say that very sincerely.

"You know, I'm very aware that Messiaen is the most important composer in France," Dutilleux said. "But I think I am counted among the musicians who matter a little." ■

© 1986 The New York Times

Wolfgang Petersen, International; Or Going Hollywood in Bavaria

by Mary Blume

PARIS — The new German cinema of the 1970s — Fassbinder, Herzog, Schlöndorff, Wenders — burst on the scene with ferocity, anguish and endless questions. "The German Renaissance, no room for laughter or love," one American critic wrote and perhaps he was right, but the result was tough, mystifying and impressive.

At 44, Wolfgang Petersen considers himself of the same generation as the creators of the new West German cinema. Like them he grew up in the '50s with elders who rejected the past and looked forward only to future prosperity. German films at the time were mostly escapist and lightweight. For Petersen, liberation came from American and European films rather than from savage social observation and introspection. The others are German filmmakers, Petersen says; "I feel in a way international."

His first international success, "The Boat," (1981) was based on a West German best seller about a U-boat crew in World War II. It was also successfully shown on television in a six-hour version and it grossed about $50 million. In 1984 he made "The Neverending Story," a fantasy based, like "The Boat," on a German best seller but that was shot in English with mostly American actors trudging around places called the Sea of Possibilities and the Swamp of Sadness.

"It was the year of 'Gremlins,' 'Indiana Jones,' 'Ghostbusters,' and if you see those films 'The Neverending Story' is a little out of place," Petersen says. "The kids wanted to see something different and maybe this was too warm, too sweet, not scary enough." Still, it grossed even more than "The Boat" — about $120 million worldwide.

Having launched himself into the perilous world of big films for the international market — which, like international hotel food, is often bland and undefined — Petersen made the newly released "Enemy Mine," a sci-fi epic shot in the Canary Islands and Munich's Bavaria Studios with American money and actors. "Enemy Mine," Petersen is quoted as saying in the press kit, "is a symbolic marriage of American capital and German savoir faire."

Basically a two-character film about an astronaut and an alien, "Enemy Mine" has an obligatory "Star Wars," or rather star skirmish, side, but the twist in this one is that the alien (Lou Gossett Jr., wearing reptile scales and plastic wattles) reveals himself to be a warmhearted hermaphrodite who gives birth to a baby, Zammis, whom the astronaut (Dennis Quaid) takes back to his home planet. "The child in this simple story," Petersen says in his suite in the Plaza Athenée, "is nothing else but a sign of hope."

No one much is likely to realize, or remember, that behind his makeup, the excellent Gossett is black, but Petersen has said that his color is significant, especially for American audiences: "The film concerns not only the relations between a human and an extraterrestial. It also deals with our society, relations between black and white, Christians and Jews, etc."

With "The Boat" Petersen established himself as "a terrific logistical filmmaker," in the words of a Los Angeles critic, and these days there is no better thing to be, especially when high-minded efficiency is undeflected by humor. Already Petersen has been asked to move to Hollywood and to make millions by directing "Superman IV." He said no to both and hopes next to make an American-backed film about Isabelle Eberhardt, the romantic traveler in Arabia, with Debra Winger in the title role.

Petersen and Dennis Quaid on location.

As with "Enemy Mine," Petersen was called in to make "The Boat" after American directors had foundered. He had made only a few German features and was best known for his TV films.

"I was a young German director who was really jealous because at the same studios we were doing our television films here was a really exciting German book, "The Boat," and Bavaria Studios said no, we can't do that, we just have the new German cinema, all in the streets, we can't do big films. Only the Americans can."

SO the first Americans, director John Sturgis and Robert Redford, who was to play the U-boat commander, tried and failed after a year and a half. The book's author objected to the screenplay, Petersen says, and out went Sturgis and Redford and in came Don Siegel and Paul Newman.

"After it didn't work the second time with Americans, we had a change of management at Bavaria Studios and the new head was an old supporter of mine." Using the Americans' discarded submarine, Petersen shot the film with unknown German actors and it grossed more money in the United States than any foreign-language film ever released.

"It was very big and expensive because water and submarines are very expensive and we did everything that we could to prove that after the long period of so-called new German cinema with small budgets and hand-held cameras out in the streets that we can make this sort of film. And we made it. And from then on everything was different, my whole life changed a lot. People called from Hollywood, all of a sudden I had a Hollywood agent and people wanted to give me money and asked me to come over and have a house in Beverly Hills with a nice swimming pool and stay there, all that business."

Petersen wisely stayed in Munich. He has a pleasantly bumpy face and flaxen hair combed sideways over his head to cover an incipient bald spot; he wears a shiny dark suit, a tieless white shirt opened way down and a gold chain around his neck. His pretty brunette wife is in soft leather. He could easily be a character from Walter Abish's novel, "How German Is It?" You are *the* German filmmaker of the 1980s? he is asked.

"In a way yes," he replies.

Petersen is convinced that he can retain his own style while making international films. He also welcomes the video cassette boom: The film industry these days addresses itself to an audience of 15-year-olds, but Petersen thinks video will attract adult buyers and bring the director new freedom.

"In the States last year 50 percent of all the money that came back from new films came from videos. Three years ago it was 12 percent and I think it will go to 70 and 30 — 30 percent of moviegoers, 70 percent who will see your movie at home.

"You can make whatever you like. If you have a nice thing like let's say 'Out of Africa,' I'm sure they targeted that to the video market, the adults. They are very lucky because this film is even successful in the movie houses and they will get also a lot of money from the enormous audiences that will see it at home.

"What I mean when I say how positive it is is we can do a film now where five years ago they would have said no, that's an adults' film. For us directors to complain and cry about video cassettes is wrong. I think for our work it's a very positive future." ■

Paying Tribute to the De Milles

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LOS ANGELES — During the last hundred years the De Milles have imprinted their family name permanently in the annals of the American stage, film and dance.

To commemorate the work of four members of the clan, descendants of 17th-century Dutch settlers, Louise Kerz, who specializes in "visual biographies," conceived a multiple tribute: "The De Mille Dynasty," at the Americana Museum in the Century City Shopping Center here. It is produced by Joyce Aimee and prepared by Eugenio Zanetti, art director of Pier Paolo Pasolini films.

The De Mille entry into the world of spectacle took place in 1882, when Henry Churchill De Mille, a North Carolinian, abandoned studies for the pulpit in New York, to write plays with David Belasco, among them a series of Broadway hits.

But at home, De Mille continued to read aloud nightly from the Bible to his wife and two sons, William and Cecil. These readings had an effect on Cecil, as the evangelical urge bursts forth in many of his films.

The father died at 40, imploring his wife to keep their children from theatrical careers.

Cecil B. De Mille.

Nonetheless, his widow opened a play agency and William followed in his father's footsteps, turning out successful melodramas. Cecil enrolled in the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, after graduation from a military college, and appeared in productions of Richard Mansfield and Belasco.

William married the daughter of Henry George, the social philosopher and founder of the single-tax movement. Their daughter Agnes is the only living member of the quartet being honored. As a youngster she trained as a dancer despite parental objections and her ballets explored new fields with the inclusion of American folklore and customs. Her breakthrough came when her ballet "Rodeo" had its premiere in 1942 by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the Metropolitan Opera. It and "Fall River Legend," suggested by the Lizzie Borden ax-murder case, have become classics of American dance.

Her choreography for the Broadway shows "Oklahoma," "Carousel," "Bloomer Girl," "Brigadoon" and others swept the musical-comedy stage like a refreshing breeze. The stale bring-on-the-girls formula was replaced by ballet interludes that were integral parts of the spectacle.

Now in her late 70s, she has been crippled by a stroke that confines her to a wheelchair, but she is not confined to her home. She continues to lecture, write, attend openings and look over revivals of her work.

She has the forceful family face. Like her

Continued on page 9

Beethoven's Turn for the 'Authentic' Treatment

by John Rockwell

NEW YORK — The symphonies of Ludwig van Beethoven sit serenely at the center of our concert life. They are integral to the repertories of our modern, 100-member-plus symphony orchestras, with their gleaming, modern (meaning, mostly, perfected in the late 19th century) instruments. And the record companies continue to pour forth new Beethoven recordings by star conductors and leading orchestras.

But change is in the air. Lately, several Beethoven symphony discs have been released by early-music specialists who have heretofore confined their attentions to medieval, Renaissance and Baroque music. Their new ways of performing Beethoven — and, soon enough, other 19th-century mainstream composers — should have a profound impact on our musical life.

"Authentic" performance styles in Baroque music went through two distinct phases — the stripped-down, brisk, rigid practices of the 1950s, which persist in many quarters, followed by the spread of original instruments and radical re-creations of Baroque performance style in the '70s and '80s. The same thing is happening now with Beethoven performance.

Starting in the late '50s, some well-known conductors began to experiment with smaller orchestras in an attempt to hint at sonorities and balances common to Beethoven's day. Examples include Bruno Walter's last recorded cycle, still available on Odyssey (seven LPs). Pablo Casals led a couple of the symphonies with the reduced Marlboro Festival Orchestra and Gerard Schwarz has a "Pastorale" Symphony with his Y Chamber Symphony of New York on Delos.

Neville Marriner, who defines a modern-day extension of '50s Baroque style, began a Beethoven cycle with the Academy of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. The digitally recorded "Eroica," a fine, light, lithe performance, is available on Philips.

The latest ongoing Beethoven symphony series using reduced forces of modern instruments is that of Michael Tilson Thomas with the English Chamber Orchestra. Thomas has previously released the Fourth (now deleted), Sixth and Seventh Symphonies, and most recently he has come forth with a pairing of the First and Second Symphonies (CBS Masterworks).

These are decent, straighforward performances, but no more than that. Quite apart from the question of whether one really wants or needs this sort of halfway authenticity — let's either hear these works with the full grandeur and refinement of the modern orchestra or with original instrumentation and style — Thomas is less subtle and persuasive than Marriner.

But the real excitement in recent Beethoven symphony releases lies in the work of the original-instrument purists. Having addressed the symphonies of Haydn and Mozart, the stage has been set for Beethoven.

What do "authentic" Beethoven symphony performances entail? First of all, a reduced band of players: the Hanover Band, in recordings discussed below, uses 29 for the First Symphony and 35 for the Fifth; Christopher Hogwood deploys 39 for the First and 40 for the Second.

More crucially, the instruments are originals or reconstructions of those used at the time these scores were composed, and their manner of playing reflects what we know of period practice. The horns are valveless, the strings are gut and played with far less vibrato than is common today, the bows are softer and less brilliant, the pitch is lower, a fortepiano continuo is employed. The winds and brass make up about half the complement, compared with the massive wash of string sound in modern performances, which buries internal wind and brass parts. Since no modern-style conductor is employed — cues are given by the first violinist or fortepianist or both — there is less attention to interpretive finesse and a more direct, steady rhythmic progression.

MOST controversial is the question of tempos. After the metronome was invented in 1815, Beethoven authorized the publication of tempo markings for his symphonies that strike most scholars today as eccentric — mostly too fast. In any case, earlier documentation exists that suggests that "allegros" around 1800 were slower than one might expect, even today, so that "authentic" Beethoven performances on records don't vary all that much from the tempo range we are used to.

The first entrant in the field came a couple of years ago, with the conductorless Collegium Aureum of West Germany, an ensemble of about 30 players, but the results were not very interesting.

Far more persuasive are the more recent, more musicologically radical approaches. Frans Brüggen has recorded the First as backing to Mozart's No. 40 on Philips, and Hogwood, opening a complete cycle of the symhonies and piano concertos, has released the First and Second symphonies on L'Oiseau-Lyre. Both these records are delightful, but both suggest that pursuit of authenticity hardly absolves one from the imperatives of fashion. Both bring a whiff of '50s no-nonsense directness to their playing, although Hogwood's performances are more solidly played and vigorous. These are truly "Classical" performances; they make clear the connections between these early symphonies and the symphonic world from which Beethoven emerged.

For that reason, among others, the most exciting, daring "original" Beethoven performances to emerge on disc thus far come from the Hanover Band on Nimbus, a Welsh company. The Hanover Band is an English ensemble, led by women — the cellist Caroline Brown, who is artistic director, and the violinist Monica Huggett, who is the de facto conductor.

The Hanover Band has, thus far, released a CD here of the First Symphony and the First Piano Concerto, with Mary Verney playing a wonderfully dry, twanging 1798 Broadwood. There is also a CD grouping of the Fifth Symphony with the "Egmont" and "Creatures of Prometheus" overtures; in England, this was released on a double LP without the overtures but with the Piano Concerto No. 3.

What makes these performances so exciting is, above all, the passion of their articulation. Contemporary accounts of Beethoven's own playing are full of references to his unprecedented ferocity of attack. Hogwood plays lip service to those accounts, but it is the Hanover Band that lets us feel their impact.

Another reason for these recordings' success is sheer sound, recorded in resonant spaces (two London churches), meant to parallel the aristocratic chambers, with their hard reflecting surfaces, in which so many early Beethoven performances took place.

With the Hogwood cycle under way and Brüggen with one Beethoven symphony under his belt, can Ton Koopman, Nikolaus Harnoncourt and John Eliot Gardiner be far behind? ■

© 1986 The New York Times

TRAVEL

Cork's Complex Irish Charm

by Hugh Oram

CORK, Ireland — This city's magnificent setting on the estuary of the River Lee has charmed visitors to Ireland for centuries. Seaside locations in the surrounding county are equally relaxing vacation spots.

The city's architecture is more quaint and workaday than elegant, testimony to a complex history. As recently as 1920, much of central Cork was burned down during the Irish war of independence. Once marshland divided into numerous islands, the flat city center can only be approached by bridge. Rising outward, beyond the river, are hilltop suburbs, the older ones, like Shandon, warrens of cottage-lined lanes. Cork is a thoroughly Irish city; some shop fronts still have the traditional Irish lettering long vanished elsewhere.

Throughout the region, its sing-song accent is different from any other in Ireland. A few days' stay will confer the "gift of the gab" otherwise obtained by being held upside down and kissing the Blarney Stone five miles (eight kilometers) outside the city.

In spring, Cork's weather is often balmy, full of soft breezes that rustle the palm trees on Ireland's south coast. Hospitality is warm and welcoming. Countless pubs serve Murphy's stout, Cork's black beer. One of Cork's oldest pubs, Le Chateau, in central Patrick Street, was founded in 1793. The nearby Phoenix Bar, 3 Union Quay (021-964.275) is a fine venue most nights for traditional Irish music — soulful but racy fiddling.

Sport is always well served, too. The Spanish-style town of Kinsale, 18 miles (28 kilometers) from Cork, is the region's prime deep-sea fishing center. Daily shark-hunting expeditions leave from the harbor. Kinsale is also a popular tying-up place for yatching buffs, as is Crosshaven, five miles from Cork, with its 1720 yacht club, the world's oldest. The Cork area has five 18-hole golf courses; Kinsale's nine-hole course is one of Ireland's most picturesque.

In the stimulating, neatly presented city museum at Fitzgerald's Park, in the western suburbs, see old silver brandy warmers, samples of Cork's glass, gold and silver tradition, originally sparked by the French Huguenot refugees who began arriving in the late 17th century. Also on show is Irish needlepoint, made in the seaside town of Youghal.

Churches abound. Cork's most famous is St Anne's, with its Shandon Bells, a severe 18th-century edifice with a square "pepper pot" tower built with ragged limestone salvaged from nearby ruins. Flights of wooden staircases bring you to the belfry, where you can toll the bells for one Irish pound ($1.30). That Irish classic "Come Back to Erin" is a perennial favorite, along with Cork's own "anthem," "The Banks of My Own Lovely Lee." The Protestant Cathedral of St. Finbarr is named after the saint who is said to have founded the city 1,300 years ago; in the south transept is a cannonball from the English siege of 1690 that pulverized the city. Near Cork, Cobh's cathedral is ranked as one of the finest pieces of 19th-century Gothic architecture in the British Isles; it overlooks the quays where the trans-Atlantic liners once berthed.

Good shopping centers in Cork provide hours of browsing. The Savoy Center in Patrick Street has shops with fine arrays of a Cork craft specialty, pottery. Jugs and mugs cost around £5 (Irish). Cork's 18th-century fish, game and meat market, just off Patrick Street, has been restored to its original cast-iron splendor.

Bord Fáilte

The view from Patrick's Hill.

Many stalls sell two food items that are specialties of Cork: crubeens (pig's trotters) and drisheen (blood sausage). For a sweet rather than savory taste, try Turkish delight, made in Cork for most of this century by Hadji Bey et Cie.

Other bargains are in glassware and tweeds. The Butter Exchange, for 150 years the hub of a worldwide trade, is now a crafts center where you can have mouth-blown, full-lead glassware specially made (Shandon Crystal, 021-503.936). The House of Donegal, Paul Street, Cork (021-272.447) hand crafts its tweeds; an Irish storm coat costs about £120. Fourteen miles from the city, the Dripsey Woolen Mills (021-334.005) weaves a wide variety of Irish woolen garments. Cork's general shopping hours are 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M., Mondays to Saturdays.

City and county have a fine range of places to eat and the region claims to have Ireland's best fresh produce, notably fish.

The Arbutus Lodge, in an 1802 red brick house on the heights of Montenotte, Cork's most select residential area, has a sumptuous cellar, yet the house wine is under £9 a bottle. Sample delicacies are hot oysters with cucumber and herbs and grilled scallops with fennel. Dinner for two with wine is about £60; guests may stay overnight (021-501.237).

Similarly priced is Longueville House near Mallow in northern Cork County (022-27.165), a top-grade restaurant with attached hotel in a classical style country house. Run by the O'Callaghan family, it has a three-acre (1.2-hectare) vineyard, the only one in Ireland, producing a German-style white.

In Cork city, you can dine more modestly at the Oyster Tavern, Market Lane (021-272.716). The black and white timbered restaurant is more reminiscent of Dickensian London than Cork. Lunch for two, with wine, is about £20. Identically priced for lunch and dinner is Glassialleys' bistro in Drawbridge Street (021-272.305), near the municipal art gallery and opera house and named after the local dialect for glass marbles. A specialty is Kinsale mussels fried in garlic.

Kinsale has the greatest number of eating places per capita in the region, a dozen good restaurants and bistros for less than 2,000 residents. Particularly good is the Blue Haven Hotel, Pearse Street (021-772.209), which uses many local fish varieties on its lunch and dinner menus. The fall brings Cork's major festival, the annual jazz gala (Oct. 24-27). Cork Opera House (021-270.022) has regular concerts, drama and opera performances.

The most luxurious place to stay in Cork is Jury's Hotel, Western Road (021-966.377), with several bars and restaurants and sports facilities. A double room is about £64 a night. Kinsale's main hotel, Acton's, overlooks the harbor, cozy, if a little old-fashioned. A double room is about £42 (021-772.135). Much cheaper are the many Cork county farmhouses offering bed and full Irish breakfast for about £10 a person a night. Cork's main tourist office (021-273.251) and visitor information centers in the region's main towns have full details. ■

Hugh Oram is a Dublin-based author and journalist.

Hamburg's Hotel Prem, a Haven With Antiques and a Taste of the Sea

by James M. Markham

HAMBURG — When one travels a lot, there come those terrible moments in the recesses of the night when one awakens in an antiseptic hotel room, fumbles with the multiple switches and buttons on the nightstand console, finds the button that turns on the table light (perhaps after first illuminating the bathroom and detonating the radio), gropes for the embossed matchbox of the establishment and squints at it for a sense of place: "Ah, yes, I'm in Zurich."

This never happens to me in the Hotel Prem in Hamburg. Should I awaken under the lofty, chandelier-hung ceiling of the Zarah Leander room, first of all the gigantic bed in which I am lying, and the fluffy eiderdown that covers me, will be instant tip-offs that I am not in some anomie-inspiring high rise where the only variable is which number you dial for laundry service. After flicking on the dainty glass light next to my bed, lending a soft glow to the pale turquoise walls, I espy an ottoman that was made for Czar Nicholas II, who met an unhappy end in 1918 and never reclined on it, or the other furniture that adorns my room. Over my head hangs a high-kitsch oil painting of a turbaned Indian maharajah with what appear to be two females from his harem. If I am really awake by now, I might stumble toward my bathroom, about the size of a squash court.

It is called the Zarah Leander room because, until she died in 1981, the red-headed Swedish actress ("The Nazi cinema's flesh-and-blood monument to feminine allure," in the words of the historian Richard Grünberger) always stayed in room 108 at the Prem when she was in Hamburg. (The flamboyant Zarah, by the way, was never a Nazi activist and led a bohemian life that offended many Third Reich officials. When her Berlin house caught fire during a bombing raid in 1943, she heaved her lavish wardrobe to her admirers on the street below.) Zarah was not the only person of renown who savored the personal touch of the Hotel Prem. At the end of World War II, Konrad Adenauer came to know the hotel when it served as the headquarters of the Allied commission that was demarcating the zones of occupied Germany. The Bavarian politician Franz Josef Strauss, now 70, spent a night of his honeymoon in the Prem.

Hamburg is an old Hanseatic city with a proud seafaring tradition. At the turn of the century, Rudolf Prem, an Austrian, came to Hamburg and in 1919 bought three adjacent houses and cobbled them together into what is now the hotel. Many of his guests were wealthy Hamburgers who made their fortunes overseas — in South America and China, for example — but who stayed at the Prem when they came back on home leave. "We still have a lot of German guests whose parents used to come from abroad and who continue the tradition," says Ulrich Voit, the manager. Prem himself had been in China and the hotel's eclectic furnishings reflect his Oriental wanderings.

A beautiful Gobelins tapestry, which hangs in the intimate lobby, had been plundered by Hermann Goering, the commander of the Luftwaffe and the second-ranking figure in the Third Reich. "Where Goering took it from I don't know," says Voit, a tall, attentive innkeeper. "But Mr. Prem bought it after the war."

The founder died in 1959, and his childless widow, Hanna, who is still alive, created a foundation to preserve the hotel. This is fortunate for visitors like this one, who finds the atmosphere in most of the city's other, bigger hotels a bit stuffy. By contrast, the climate at the Prem is hospitable without being intrusive. If Voit learns that you are a jogger, for example, he may introduce you to another jogging customer so that you'll have company along the Alster River facing the hotel — perhaps the nicest citified place to run in Germany after the Englischer Garten in Munich. In the mornings, the hotel keeper presides over a breakfast buffet of fruit, juice, cold cereal, sliced meat and cheese and cooks you eggs on the spot.

Mortier Kunze, VEUM

Porter, manager and chef on the steps of the Hotel Prem.

ANOTHER reason to come to the Prem — even if you don't spend the night — is its elegant 10-table restaurant facing the rear garden. The restaurant's name, La Mer, hints at its long suit: seafood. Its young cook, Rainer Wolter, studied under Eckart Witzigmann (who runs Munich's legendary Aubergine), but he is a participant in the developing counter-revolution against nouvelle cuisine. The portions of turbot, Canadian and Scottish salmon, dorade and a local fish called Kabeljau are generous without being ponderous. One of my favorites is Wolter's turbot with wine sauerkraut.

For lighter fare, Voit recently added a wood-paneled Stüberl, a rustic enclave where he serves country fare like ham with crusty homemade bread, salad, soup, small steaks and hamburgers in wine sauce, all reminiscent of his native Baden-Württemberg in southern Germany.

If you patronize the Prem one day, here's a tip: The best rooms are Nos. 101, 102, 106, 108, and 307. But you won't be slumming in any of the remaining ones, all of which are appointed with Rudolf Prem's collection of antiques. A single room is about $72, a room for two $117, breakfast $6.75. Dinner for one with wine is about $20. Address: 9 An der Alster; telephone 245.454. ■

© 1986 The New York Times

APRIL CALENDAR

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Museum of Applied Art (tel: 72.56.96).
EXHIBITION — To April 6: Oskar Kokoschka: Urban Portraits.
●School for Applied Arts.
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 28: "Oscar Kokoschka, Experimental Works."
●Galerie Würthle.
EXHIBITION — To April 19: Oskar Kokoschka at 100.
●FESTIVAL — Britain in Vienna 1986: Music, theater, exhibitions.
Akademietheater, Burgtheater (tel: 53.24.0).
THEATER — British National Theatre — April 14-20 "Love for Love" (Congreve), "Animal Farm" (Orwell).
Künstlerhaus.
EXHIBITION — To April 14: British Design.
●Palais Liechtenstein (tel: 34.12.59).
EXHIBITION — April 11-May 29 — "Jacques Prevèrt".
●Staatsoper (tel: 53.24.45).
OPERA — April 10-12, 15: "A Quiet Place" (Bernstein).
●Tanz '86 International Dance Festival (tel: 57. 71.51).
BALLET — To Mar. 31: Bolchoi Ballet.
Ballet der Wiener Staatsoper: Mar. 31, April 1-4, 6, 8, 9, 13, 14.
Ballet du 20eme Siècle: April 5, 6, 7.
Budapest Opera Ballet: April 14.
Tanztheater Wien: April 15-17.
●Volksoper (tel: 53.24.0).
OPERA — Apr. 2: "Der Vogelhändler" (Zeller).
Apr. 3, 8, 14: "Die Lustigen Weiber von Windsor" (Nicolai).
Apr. 5, 11: "The Czar's Bride" (Rimsky-Korsakov).
Apr. 7, 9, 13: "Das Land des Lächelns" (Lehár).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Credit Communal de Belgique (tel: 214.41.11).
EXHIBITION — "Toulouse Lautrec, selected works," with over 50 paintings and 30 lithographs and drawings.
●Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.50.45).
EXHIBITIONS — To Apr. 6: "Cappricio," Music and Art in the 20th Century.
To Apr. 6: "Since Matisse," Color in French Art. Including works by Bonnard, Dubuffet, Picasso.

ENGLAND

LONDON, To April 19: London International Opera Festival (premiere 1986) features opera, recitals, films, lectures, opera in the streets (tel: 720.76.10).
●Barbican Centre (tel: 638.41.41).
EXHIBITIONS — To April 13: "A Noise in Your Eye": Sound sculptures which visitors may "play." Includes works by François Baschet, Ken Gray, Hugh Davies.
To April 27: "Art and Time." Time and motion in modern art, including works by Dali, Magritte, Warhol, Man Ray.
THEATER — Royal Shakespeare Company — Mar. 29, 31, Apr. 1-24: "Mephisto" (Ariane Mnouchkine).
Apr. 9-26: "The Merry Wives of Windsor" (Shakespeare).
The Pit — Mar. 29, 31, Apr. 1-24: "Il Candelaio" (Bruno).
Apr. 9-26: "Philistines" (Gorky).
●London Coliseum (tel: 836.01.11).
OPERA — English National Opera — Apr. 10: "The Bartered Bride" (Smetana).
Apr. 8: "The Merry Widow" (Lehár).
●National Theatre (tel: 928.22.52).
THEATER — Apr. 21-24: "The Threepenny Opera" (Brecht).
●Royal Academy of Arts (734.90.52).
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 31: "Reynolds."
To June 29: "Alfred Gilbert: Sculptor of Eros".
●Royal Festival Hall (tel: 833.27.44).
CONCERT — Apr. 2: London Philharmonic, Jesús López-Cobos, conductor, Ivo Pogorelich, piano (Strauss, Prokofiev).
●Royal Opera House (tel: 240.75.02).
BALLET — Apr. 2: "Giselle" (Petipa / Adam).
Apr. 11, 16, 19, 30: "Romeo and Juliet" (MacMillan / Prokofiev).
Apr. 3, 7, 24: "Birthday Offering" (Ashton / Glazunov), "The Sons of Horus" (Bintley / McGowan), "A Month in the Country" (Ashton / Chopin).
OPERA — Mar. 29, Apr. 1, 5: "The Flying Dutchman" (Wagner).
Mar. 31, Apr. 4, 8, 10: "Arabella" (R. Stramss).
●Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13).
EXHIBITIONS — To April 27: "Forty Years of Modern Art 1945-1985."
To May 11: David Hockney: "Moving Focus," lithographs 1984-86.
Until Apr. 11: "Posters of the Forties and Fifties."
●Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71).
EXHIBITIONS — To June 1: French 18th Century Drawings.
To June 1: Photographs by British photographer Roger Mayne.
To June 1: Chess in Art and Society.
1700-1900.
OXFORD, Ashmolean Museum. (tel: 0865. 57.5.22).
To April 20: "Impressionist Drawings," over 80 works, including pastels and watercolors.
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel: 0789. 69191).
THEATER — Mar. 31-Apr 19: "Romeo and Juliet" (Shakespeare).

FRANCE

PARIS, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 42.77.12.33).
EXHIBITIONS — To May 5: Vienna 1880-1938, Birth of a Century.
To May 26: "Joze Plecnik, architect (1872-1957)."
To May 11: "François Morellet": a retrospective comprising 60 abstract and geometric works.
●Bibliothèque Nationale (tel: 42.61.82.83).
EXHIBITION — To June 16: "The Court of the Great Moghul": 180 Indian miniatures, plus manuscripts and coins.
●Centre de Wallonie-Bruxelles (tel: 42.71.26.16).
EXHIBITION — To March 31: Homage to Paul Delvaux.
●Espace Marais (tel: 42.71.10.19).
DANCE — From Apr. 1: Danza Teatro de Argentina, "Argentine Story" (Alejandro Sedano).
●Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10).
EXHIBITIONS — To June 30: Rembrandt to Vermeer: Dutch paintings from the Mauritshuis museum in The Hague.
To June 16: "Rasa: The Nine Faces of Indian Art": sculpture, miniatures from Indian private and public collections.
April 5-27: Salon des Independents, entitled "La femme corps et âme."
●Maison de la Poèsie, (tel: 42.36.27.53).
RECITAL — To Apr. 6: "Le Spleen de Paris," Poetry recital (Baudelaire) with music by Liszt.
●Musée des Antiquités Nationales, (tel: 34.51.53.65).
EXHIBITION — To May 18: The First Inhabitants of the French Mediterranean.
●Musée des Arts Décoratifs (tel: 42.60.32.14).
EXHIBITION — To April 13: Diego Giacometti's furniture and decorative art.
●Musée d'Art Moderne (tel: 47.23.61.27).
EXHIBITION — To April 6: Joseph Kutter retrospective. 120 works by the painter.
To April 6: "Bernard Saby"
●Musée du Louvre (tel: 42.60.39.26).
EXHIBITION — To June 9: A collection of 19th century pastels from the Louvre.
●Musée du Luxembourg (tel: 42.34.25.95).
EXHIBITION — To May 4: Retrospective of work by sculptor James Pradier (1790-1852).
●Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42.65.12.73).
EXHIBITION — To April 20: 170 engravings by Rembrandt.
●Musée Nationale des Arts et Traditions Populaires (tel.: 47.47.69.80).
EXHIBITION — To April 21: "Les Français et la Table."
●Opera (tel: 47.42.57.50).
BALLET — Mar. 28, 29, Apr. 16: Soirée M. Béjart: "Le Sacré du Printemps." OPERA — Mar. 28, 31: "La Traviata."
●Opera Comique (tel: 42.96.06.11).
CONCERTS — Apr. 4: "Concert Brahms," by soloists of the Paris Opera.
OPERA — Mar. 28, 31, Apr. 1, 3, 5, 7: "L'Heure Espagnol" (Ravel). "Gianni Schicchi" (Puccini).
●Palais des Congrès (tel: 42.66.20.75).
BALLET — To Mar. 31: Ballet du XXème Siècle, "Le Concours" (Béjart).
●Salle Pleyel (tel: 42.63.02.96).
CONCERTS — Apr. 9, 10, 11: Orchestre de Paris Choir, Carlo Maria Giulini, conductor, Barbara Hendricks, soprano, Hakan Hagegard, baritone (Schubert, Fauré).
RECITAL — Apr. 8: Musique de Chambre, Soloists of the Orchestre de Paris (Beethoven, Gounod).
●Théâtre des Champs-Elysées (tel: 47.20.36.37).
CONCERTS — Apr. 3: Sextuor à Cordes de l'Orchestre National de France, Nelson Freire, piano (Schumann, Brahms).
OPERA — Apr. 9, 11, 13, 16: "Guerre et Paix" (Prokofiev).
●Théâtre du Rond Point, (tel: 42.56.70.80).
CONCERT — Apr. 7: Ensemble Intercontemporain, P. Eötvös, conductor (Dittrich, Jarrell, Harvey).
●Théâtre de la Ville (48.47.54.42).
DANCE — Apr. 1-12: Sankai Juku (Japan). "Cumquat Seed" (Ushio Amagatsu).
NICE, Musée International d'Art Naif (tel: (93) 71.78.33).
To Apr. 30: *Naif* works by Jules Lefranc (1887-1972).

GERMANY

COLOGNE, Kunsthalle (tel: 221.23.35).
EXHIBITIONS — To Mar. 31: Pre-medieval archeology, including the tomb of a Celtic prince.
April 16-May 11: Russian avant-garde art 1910-1930 from the collection of the Ludwig Museum in Cologne.
●Oper der Stadt (tel: 21.25.81).
OPERA — Mar. 27, 30: "Cosi Fan Tutte" (Mozart).
●Museum für Ostasiatische Kunst (tel: 221.41.98).
EXHIBITIONS — To June 1: Imperial Chinese Cloisonné, from the collection of Pierre Uldry.
Apr. 11-July 13: Ladakh: Drawings and photographs of the western Himalayan region by Jörg Schmeister and Jaroslav Poncar.
●Rudolf Kicken Galerie (tel: 21.02.34).
April 12-May 24: Hans Poelzig, Architectural Drawings.
HAMBURG, Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 24.82.5).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 13: Oskar Kokoschka, drawings and watercolors, 1907-24.
●Museum für Kunst und Gewerbe.
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 27: Kokoschka's costumes, set designs for the theatre.
HANOVER, Sprengel Museum, (tel: 168.38.75) .
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 20: Kurt Schwitters (1887-1948).
MUNICH, Staatsgemaldesammlungen (tel: 23.80.50).
EXHIBITION — To April 17: Works by Emilio Vedova.
STUTTGART, Staatsgalerie (tel: 212.50.50).
To Apr. 27: German Art in the 20th Century: paintings, sculpture 1905-1985.

ITALY

BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale (tel: 52.99.47).
OPERA — Mar. 29, Apr. 1, 3, 5: "Salome" (R. Strauss).
●Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 50.28.59).
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 31: 100 paintings and etchings by Giorgio Morandi (1890-1964).
To May 3: "The Electronic Image": Video installations by artists from 11 different countries.
●Padiglione d'Arte Contemporanea (tel: 78.46.88).
EXHIBITION — Works by Belgian non-figurative sculptor and painter Georges Vantongerloo (1886-1965).
FLORENCE, Bargello (tel: 21.08.01), and Gipsoteca.
EXHIBITION — To May 30: "Homage to Donatello." An exhibit commemorating the 600th anniversary of the sculptor's birth.
●Biblioteca Nazionale (tel: 28.70.48).
EXHIBITION — To April 29: Etchings by German artists in 18th century Florence.
MILAN, Palazzo Reale (tel: 87.19.13).
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 30: Works from the collection of the Reader's Digest, including paintings by Van Gogh, Degas, Pisssaro, Manet.
●Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 70.28.19).
EXHIBITION — To Mar. 30: Osvaldo Licini: "The Skies of Fantasy," works 1927-58.
●Teatro alla Scala (tel: 809.126).
OPERA — Mar. 28: "Die Frau Ohne Schatten" (R. Strauss).
Mar. 29: "La Sonnambula" (Bellini).
Apr. 1-8: "Pelléas et Mélisande" (Debussy).
ROME, Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna (tel: 80.27.51).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 27: Giulio Turcato: 100 paintings, sculptures from the 1940's to the present.
●Palazzo Venezia, (tel: 679.88.65).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 26: "German Graphic Art between Culture and Power": late 19th- early 20th century works.
NAPLES, Museo Archeologico.
EXHIBITION — To April 15: Napoli Antica: Naples from the Prehistoric era to the 5th century.
TURIN, Teatro Regio (tel: 54.91.26).
BALLET — Mar. 28, Apr. 1-6: "Romeo and Juliet" (Ashton / Prokofiev) by the London Festival Ballet.
VENICE, Ca' Rezzonico (tel: 70.99.09).
EXHIBITION — To April 6: Etchings, prints of Giambattista Tiepolo.
●Museo Correr (tel: 25625).
EXHIBITION — To April 7: 15th-19th century drawings by Venetian masters, including Guardi, Canaletto, Tiepolo.
●Palazzo Ducal (tel: 249.51).
EXHIBITION — To July 20: "Venice and the Defense of the Levant, Lepanto to Candia (1570-1670)."
●Palazzo Venier dei Leoni, Guggenheim Collection (tel: 293.47).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 15: Homage to French abstract artist Jean Helion: includes works by Klee, Picasso, Kandinsky, and Mondriaan from the Guggenheim collection in New York.

MONACO

MONTE-CARLO, Opera de Monte-Carlo (tel: 50.76.54).
FESTIVAL — MARCH 28-APRIL 15: Spring Arts Festival of Monte Carlo.
BALLET — Compagnie de Ballet de Monte-Carlo — Mar. 29, 31, Apr. 13-15.
CONCERTS — Mar. 28: Musique Sacrée, Deller Consort.
Apr. 4: Musique de Chambre, Il Divertimento Neuchâtel.
Apr. 9: Quatuor Talich.
Apr. 6, 11: Orchestre Philharmonique de Monte-Carlo. Lawrence Foster, conductor.

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Stadsschouwburg (tel: 25.57.54).
BALLET — Mar. 23-Apr. 3: The National Ballet, "The Dream" (Ashton / Mendelssohn); "Rhytme en Klank,"(Sonia Gaskell)"; a new ballet by Toer van Schayk.
●Stedelijk Museum (tel: 573.29.11).
EXHIBITION — To May 11: Keith Haring, installations, drawings and paintings.
To May 11: Applied arts, recent acquistions.

SPAIN

MADRID, Biblioteca Nacional, (435.40.03).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 6: Thyssen-Bornemisza Collection of contemporary art.
●Fundacion Juan March (tel: 435.42.40).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 27: "Max Ernst (1891-1976)": A retrospective comprising 127 works.
●Caja de Pensiones, (tel: 435.51.43).
EXHIBITION — To Apr. 30: "Young Spanish Painting," acquisitions of the Fundación Caja de Pensiones.
●Teatro Lirico Nacional La Zarzuela (429.82.16).
OPERA — Mar. 30, Apr. 2, 4: "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky).

SWITZERLAND

CRANS MONTANA, "Semaines Musicales" (41.27.02).
CONCERT — Mar. 31: Choir and orchestra of I Cameristi del Teatro alla Scala, Julio Bertola, conductor. (Vivaldi).
ZURICH, Kunsthaus, (tel: 251.67.65).
EXHIBITION — To May 25: Paintings and drawings by Gustave Moreau.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00).
EXHIBITION — To Nov.: Brancusi's "The Muse", and works by Arp, Calder, Degas, Giacometti, Moore.
●Metropolitan Opera, Lincoln Center (tel: 870.55.70; 874.24.24).
BALLET — Apr. 1-20: The Joffrey Ballet.
●Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 535.77.10).
EXHIBITIONS — Through May 1: "Liechtenstein: The Princely Collections."
●Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00).
EXHIBITIONS — To Apr. 15: Mies van der Rohe, Centennial Exhibition: drawings, photographs, architectural models, furniture.
WASHINGTON, D.C., Corcoran Gallery,
EXHIBITION — To April 20: "The Generic Figure." The human figure by contemporary artists.
●National Gallery, (tel: 737.42.15).
EXHIBITIONS — To April 6: "The New Painting: Impressionism 1874-1886."
To May 11: Watercolors by Winslow Homer to mark the 150th anniversary of the artist's birth.

WEEKEND

SHOPPING

Only the most prestigious
J. DODIUK
manufacturer of highest quality leather goods
16, rue Oberkampf, 75011 Paris.
Tel.: (1) 48.05.48.37
Worldwide shipment

TRAVEL

BEST CREWED YACHTS CHARTER
ALL MEDITERRANEAN AREA
SOLIMMARE FRANCE
Résidence du Grand Hôtel - 45 La Croisette
06400 CANNES - FRANCE
Tél. 93 39 84 19 - Telex 461 885 YOTMARE F

COOKING SCHOOL

COOKING CLASSES & SIGHTSEEING IN TOURAINE
Learn French cooking in the heart of France, all classes fully translated, with Chef de Cuisine Maxime Rocheteau, former Chef of the Ritz. Mrs. Rocheteau will take you in the afternoons to visit some of the famous sites in the area. Chateaux, vineyards of Bourgueil etc...
For free brochure, call 47.96.70.47 write to:
COOKERY LESSONS & TOURAINE VISIT
Mr. and Mrs. Rocheteau
Brehemont, 37130 Langeais, France.

LEARN FRENCH GASTRONOMY
near Fontainebleau.
Minimum 1 week courses. Cultural visits of Châteaux & wine cellars (+ tasting).
Write: Alain FROGÉ
8 r. de l'Eglise, 77480 Bray-s.-S., France.
Tel.: (1) 60 67 22 03.

WEEKEND
appears every Friday

FOR FUN AND PROFIT

A Look Beyond Concorde At Flying in the Fast Lane

by Roger Collis

AS Christopher Orlebar sees it, nobody in the next century will accept that the fastest they can travel is 550 miles an hour in a jumbo jet when back in 1976 a previous generation was capable of going at 1,325 mph, twice the speed of sound. Ergo, it is inevitable that by the year 2000 or so a successor to Concorde will be in service. "People will say, what are we doing? I mean it's ridiculous. I don't see Concorde as being the end of the road for one minute. The question is really, which way do we go?" he says.

Orlebar is a veteran 41-year-old Concorde pilot with British Airways whose book, "The Concorde Story," was published on Jan. 21, the 10th anniversary of its first scheduled services by BA and Air France. It's a fascinating account of the history of supersonic flight, through the engineering and political problems of Concorde and its abortive U.S. SST rival, with a speculative look at the future. His message is that supersonic transport is immensely attractive; don't let it stop with Concorde. (Concorde is a finite resource. Production was closed down after 16 aircraft had been built. Although it is aging gracefully, it is unlikely to be in service beyond 2010.) SSTs should be like jumbos are today — machines that no major international airline can afford to be without.

There are two tangible scenarios. First is a second generation SST traveling at much the same speed as Concorde (Mach 2.2-2.3 compared with Mach 2) but carrying two to three times as many passengers (200 to 300) and with a greater range (up to 6,000 miles, compared with 4,000), which would enable it to fly from Los Angeles to Paris in less than five hours, compared with 11 hours in a 747. This is likely to be a joint venture between the firms that built Concorde — British Aerospace and Aerospatiale — and possibly a U.S. partner. The French are doing a pilot study for a plane that might fly by the year 2000. British Aerospace is more circumspect, although a spokesman said that a year or two ago "nobody would have dared talk about the possibility."

Second is British Aerospace's preferred project, Hotol, a kind of space plane that takes off and lands horizontally from conventional airports. Initially, this would be an unmanned vehicle for delivering satellites into low earth orbit, but might eventually carry 50 to 60 passengers. After accelerating through Mach 5 to 80,000 feet, Hotol would leave the atmosphere, continue to accelerate and become a satellite itself after reaching 250,000 feet (about four times the cruising altitude of Concorde) and an orbital velocity of Mach 25 plus. British Aerospace says, "If we could get the first vehicle off the ground in 10 years, passenger flight might be another six to eight years." Maximum flying time, ground to ground, to anywhere in the world is estimated at 67 minutes.

Most people were prepared to write off Concorde as a magnificent failure until about three years ago, when it broke through the profit barrier. In 1984, Air France reported an "operating profit" of 63.4 million francs on sales of 592 million and British Airways £11 million on sales of £95 million. (This does not include the cost of development nor depreciation on the seven planes each acquired by the two airlines, this being absorbed by the two governments.)

Concorde proved, like politics, to be the art of the possible. Says Orlebar, "The remarkable thing which allowed Concorde was finding that the delta wing, suitable for high speed, could also be made to serve at low speeds, although not quite as efficiently. The maximum speed we could go with an aluminum alloy skin was Mach 2. The Americans were too ambitious; they wanted to go to Mach 4 or 5 which would have meant using extraordinarily expensive materials, like titanium alloys, to withstand the frictional and compressional heating on the skin. They also ran into problems trying to develop a swing wing design. The problem we have is the Olympus engine on Concorde which although supremely efficient at supersonic speeds, is highly inefficient when you go slowly."

According to Orlebar, a prerequisite of a second-generation SST would be a variable cycle engine that could combine the merits of an Olympus at supersonic and an RB 211 fan jet at subsonic speed (both engines are made by Rolls-Royce) by "changing gears" in flight. So far, he says, it isn't a reality, although General Electric and Pratt & Whitney have run versions. "The other area is the

New book studies potential of next SST generation

wing shape — which is magnificent on Concorde — but they can now improve efficiency considerably — by about 40 percent — at supersonic and at lower speeds." Says Howard Berry, a spokesman for British Aerospace, "Concorde's design was frozen in the late 1960s, so there are a lot of advances you could make right now, refine the design a bit, use the materials we know, without a massive leap in technology."

Compared with a run-of-the-mill successor to Concorde, Hotol is mind-boggling. It's been conceived as a cheap way of launching satellites into low earth orbit at a fifth of the cost of the U.S. space shuttle. According to John Humby at British Aerospace, turnaround time will be about two days compared with two months for the shuttle. This is because it is a single-stage vehicle that doesn't "leave bits behind." It takes off from a simple trolley. Coming in to land, Hotol deploys its own lightweight undercarriage. It's main advantage seems to be the propulsion system, which is designed by Rolls-Royce and "classified as a state secret." This is a hybrid air-breathing and rocket engine which extracts oxygen from the air to burn its liquid hydrogen fuel (the shuttle has to lift its own 600 tons of liquid oxygen in a disposable tank). As the oxygen is collected it is liquified on board for when the vehicle converts from wing-borne to orbital flight. Sufficient fuel is left to stretch the landing glide to enable an airport to be selected with precision and safety.

Passengers, who will probably be carried in some kind off pre-packaged capsule in the cargo bay, will undergo a brief period of weightlessness during the flight. This is already experienced subliminally by Concorde passengers. "It's so slight that you wouldn't notice it," Orlebar says, "but we have a small portion of suborbitability, especially on an eastbound flight when we're going in the same direction as the earth spins." Oh well! Now we know it's not the champagne.

Hotol is a real project. That is, British Aerospace is spending £3 million over two years to establish "proof of concept." If all goes well, they plan to offer the project — which will cost an estimated £4-5 bulion — to the European Space Agency. Says Humbey, "The Americans are setting off on the same trail, but we believe we've got about a year's lead over them."

Whatever ths shape of supersonic transport, it's going to need a world market and international collaboration on an unprecedented scale. ■

TRAVEL

Fish and Chips: Still Britain's Bargain Fare

by Joseph Lelyveld

LONDON — Thanks to proselytizing by dedicated epicures, the notion that it is now possible for two people to go out for dinner in London and have a truly admirable meal for $80 or so, if they're not too picky about their wines, has long since registered with alert travelers.

But more than any other in Western Europe, Britain remains a country where a traveler on a tight budget, or one who is simply feeling overfed, has to think twice before indulging in the ordinary food of ordinary people.

It's possible to be sentimental about pub lunches, but the sentiment often cools before the leaden meat pie has been extracted from the microwave. If you're fond of bean sprouts and brown bread, you can look for a health-food bar, but you'll be lucky if the sprouts aren't wilted and the bread tastes fresh.

The neighborhood tandoori shop — as distinct from the half-dozen really first-class Indian restaurants in London — can send you fleeing to McDonald's, which, more than likely these days, is just down the High Street.

And a visit to the British equivalent of the neighborhood trattoria or bistro — even if it calls itself trattoria or bistro — is apt to be an occasion for tears. So what else is there? Where do you go in Britain for a quick, decent, simple meal?

There's always the local fish and chip shop, or chippie. But often these are the least prepossessing of all the alternatives. It wasn't until my fourth experience of residence in Britain that it ever occurred to me to set foot into one, and even then, I did so gingerly, with due consideration for the danger of cholesterol overload. Yet what I discovered was a self-evident truth: that a truly fresh piece of fish lightly fried in a simple batter and tender fried potatoes cooked to order are neither to be despised.

Cheap, filling and tasty, they probably remain Britain's best bargain in food, but only if you know where to look. This is a gustatory realm in which experimentation will seldom be rewarded (and will sometimes be severely penalized). English friends, who are apt to sound ironical when they talk about the various indications of Britain's imperial or industrial decline, grow nearly passionate when they talk about the decline of the chippie: its virtual merger in some areas with the local Greek kebab shop or Chinese takeout place; the insidious and increasing use of frozen fish; the frozen potatoes as well, and the batter that comes out of a package.

In a good shop, there is a selection of fresh fish: cod, plaice, skate, haddock and rock (a kind of dogfish, sometimes called rock salmon) being the most common. There is vinegar and salt on the table, to be applied to both the fish and potatoes to cut the oil in which they have been cooked. And there are various side dishes that qualify as basics, including pickled onions and wallies (pickles, likely

Jonathon Player

In the Upper Street Fish Shop.

to be listed as cucumbers); saveloys, a kind of sausage that, at its best, is probably a taste that can only be developed early in life; and peas — in the most tradition-bound areas, "mushy peas," a leguminous porridge that only a Yorkshireman can properly love.

Finally, an authentic chippie is a temple of democracy. Seating is communal, for those who sit at all. If a place takes reservations, it is a fish restaurant and not a chippie. The same conclusion suggests itself if it doesn't have takeout service.

IN the old days, the fish was always wrapped in newspapers; health regulations now require that the wrapping paper not be inked. A chippie without a long line at lunchtime is definitely not to be trusted. I made my exploration of London fish and chip shops with a colleague who is proud of his Cockney origins. He maintained that fish and chips could be taken out only if they were to be eaten immediately outside the shop. We took all our meals inside, sitting down. Here are the highlights, including some slight detours:

Fryer's Delight (19 Theobald's Road, Holborn, WC1; Monday through Saturday, noon to 11 P.M.). A clean, busy shop convenient to the British Museum and popular with both office workers and taxi drivers. Giovanni Ferdenzi and his brother Giuseppe, from Piacenza, Italy, carry conviction when they say they are committed to preparing their fare "the traditional English way." That means they not only make their own batter but they also use beef drippings as the fat in which they cook the fish, a fact they don't like to advertise because animal fats now have a bad name. We ordered all the extras and still managed to spend only $8.25 for two.

Sea Shell (49-51 Lisson Grove, NW1; Tuesday through Saturday, noon to 2 P.M. and 5:15 to 10:30 P.M.). Between Regent's and Hyde parks, this is far and away the most successful of London's fish and chip shops. It has recently gone upscale, moving only a block from its old location to new premises in a two-story former graphics shop where the waitresses wear uniforms and even offer a wine list that includes Champagne and Chablis. Smoked salmon and grilled fish, including Dover sole, have been added to the menu at prices that would make your average chippie buff reel, but the basic ingredients have been preserved and John Faulkner, the proprietor, is still said to go to the New Billingsgate Market every morning to select his fish. The batter has egg and milk in it. The chips are crisper than most of the English seem to like them. Here, we went in for a first course of fish cakes, which turned out to be almost delicate. The fish is fried in peanut oil rather than drippings. Prices were generally one-third higher than at the Fryer's Delight, with lunch for two soaring to almost $13.50.

> An authentic chippie is a temple of democracy. If a place takes reservations, it is a fish restaurant and not a chippie.

Upper Street Fish Shop (324 Upper Street, N1; Tuesday through Friday, 11:30 A.M. to 2 P.M. and Saturday 11:30 A.M. to 3 P.M.; evenings Monday through Saturday, 5:30 to 10 P.M.). A neighborhood chippie in Islington handy to the antique shops in the Camden Passage, this one was at the top of the list in our informal survey for both character and fish. Alan Conway, a third-generation fish and chip man whose grandparents and parents ran shops in London's East End, switched back from the printing business only four years ago. He makes his selection personally at New Billingsgate and fries his fish in a simple water and flour batter. The place is usually jammed, with an appealing admixture of artists and theatrical types who are encouraged to bring their own wine. Olga Conway has a flair for repartee, greeting many of her customers by name. Fish and chips remain the main fare, but the Conways are also part of the new vogue in chippies. Not only do they offer Perrier water and salads, but they also serve poached halibut and salmon and a variety of homemade desserts, including jam roly-poly. Prices were a shade lower than at the Sea Shell, but we spent nearly as much on Upper Street as we did there.

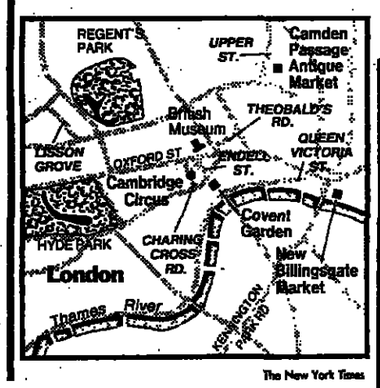
The Rock and Sole Plaice (47 Endell Street, WC2; Monday through Saturday, 11:30 A.M. to 11 P.M.). Not in the same class as the previous three, this long-established Covent Garden chippie was taken over five years ago by a Turkish Cypriot. Hassan Ziyaddin, who gets his fish fresh but uses a prepared batter. My friend thought the cod roe excellent but the fried plaice "not brilliant," which translates loosely in this case as acceptable. Aside from its name, the basic attractions of this establishment were its low prices — about the same as at the Fryer's Delight — and convenient location.

THE remaining two places we tried were not, properly speaking, chippies, but they served fish and chips. **Payton Place A.K.A. The Chicago Seafood Supply Company** (96 Charing Cross Road, WC2; Monday through Saturday, 11:45 A.M. to 11:30 P.M., Sunday 12:30 P.M. to 10:30 P.M.) is for the homesick rather than the venturesome. Owned by Bob Payton, an American restaurateur who brought barbecued ribs to Knightsbridge, this underground establishment just off Cambridge Circus features Budweiser, jambalaya and mud pie. The fried plaice was dipped in a breadcrumb batter that broke away, but the fish was fresh and tender. A step or two in price above the average chippie; two people who ordered carefully could spend as little as $15.

Sweetings (39 Queen Victoria Street, EC4, Monday through Friday, 11:30 A.M. to 3 P.M.), a crowded fish bar in the City financial district, was our reward for perseverence in our chippie explorations. Here the seating is still democratic, but the wine and port flow, the oysters and crabs are a joy to behold, and the customers mostly wear pin stripes. I started with smoked eels, which were exquisite, before relapsing into fried haddock and chips. The fish came with a sprig of parsley and obviously had been carefully pan-fried, not deep-fried. I must admit it made all the difference in the world. And, beyond doubt, this was the freshest fish we had tasted, not only freshly bought but freshly caught. We spent about $33, but then we didn't have oysters, lobster or wine.

For dessert, we tried Spotted Dick, a suet pudding with currants that came smothered in hot custard. It's an old Cockney favorite, but I don't think I'll want Spotted Dick again, especially not after fish and chips. ■

© 1986 The New York Times



The New York Times

The De Milles

Continued from page 7

uncle Cecil, she has an indomitable spirit and is outspoken on all matters. During the McCarthy era in the 1950s when performers, directors and writers suspected of leftist leanings were blacklisted, Agnes took on the gossip columnist, Hedda Hopper, a McCarthy supporter, in a televised debate.

Agnes made a fiery plea to preserve the fundamental right of free expression and asked Hopper if she were not in agreement.

"No, that shuts me up completely," the columnist replied.

"But it didn't," Agnes told a journalist. "Next day she printed that I was a Communist. It was a terrible time."

Cecil B. De Mille is the most famous member of the family. His films were internationally popular and for two generations his name glittered above their titles. But he found his metier by chance.

In New York in 1912 he was afraid that he was getting nowhere. He realized that as an actor he would never be a great star and his brother's superiority as a playwright was a plain fact.

In his mother's office he met Jesse Lasky, who had started as a ragtime cornetist and was now a theater impresario. He had the script of an operetta that required rewriting. De Mille doctored its plot and it had a profitable run. Lasky and his brother-in-law, a glove manufacturer named Samuel Goldfish (later Goldwyn), were forming a film company. "We'll go to California where the sun is supposed to shine every day and start shooting," Lasky proposed. De Mille, cured of his despair, signed on as stage manager.

The film, "The Squaw Man," based on a theater success and with Dustin Farnum, a Broadway star, was the first full-length feature to be made in Hollywood. Lasky and Goldwyn produced it and De Mille directed.

It was a surprise success and was compared to the films that D.W. Griffith and Thomas Ince were making in the East. In 1914, De Mille turned out seven more and the company engaged theater names as draws. The greatest catch was Geraldine Farrar, the opera diva, whom De Mille directed in "Carmen" and in his first mammoth spectacle, "Joan the Woman."

William was engaged as a director by the new Lasky-Zukor company, Paramount, which Cecil had joined. He was less a showman than Cecil, but he did a series of honest realistic films based on the better new plays.

Diligent press agentry exploited Cecil into a Hollywood genius and he seemed to lend a hand to the creation of his public image. One read of his fits of temperament, of his army of yes men and of the omnipresent lackey who would whip a chair under him when he wanted to sit down.

Between his lavish blends of hot sex and hot gospel he sandwiched sermonizing features: "Saturday Night," revealing the loosening of family ties in the jazz age, "Don't Change Your Husband," "Why Change Your Wife?."

He sensationalized all he undertook. He renamed James Barrie's mild satire on class barriers, "The Admirable Crichton," as "Male and Female" and inserted a flashback sequence to ancient Babylon with the butler as an Oriental potentate and with the titled English lady shipwrecked on a desert isle as his "Christian" slave, even though Babylon's glory was in pre-Christian times.

Paramount boasted of its super-director's indifference to production expenditures, but when he began his initial Biblical epic, "The Ten Commandments," in 1923 some of his bosses worried over its outcome. It emerged as a great box-office success and ran on Broadway for more than a year. Nonetheless squabbles with the money overlords developed and De Mille in disgust decided to open his own studio.

He intended to build an organization to rival Paramount and MGM. This plan failed, but it was while working independently that he accomplished his most ambitious project, an epic on Jesus Christ, "The King of Kings."

Louis B. Mayer offered him a contract and he made his first three talkies, all failures. A man of enormous resiliency, he toured the world and then, despite his pride, returned to Paramount, promising to make a characteristic De Mille epic on a reduced budget. This was "The Sign of the Cross," a hokum melodrama of Nero and the early Christians, which restored him to his state as a master of moviemaking. During the next 20 years he had a score of successes, including "The Greatest Show on Earth," which won an Oscar as the best film of its year, and the crowning swan song, his remake of "The Ten Commandments."

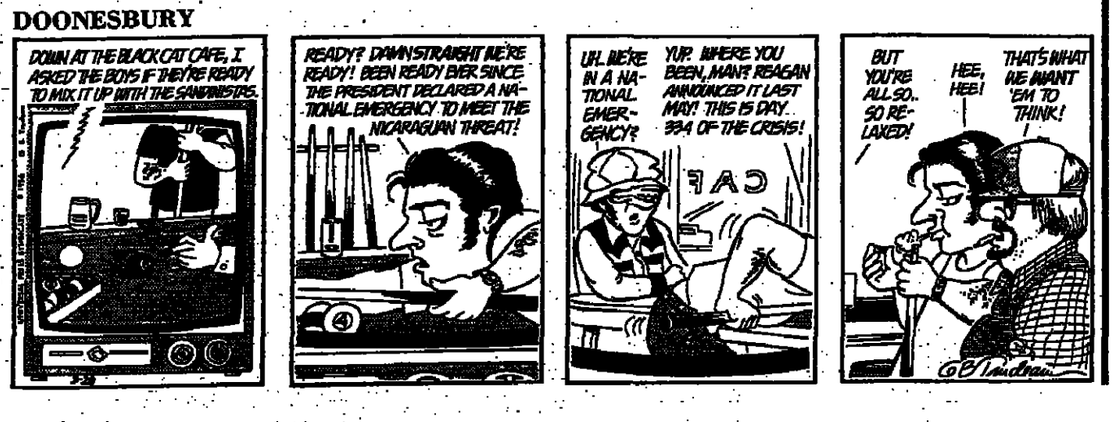
In 1957 he visited Paris for the premiere of "The Ten Commandments." At 76 he seemed in good shape after his European tour, and talked freely and amusingly.

"When I was a boy my mother took me to the Metropolitan Museum to see a Gustave Doré exhibition," he recalled. "I think that and the Bible have been the strongest influences on my work".

And future work? He had always wanted to do "The Book of Ruth" on the screen, but at his age . . . The attending yes-men in timid whispers mentioned the names of the then living great of advanced age: Toscanini, Adenauer, his hero Churchill.

"What about Methuselah?" he asked with a laugh. Was it a joke or did he foresee another hundred years of life? ■

DOONESBURY



FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1986

Now in the 1986 completely revised and updated edition, over 200 pages of indispensable information in English on a selection of 88 of the most important French companies, as well as basic facts on other major firms. Includes information on the French economy and major sectors of activity, an introduction to the Paris Bourse, and a bilingual dictionary of French financial terms.

Each profile includes detailed information on: head office, management, major activities, number of employees, sales breakdown, company background, shareholders, principal French subsidiaries and holdings, foreign holdings and activities, exports, research and innovation, 1980-1984 financial performance, 1985 financial highlights, and 1985-1986 important developments, strategies and trends.

Indispensable for corporate, government and banking executives, institutional investors, industrial purchasers and other decision-makers who should be more fully informed on major French companies. French Company Handbook 1986 is being sent to 8,000 selected business and financial leaders in the United States, Japan, Southeast Asia, China and the Middle East.

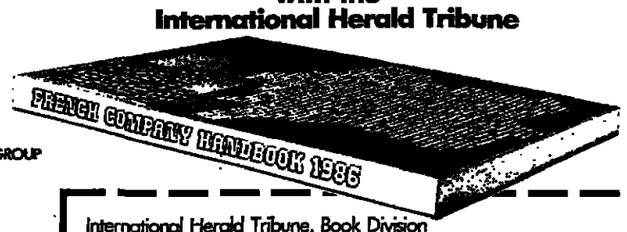
Other interested parties may purchase the Handbook at $39.50 per copy, including postage in Europe. Three or more copies, 20% reduction. Outside Europe, please add postal charges for each copy: Middle East, $4; Asia, Africa, North and South America, $7.

ACCOR
AÉROPORTS DE PARIS
AÉROSPATIALE
AIR FRANCE
ALCATEL
ALSTHOM
AVIONS MARCEL DASSAULT-BREGUET AVIATION
AXA (MUTUELLES UNIES-DROUOT)
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS-BNP
BÉGHIN-SAY
BIDERMANN
BONGRAIN S.A.
BOUYGUES
BSN
CAMPENON BERNARD
CEA-INDUSTRIE
CGEE ALSTHOM
CGM GROUP
CHARBONNAGES DE FRANCE (CDF)
CHARGEURS S.A.
CIMENTS FRANÇAIS
CLUB MÉDITERRANÉE
COGEMA
COMPAGNIE DU MIDI
COMPAGNIE FINANCIÈRE DE CRÉDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL - CIC GROUP
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE D'ÉLECTRICITÉ (CGE)
COMPAGNIE GÉNÉRALE DES EAUX
COMPAGNIE LA HÉNIN
CRÉDIT AGRICOLE
CRÉDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE (CCF)
CRÉDIT DU NORD
CRÉDIT NATIONAL
DARTY
DOCKS DE FRANCE
DUMEZ
ÉLECTRICITÉ DE FRANCE (EDF)
ELF AQUITAINE
EMC-ENTREPRISE MINIÈRE ET CHIMIQUE
EPÉDA-BERTRAND FAURE ESSILOR
FINANCIÈRE STRAFOR
FIVES-LILLE
FRAMATOME
FRANÇAISE HOECHST
GÉNÉRALE BISCUIT
GTM-ENTREPOSE
IMETAL
JEUMONT-SCHNEIDER
LAFARGE COPPÉE
LESIEUR GROUP
L'ORÉAL
LOUIS VUITTON
LYONNAISE DES EAUX
MATRA
MERIDIEN
MERLIN GERIN
MICHELIN
MOËT-HENNESSY
MUTUELLES DU MANS GROUP
PECHINEY
PERNOD RICARD
PEUGEOT
POLIET
PRINTEMPS GROUP
LA REDOUTE
RHÔNE-POULENC
ROUSSEL UCLAF
SACILOR
SAINT-GOBAIN
SANOFI
SCOA
SCREG
SEB GROUP
SEITA
SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE
SODEXHO
SOMMER ALLIBERT
SPIE BATIGNOLLES
TELEMECANIQUE
THOMSON
THOMSON-CSF
TOTAL-COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DES PÉTROLES
UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES-U.B.A.F.
UNION DES ASSURANCES DE PARIS (UAP)
USINOR GROUP
VALLOUREC
VICTOIRE GROUP

Herald Tribune

FRENCH COMPANY HANDBOOK 1986

Published by International Business Development with the International Herald Tribune



International Herald Tribune, Book Division
181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Please send me ____ copies of French Company Handbook 1986.

☐ Enclosed is my payment. (Payment may be made in any convertible European currency at current exchange rates.)
☐ Please charge to my credit card: ☐ Visa ☐ Diners ☐ Amex ☐ Eurocard ☐ Access ☐ Mastercard

CARD NUMBER _____ EXP. DATE _____

SIGNATURE _____ (necessary for credit card orders)

NAME (in block letters) _____

POSITION _____

COMPANY _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/COUNTRY/CODE _____ 28-3-86

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Navistr	41894	11¼	10⅝	11	+ ¾
SCalEd	37590	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞	+ ½
USHom	25499	8¾	8⅛	8½	+ ⅜
MasevF	24282	2	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
IBM	21968	151	148¾	149¼	+1⅛
WnAirL	21416	12½	11⅞	12	+ ¼
AT&T	20673	22⅜	22¼	22¼	
KLM	20165	20⅝	20⅛	20½	
Texaco	19618	30⅝	29¼	30⅝	+1
UCarb s	19250	22¼	21¾	22¼	+1⅛
MonPw	17756	36	35¼	36	+ ⅞
Sears	17560	50⅝	48⅞	50⅛	+1⅛
Genst g	16686	40¼	39½	40	+ ½
AshlOil	16165	55⅝	54½	55¼	+ ⅜
FPL Gp	15782	30⅝	30⅛	30½	

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	90.68	+0.29
Utilities	91.56	+0.53
Industrials	89.80	+0.04

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ng
Indus	1822.20	1849.74	1806.51	1821.72	+11.02
Trans	819.92	835.99	817.35	828.29	+12.15
Util	189.94	192.40	189.37	191.53	+2.16
Comp	714.45	725.86	709.91	717.13	+6.50

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1151	1116
Declined	555	565
Unchanged	374	387
Total Issues	2080	2068
New Highs	315	194
New Lows	13	13
Volume up	117,294,920	
Volume down	43,466,750	

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	138.22	137.58	137.69	+0.99
Industrials	158.12	157.43	157.43	+1.00
Transp.	132.91	132.16	132.54	+1.56
Utilities	69.25	69.00	69.15	+0.63
Finance	158.44	157.74	157.74	+1.38

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
March 26	310,873	600,366	1,921
March 25	252,790	969	628,207
March 24	392,971	804,911	1,726
March 21	392,971	804,911	1,726
March 20	280,792	642,801	1,666

*Included in the sales figures

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M.	178,100,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	161,460,000
Prev consolidated close	195,452,530

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	381	348
Declined	249	267
Unchanged	235	222
Total Issues	865	837
New Highs	55	39
New Lows	8	8
Volume up	6,632,430	
Volume down	2,960,880	

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	265.31	262.20	263.87	+1.41
Transp.	218.71	214.43	217.28	+2.74
Utilities	104.62	103.22	104.34	+1.13
Finance	31.27	30.85	31.08	+0.23
Composite	240.11	237.30	238.97	+1.67

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	373.31	+2.71	372.71	278.17
Industrials	374.65	+2.53	372.97	296.35
Finance	497.00	+3.84	495.20	329.33
Insurance	454.45	+1.93	466.41	324.24
Utilities	341.51	+4.69	341.92	259.54
Banks	401.16	+1.49	399.40	253.59
Transp.	332.77	+6.49	337.51	254.58

AMEX Sales

4 P.M. volume	13,300,000
Prev. 4 P.M. volume	12,160,000
Prev. cons. volume	12,160,000

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wickes	10563	6⅛	5⅞	6	
DomeP	6601	1½	1⅜	1½	
KeyPh	5001	17¾	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅞
WangB	3828	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ½
LormT n	3617	26⅞	25⅝	26¼	+1⅛
Dillrd s	3574	43⅞	43½	43⅝	+ ⅜
WIRET	3006	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	
PhilLD	2493	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
AM Intl	2485	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
SterlSft	2273	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
ChmpH	2089	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
HmeG n	1973	29⅞	29	29⅛	— ¼
HeritEn	1895	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅜
TexAir	1801	29⅞	27⅞	29⅜	+ ⅞
IntThr n	1685	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
270.06	268.14	269.81	+1.44

NYSE Moves Higher to Records

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange again set records Thursday in heavy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which shot up 32.30 points to a high of 1,810.70 Wednesday, was up 11.02 to 1,821.72 at the close. A much sharper gain of 30 points was trimmed in the last hour of trading.

The New York Stock Exchange composite index increased 0.99 to a record 137.69. The price of an average share increased 30 cents.

Advances led declines by more than a 2-1 ratio. Big Board volume was 178.1 million shares, up from 161.46 million Wednesday.

Late profit-taking trimmed the biggest gains, but stocks managed to improve overall, keeping up a tradition of finishing strong before three-day weekends. The market will be closed Friday for the Good Friday holiday.

The late retreat from the day's highs came as traders began to cash in gains from the powerful two-day rally that had propelled the Dow more than 60 points.

"The buy programs stopped late in the day," said John Havens of Kidder Peabody. "People lightened up their positions ahead of the long weekend."

Navistar led the NYSE actives, up ¾ to 11, on volume of 4.2 million shares. The stock has been strong in recent days, after receiving several broker recommendations. The company had no explanation for the rise.

A number of interest-sensitive stocks were stronger, including U.S. Home, up ⅜ to 8½, and Southern California Edison, up ½ at 31⅞, among the most active.

"The lead area is the building stocks," said Chester Pado of Jeffries & Co. Mortgage rates have fallen closer into line with government securities, whose yields fell as low as 7.6 percent, the lowest in nine years, in trading Thursday.

"The bull market has a lot farther to go," Mr. Pado said. "I'm not worried about anything besides a couple of corrections of 5 to 7 percent, before it keeps going to new highs."

He said the Dow should reach the 2,200 level by the end of the year.

Bank of Boston rose ⅜ to 77¼. The company told securities analysts that it expected earnings to be up 10 percent in the first quarter.

M-1 Rises $800 Million

Reuters

NEW YORK — M-1, the basic measure of U.S. money-supply growth, rose $800 million to a seasonally adjusted $638.4 billion in the week ended March 17, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The previous week's M-1 level was left unrevised at $637.6 billion, while the four-week average rose to $635.5 billion from $633.5 billion.

The increase was about in line with expectations, economists said. M-1 includes currency in circulation, traveler's checks and checking deposits.

$Billions Generated by Mass Negativism

In a new report designed to cut through all the confusion OPEC has been creating in the oil market, Indigo analysts compare what has been happening to the major bond-market panic which occured just over four years ago. Widely-followed experts were then predicting that long term U.S. Treasury bonds would drop below $50-just as many commentators recently have been expecting oil to break $10. The T-bond market has since climbed by $42 for $100 unit, and you'll see in detail why similar action now is being predicted for oil and its various byproducts. New projections are also carried for oil majors Amoco, Atlantic Richfield and Imperial- and for gold and technology shares geared to follow the same post-panic pattern. Complete and return the coupon for complimentary coverage.

Indigo
Investment Corp. B.V
Keizersgracht 534, 1017 EK Amsterdam
Telex no 16293 inco nl
Telephone no (0) 31.20.263320

Gentlemen: 18
Please send complimentary copies of your newest oil-market coverage with projections for related oil, gold and high-tech issues.

NAME
ADDRESS
OCCUPATION
PHONE (B)
(H)
IHT 13

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
A										
24	10⅝	AAR s			22	108	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+ ½
36	17¼	AFG			16	287	34⅜	33½	33½	— ⅜
25⅝	10¼	AGS			16	191	23⅛	22½	22¾	+ ¼
15	9⅞	AMCA				20	14⅛	14	14	
56¼	37½	AMR			10	5280	57⅛	55⅞	57⅛	+1⅛
25¾	18⅝	AMR pf	2.18	8.5		408	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ¼
25⅝	23¼	ANR pf	2.67	10.7		5	25	25	25	
21¾	19	ANR pf	2.12	9.9		31	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
12½	7⅜	APL			7	28	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
16¾	10⅝	ARX			13	258	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛

(Continued on Page 12)

International Herald Tribune
BUSINESS/FINANCE
FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1986 **

Statistics Index
AMEX prices P.14 | Earnings reports P.15
AMEX highs/lows P.14 | Fixing rate notes P.14
NYSE prices P.10 | Gold markets P.11
NYSE highs/lows P.12 | Interest rates P.11
Canadian stocks P.16 | Market summary P.10
Currency rates P.11 | Options P.12
Commodities P.12 | OTC stock P.15
Dividends P.12 | Other markets P.14

Dow Rises to Another Record; M-1 Up $800 Million, Page 10

TECHNOLOGY

New Synchrotron Radiation Will Enhance Research

By ANDREW POLLACK
New York Times Service

BERKELEY, California — In a domed building here that houses an aging cyclotron, there will soon be a new tenant — a machine capable of emitting extremely powerful light and X-rays. Such intense radiation beams will enable scientists and industrial researchers to examine materials at a new level of detail, providing information about the workings of everything from biological cells to computer chips.

The huge machine proposed in the Reagan administration's 1987 budget for the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory here, known as the Advanced Light Source, is expected to be the first of a new generation of what are known as synchrotron radiation facilities. If Congress approves the necessary allocations, the machine, expected to cost a total of $100 million, will be ready for use in the early 1990s.

Various companies are using synchrotron radiation to study catalysts.

The idea behind synchrotron radiation is a simple one. When electrons are forced to change speed or direction, they give off electromagnetic radiation, such as light or X-rays. In medical X-ray equipment, electrons smash against a target, and their rapid deceleration produces X-rays.

In synchrotron facilities, the radiation comes from using magnets to force electrons to travel in a circular track at close to the speed of light. This has normally been done in particle accelerators and electron storage rings used for research in high-energy physics. The three main U.S. synchrotron radiation sources are at the Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, Stanford University in California and the University of Wisconsin.

BUT "all of these machines have been built with designs that are 10 to 15 years old," said Louis Ianniello, director of the materials sciences division of the Energy Department's Office of Energy Research. The new machines, in addition to making electrons travel around the track, will have straightaway sections in which electrons will be made to jiggle back and forth in a sine-wave pattern. This increased bending will produce more intense and focused radiation.

The Berkeley facility will have a track 190 meters (621 feet) long, and will produce ultraviolet radiation and low-energy X-rays to be used to study surface phenomena.

The difference between radiation from a medical X-ray machine and synchrotron radiation is roughly analogous to that between a flashlight and a laser. A flashlight's light covers a variety of wavelengths and the beam is not very focused or very intense. A laser light can be focused into an extremely narrow, intense beam and the light is of only a single wavelength. Similarly, compared with an X-ray machine, synchrotron radiation is intense, is focused and, in the newest machines at least, can be of a fairly specific wavelength.

Such beams can be used to build extremely powerful microscopes to study tiny structures and determine the position of individual elements. The Berkeley machine's radiation pulses will last as little as 20 trillionths of a second, short enough to take stop-action images of chemical reactions.

Various companies, such as Exxon Corp., are using synchrotron radiation to try to study catalysts, which are substances that speed up chemical reactions. This knowledge could help develop better catalysts, which until now have been developed mainly by "black magic," said Joachim Stohr, a former Exxon researcher now doing synchrotron work at International Business Machines Corp.'s research center in San Jose, California.

Researchers at Stanford and elsewhere are testing the use of

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 5)

Decline In Japan Reported

Monitor Group Sees 1% Drop

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Japan's economic expansion, which for years has been among the world's most impressive, has come to a halt, according to figures released Thursday by an economic monitoring group.

The Brussels-based Conference Board in Europe said its leading index for Japan for the latest month showed a decline at an annual rate of 1 percent.

Six months ago the index was climbing at an annual rate of 8 percent, but dropped three months ago to an annual rise of 1 percent.

The board added that its economic performance index for Japan also declined to an annual growth rate of 2 percent, half of that recorded six months ago.

The two indexes are compiled for the Conference Board on a monthly basis by the Columbia Business School. The leading index projects future economic conditions, and the performance index tracks current economic conditions.

The board also said that Australia's leading index slowed to an annual rate of 4 percent, down from a 12-percent high three month's ago. In France the leading index rose 4 percent, in Italy 8, in West Germany 3 and in the United States 2 percent.

■ **Corporate Imports**

Japan's 134 major companies had imports valued at $100.4 billion in fiscal 1985, which ends Monday, up 3 percent from the previous year, Agence France-Presse reported Thursday from Tokyo.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry announced that the total fell short of the targeted $104.7 billion, mainly because of sharp declines in the prices of crude oil and other primary products.

In April and August, the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone asked the companies to expand imports as part of measures to slash Japan's trade surpluses.

Reuters
The dining room at McDonald's Rome restaurant, decorated with a mural, at right.

McDonald's Makes Its Roman Debut

Traditional Burgers and Fries, but Nary a Giant Arch

By Loren Jenkins
Washington Post Service

ROME — The sign on the Largo Goldoni at the foot of Rome's posh Via Condotti — the showcase of such barons of the Italian style as Bulgari, Gucci and Ferragamo — is simple but unmistakable.

The two gold arches on a red background announce that, up the Via Condotti at the Piazza di Spagna, an American revolution has begun in the land of pasta.

After years of trying to break into the Italian food market, the all-American, mass-produced hamburger has arrived. Long a staple in such world capitals as London, Paris, Tokyo and Hong Kong, McDonald's finally has opened its first hamburger haven in the Eternal City of popes and Baroque palazzi.

"I think the market here is overripe for a McDonald's," said Jacques Bahbout, an Egyptian-born Frenchman who began pushing quarter-pounders over the counter on March 20. He has made a McDonald's out of a former sandwich and coffee bar named Rugantino's, which he owned.

"It is time to modernize the food business here," he said.

Mr. Bahbout, who worked for the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization until he "decided to get rich" and invested in supermarkets and small restaurants, said he was aiming his McDonald's food line at the "millions of people who go shopping around the Piazza di Spagna and have no place to sit down."

He said this McDonald's was going to be the biggest ever among the 9,006 that the fast-food chain has franchised around the world, 500 of them in Europe. When the remodeling of Rugantino's was completed in time for a gala opening for the press and local dignitaries, there was seating for 450 in the second-floor dining room, approached through a ground-floor entry made to look like an Italian village street, complete with cobblestones.

"Let's say it is McDonald's plus," Mr. Bahbout said.

The typical McDonald's burgers, fries and colas are being sold, but Mr. Bahbout is holding the Egg McMuffins because he does not think Italians are ready for them.

He does, however, offer McDonald's latest innovation with "16 linear meters" of salad bars as well as a pianist in the dining room.

Mr. Bahbout's plans to set up his American fast-food parlor in the heart of Rome, amid such traditional local trattorie as Nino's and Da Mario's, has caused hardly a ripple of concern in the centuries-old neighborhood.

"I can't complain," said Pasquale, the bustling, beaming waiter who is one of the pillars of Nino's, regarded by cognoscenti as the most serious restaurant around the Piazza di Spagna. "It is certainly something different, but the people who will eat there are not the people who eat here. So I don't see any problem."

The lack of shock at McDonald's setting up shop in the shadow of the towering statue of the Virgin Mary where popes traditionally lay wreaths on the feast of the Immaculate Conception, is

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

U.S. Trade Gap Narrows From January Record

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise-trade deficit narrowed nearly $4 billion in February to $12.49 billion, the lowest level since October, as exports rose to $17.73 billion, the Commerce Department reported Thursday.

Imports for the month declined to $30.23 billion, also the lowest level since October, when they totaled $29.7 billion, according to a report prepared by the department's Bureau of the Census.

Exports for February, valued at $17.73 billion, were stronger than they have been since June 1985, when they reached $18.01 billion, the bureau said.

The figures, compiled on a cost, insurance and freight basis, are not adjusted for seasonal variations.

Analysts said the smaller deficit, down from a record $16.46 billion in January and the lowest since October's $12.08 billion, indicates that the falling value of the dollar against foreign currencies is beginning to have an impact on the flow of trade.

The dollar has declined by 25 percent to 30 percent against major currencies in the past six months, making U.S. goods cheaper abroad and giving U.S. manufacturers a competitive edge at home.

The collapse in oil prices also figured in the improving trade picture. The deficit in crude oil last month declined to $2.43 billion, down from $3.29 billion in January. The value of oil imports was the lowest since March 1985.

The price of a barrel of oil fell $2.29 in February to $24.85. The volume of oil imports fell by 21.3 percent during the month as U.S. refinery reserves swelled to near record levels, analysts said.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, called the narrowing trade deficit "welcome news" and said it "should signal the start of a fairly steady decline in the trade deficit."

"The rising level of exports will mean more jobs for workers, meaning further expansion of the U.S. economy," Mr. Speakes said. "The accompanying drop in inflation and the sharp rise in personal income means only one thing: increasing prosperity for a growing number of Americans."

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige, noting that spot prices for a barrel of oil have averaged about $12 in recent weeks, predicted "substantial further reductions in the landed price" of oil.

The oil price drop, combined with the lower dollar "should lead to further improvement later this year" in the trade picture, Mr. Baldrige said.

The deficit in manufactured goods, the largest trade category, also fell sharply to $10.02 billion, the lowest since October. Manufactured imports fell to $22.2 billion while exports rose to $12.18 billion, the report said.

The rise in manufactured exports was paced by $1.3 billion in aircraft and parts exports, mostly to Japan and Western Europe.

The deficit with Japan fell to $4.33 billion, down from $5.46 billion in January. U.S. exports to Japan were $1.81 billion and Japanese imports to the United States were $6.14 billion.

German Surplus In Trade Widens

Reuters

WIESBADEN, West German — West Germany's current-account surplus widened to a provisional 6.9 billion Deutsche marks ($2.94 billion) in February from an upwardly revised 4.5 billion DM in January, the Federal Statistics Office reported Thursday.

The office had originally put the January current-account surplus at 3.5 billion DM. The current account measures trade in goods and services as well as interest, dividends and certain transfers.

The surplus in merchandise trade alone narrowed to 6.8 DM in February from 7 billion DM in January, the office reported.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *March 27*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.613	3.872	112.785 *	36.61 *	0.1655 *	—	5.581 *	134.56 *	145.67 y
Brussels(a)	47.48	70.43	20.4825	6.6623	3.0113 *	18.178	—	24.49	26.48 *
Frankfurt	2.3175	3.443	—	32.50 *	1.449 x	88.725 *	4.882 *	119.53 *	1.2925 *
London (b)	1.483	—	3.453	10.6238	2,348.50	3.8895	70.85	2.8845	266.275
Milan	1,575.80	2,342.68	680.68	221.33	—	604.15	33.211	813.50	8.882
New York(c)	—	0.6771 ≈	2.3300	7.167	1,587.00	2.627	47.735	1.9485	179.45
Paris	7.1325	10.584	3.0768	—	4.515 x	2.731	15.006 *	3.68	3.9795 *
Tokyo	180.28	265.70	77.24	25.12	11.36 *	68.47	377.22 *	92.27	—
Zurich	1.9473	2.886	83.465 *	27.28 *	0.1229 *	74.165 *	4.0838 *	—	1.0858 *
1 ECU	0.9367	0.6321	2.1714	6.6883	1,477.47	2.4482	44.4739	1.817	168.051
1 SDR	1.14122	0.76834	2.64478	8.13975	1,798.73	2.982	54.1851	2.2136	205.42

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other European centers. New York rates at the close. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (≈) To buy one pound: $U.S.1.4768

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.80	Fin. markka	5.231	Mex. peso	482.00	Soviet ruble	0.7275
Austral. $	1.4112	Greek drac.	144.00	Norw. krone	7.24	Span. peseta	147.05
Austr. schil.	16.35	Hong Kong $	7.8135	Phil. peso	19.75	Swed. krona	7.32
Belg. fin. fr.	48.17	Indian rupee	12.285	Port. escudo	149.00	Taiwan $	38.77
Brazil cruz.	13.77	Indo. rupiah	1,124.00	Saudi riyal	3.6503	Thai baht	26.445
Canadian $	1.3985	Irish £	0.7722	Sing. $	2.1743	Turkish lira	650.50
Chinese yuan	3.2207	Israeli shek.	1.465	S. Afr. rand	2.139	UAE dirham	3.673
Danish krone	8.575	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2904	S. Kor. won	885.70	Venez. boliv.	17.80
Egypt. pound	1.34	Malay. ring.	2.5735				

£ Sterling: 1.1435 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *March 27*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	7 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	4½-4¾	4-4⅛	11⅞-11⅞	15½-16½	9⅞-10	7 [illegible]
2 months	7⅜-7½	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	4-4⅛	11⅝-11¾	13¾-14¾	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	7⅜
3 months	7⅜-7½	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	3 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	11 [illegible]-11 [illegible]	12½-13½	9 [illegible]-9 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
6 months	7 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	3⅞-4	10⅝-10¾	11¼-12	8 [illegible]-8 [illegible]	7 [illegible]
1 year	7 [illegible]-7 [illegible]	4 [illegible]-4 [illegible]	3⅞-n.a.	10⅜-10½	10¼-n.a.	8 [illegible]-8 [illegible]	7 [illegible]

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *Mar. 27*

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount Rate	7	7
Federal Funds	7 7/16	7⅝
Prime Rate	9	9
Broker Loan Rate	8½	8½
Com. Paper 90-179 days	7.20	7.20
3-month Treasury Bills	6.33	6.38
6-month Treasury Bills	6.31	6.38
CD's 30-59 days	7.00	6.83
CD's 60-89 days	6.87	6.87
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	4.25	5.60
One Month Interbank	4.65	4.80
3-month Interbank	4.65	4.70
6-month Interbank	4.60	4.70
France		
Intervention Rate	8¼	8¼
Call Money	8⅛	8⅛
One-month Interbank	8 5/16	8 5/16
3-month Interbank	8¼	8 3/16
6-month Interbank	8 1/16	8
Britain		
Bank Base Rate	11½	11½
Call Money	n.a.	12
91-day Treasury Bill	—	11
3-month Interbank	—	11 3/32
Japan		
Discount Rate	4	4
Call Money	5 11/16	5⅝
60-day Interbank	5⅝	5⅝

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *March 27*

1 month	7 [illegible] - 7 [illegible]
2 months	7⅜ - 7½
3 months	7 [illegible] - 7 [illegible]
6 months	7 [illegible] - 7 [illegible]
1 year	7 [illegible] - 7 [illegible]

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *March 27*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 8.04
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 7.05

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

March 27

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	345.30	345.50	+ 0.20
Luxembourg	345.50	—	+ 0.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	346.38	347.11	+ 2.80
Zurich	345.45	342.50	— 1.95
London	345.50	344.00	— 0.30
New York	—	342.80	— 1.60

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Markets Closed

Most financial markets and banks will be closed Friday in Asia, the Western Hemisphere and Europe for Good Friday. However, markets will be open in Tokyo and Italy.

Flexible IMF Access For Oil Debtors Studied

By Rich Miller
Reuters

TOKYO — Major industrial nations have discussed the possibility of allowing oil-producing debtor nations to make greater use of International Monetary Fund resources in the event of an oil-price collapse, Japanese officials said Thursday.

While most governments believed that the existing system for dealing with Third World debts was adequate to cope with a collapse, they recognized that it might have to be operated more flexibly, the officials said.

The subject was discussed at meetings in London and Paris this month, they added, but still has to be considered by the IMF management.

Access to the fund's general resources by hard-hit debtor nations is currently limited to 110 percent of their IMF quotas in any one year.

But the IMF's interim committee has indicated there could be some exceptions to this enlarged access policy, without laying down any firm rules or guidelines, one official said.

If necessary, the IMF could supplement its general resources with funds from the General Arrangements to Borrow, or make more flexible use of its Compensatory Financing Facility, designed to help developing countries weather a sudden fall in export prices.

Mexico, Venezuela and Nigeria are the three major debtors likely to suffer most from an oil-price collapse, the officials said. They added however that Mexico was probably the only one that might eventually need increased IMF help.

One Japanese official said he and some European colleagues were concerned about the possible impact of the Mexican debt crisis on the U.S. banking system, already weakened by loans to the depressed U.S. energy and agriculture industries.

Japan has backed the so-called Baker debt plan, proposed by U.S. Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, which calls for multilateral organizations and commercial banks to extend nearly $50 billion to the Third World's 15 biggest debtors during the next three years.

But Japanese officials discounted press reports that Tokyo was being pressured to provide a greater proportion of this money than it has extended to those debtors in the past.

While Japanese industry will benefit greatly from the collapse in oil and commodity prices, the government would have to increase corporate taxes if it wanted to siphon off profits from the domestic private sector to debtors abroad, the officials said.

How High for the Dow? Some Expect 2,000 by Year's End

By Vartanig G. Vartan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — At times, investor preoccupation with the Dow Jones industrial average has been misplaced because its performance was out of step with the rest of the stock market. But in the last six months, as the Dow surged a record 500 points, the market as a whole has followed close behind.

And at least some analysts predict the rise will continue. Greg A. Smith, chief investment officer for Prudential-Bache Securities, said, "We believe that a magic Dow 2,000 is achievable by the end of September."

The granddaddy of market averages, the Dow dates back to 1896, when its original 12 issues contained such now-forgotten names as Distilling and Cattle Feeding Co. Because its current roster of 30 issues contains mostly big-name, *old-line companies*, some critics say the Dow is an inherently flawed gauge of overall market activity.

Nonetheless, "the Dow still means 'the market' to most investors, and money managers also keep harking back to it," said Raymond F. DeVoe Jr., strategist for Legg Mason Wood Walker Inc. "A key reason is its historical continuity. A lot of people remember when it first approached 1,000 in February 1966."

On March 20, the Dow closed above 1,800 for the first time — at 1,804.24 — capping a gain of 506.30 points, or 39 percent, since Sept. 20, the biggest six-month point increase in its history. On Thursday it closed at 1,821.72, another record high, up 11.02 points.

Up nearly 30 percent during the same six-month period were two broader measures of the market: the New York Stock Exchange's index of common stocks and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index.

The recent correlation between the Dow's components and the market as a whole reflects several common themes: corporate restructuring, takeover bids, plunging petroleum prices, the dollar's drop in value, skidding interest

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 4)

FOR THE MAN WITH EXCEPTIONAL GOALS, PRIVATE BANKING IN SWITZERLAND

For affluent individuals the world over, Switzerland means security, stability, confidentiality. TDB combines these major advantages with the finest in personal service.

Through our offices in Geneva and Chiasso, we offer a full range of private banking services, from fiduciary deposits to asset management. Moreover, as part of American Express Bank Ltd., with its 85 offices in 39 countries, we serve our clients on a global scale.

TDB clients also have access to the unique investment opportunities offered by the American Express family of companies — world leaders in the financial services field. And for certain clients we provide American Express Bank Gold Card® privileges and our exclusive Premier Services,SM for round-the-clock personal and travel assistance.

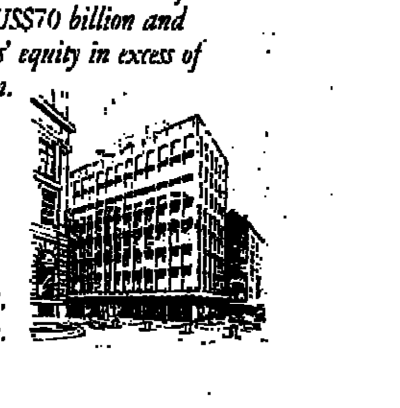
While we move with the times, our traditional policies do not change. At the heart of our business is the maintenance of a strong and diversified deposit base. Our portfolio of assets is also well diversified, and it is a point of principle with us to keep a conservative ratio of capital to deposits and a high degree of liquidity — sensible strategies in these uncertain times.

TDB: an exceptional bank for the man with exceptional goals. Visit us on your next trip to Switzerland. Or telephone: in Geneva, 022/37 21 11; in Chiasso, 091/41 22 22.

TDB offices in Geneva, London, Luxembourg, Chiasso, Nassau, Zurich, Buenos Aires, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro.

TDB, the 6th largest commercial bank in Switzerland, is a member of the American Express Company, which has assets of more than US$70 billion and shareholders' equity in excess of US$5 billion.

TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK
An American Express company



Trade Development Bank head office in Geneva, at 96-98, rue du Rhône.

Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
35	23¾	Novo	.26e	.9	11	702	30⅝	29¾	30	—½
69	32	Nucor	.44	.7	16	868	65¼	63¾	64	+½
5⅞	3¼	NutriS	.08i			19	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
120½	77⅛	NYNEX	6.96	6.0	11	1437	117¼	115½	116⅞	+1⅜

O

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
3	1½	Oakind				3745	2¼	2	2⅛	—⅛
36½	27¾	OakiteP	1.52	4.8	14	36	32½	32	32	—¼
36¼	22⅝	OcciPet	2.50	10.2	5	9154	24¾	24¼	24½	—¼
27	18	OcciP pf	2.12e	8.0		2	26½	26⅝	26⅝	
27½	18⅞	OcciP pf	2.30	8.6		11	26⅝	26⅝	26⅞	+⅛
59½	48⅝	OcciP pf	6.25	11.6		161	53⅝	53½	53½	
110⅞	102⅝	Occi pf	14.62	14.2		2	103½	103¼	103¼	—½
27	12¾	ODECO	1.00	7.8	20	1024	13	12¾	12¾	
34⅞	24½	Ogden	1.80	5.6		981	32½	31⅞	32⅛	—¼
97¼	79¼	Ogdn pf	1.87	2.2		1	86½	86½	86½	
19⅞	13⅞	OhioEd	1.92	10.0	8	5814	19⅝	19	19⅛	+¼
37	28	OhEd pf	3.90	10.7		390z	36½	36½	36½	+1
42½	31½	OhEd pf	4.44	10.4		130z	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞	+⅞
42⅝	32	OhEd pf	4.56	10.9		200z	42	41	42	+¼
28	25¼	OhEd pf	2.03	7.8		41	25⅝	25	25⅞	+⅝
76	58	OhEd pf	8.20	10.9		220z	75	73⅝	75	+1
31	25	OhEd pf	3.50	11.4		34	30⅞	30⅝	30¾	
33¼	27¾	OhEd pr	3.92	11.5		49	34	33½	34	+¼
19½	14⅞	OhEd pf	1.80	9.3		8	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
85½	64	OhEd pf	9.12	11.1		260z	82½	82	82½	+⅞
81½	59½	OhEd pf	8.64	10.9		450z	79½	77½	79½	+1½
102	84	OhE pf	10.76	10.7		860z	101	101	101	
16	10⅞	OhMatr	.40	2.7	41	94	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
84	61	OhP pf	8.04	10.2		1340z	79½	79	79	
86¾	59	OhP pfC	7.60	9.0		1750z	84⅝	84	84⅝	+¾
33½	28½	OhP pfH	3.75	11.7		2	32	32	32	—½
24⅝	18	OhP pfG	2.27	9.4		305	25	24¼	24¼	—½
111½	105	OhP pfA	14.00	12.6		110z	111½	110	111½	+1
113	103½	OhP pfF	14.00	12.6		440z	111	110	111	
95¼	66	OhP pfE	8.48	9.1		7420z	94¼	91⅛	93⅛	+2¼
88¼	59	OhP pfD	7.76	9.1		200z	85	85	85	—⅛
30⅜	21½	OklaGE	2.08	6.9	13	868	30⅛	29¾	30	+¼
41⅝	29⅞	Olin	1.50	3.6		1098	42⅛	41⅛	42¼	+1
9	5½	Omncre			30	175	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—¼
17¾	12	Oneida	.80	4.7	63	43	17	17	17	+¼
33¾	27¼	ONEOK	2.56	8.4	12	108	31	30¾	30¾	—¼
31⅞	24⅛	OranRk	2.14	7.0	11	486	30¾	30¼	30¾	—⅛
11⅞	6¼	Orange				212	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
40¼	23⅝	OrlnC	.76	2.0		1215	39	38	38	—½
14¼	9	OrionP				1848	11¾	11⅜	11½	—⅛
10¼	7	Orion pf	.50	5.9		1	8½	8½	8½	
33⅞	26½	Orion pf	2.75	9.2		113	30	29¾	29⅞	—⅛
31⅛	19⅝	OutbdM	.64	2.0	22	668	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	+1⅛
32⅞	12⅞	OvrnT s	.40	1.4	20	889	29¼	28⅝	28¾	+⅜
26½	13	OvShip	.50	2.0	21	328	24⅞	24½	24⅝	+⅛
54⅞	30⅝	OwenC	1.40	2.5	13	1402	56½	54⅝	56⅛	+1⅛
72⅞	41¼	OwenIll	1.80	2.5	14	1260	72⅛	70½	71½	—½
213½	131	Owill pf	4.75	2.2		1	213½	213½	213½	
18⅜	11	Oxford	.46	2.6	24	165	17⅞	17½	17⅜	—⅛

P

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
41	29⅛	PHH	1.00	2.8	14	490	36⅛	35⅞	35⅞	+½
66⅛	34½	PPG	1.76	2.7	14	848	64⅞	64	64⅛	
34½	20¾	PSA	.60	1.8	9	933	34½	33½	33¾	—⅛
23¾	18½	PSA dpf	1.90	8.7		98	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	—1½
16¼	12⅛	PacAS	1.54	9.9		44	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	—⅛
23⅝	16⅞	PacGE	1.84	8.3	8	3381	22½	22⅛	22¼	—⅛
57½	39⅜	PacLtg	3.48	6.7	14	265	52⅝	52	52	—½
14¼	7½	PacRes			12	423	14½	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
24	16⅝	PacRs pf	2.00	8.3		101	24½	23⅝	24	+⅛
17½	12⅛	PacSci	.40	2.5	15	42	16¼	16	16⅛	+¼
94¼	67½	PacTele	5.72	6.1	10	1283	94⅞	92½	94½	+1⅞
17	10½	PacTin	.40	2.8	11	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
34½	26⅞	Pacifco	2.40	6.9	10	1255	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+¾
37½	31	Pacif pf	4.07	11.2		10	36⅝	36½	36⅝	
44¾	25¼	PainWb	.60	1.4	21	2007	43⅛	42½	42⅝	+¾
35	25⅞	PainW pf	2.25	6.6		139	34⅜	33⅞	34	
9½	4½	PanAm			18	12206	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	—¼
4	2⅞	PanA wt				314	3	2⅞	2⅞	
22¼	13⅛	Pandck n	.20	.9	22	626	22⅝	22	22⅛	+½
41½	32⅝	PanhEC	2.30	6.3	13	893	36⅞	36	36¼	—½
30½	16⅝	Ponsph			19	315	31¼	29⅞	31	+1⅜
17½	4½	PantPr				6577	17⅝	16½	16⅞	—⅛
14¼	5⅝	Pardyn				581	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
18⅞	11½	ParkEl	.06e	.4	16	68	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
6⅞	3	ParkDrl	.08	2.2		639	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
45⅝	28¾	ParkH	1.12	2.5	16	284	45⅞	45¼	45½	—⅜
4¾	3¼	PatPtr s			14	194	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
16	11⅛	PayNP	.64	4.1	19	299	15⅞	15½	15⅝	—⅛
23⅛	13½	PayCsh	.16	.7	19	2049	22⅛	21⅞	22	+½
⅞	¼	Pengo				490	⅜	⅜	⅜	
58⅞	45	PenCen			20	723	56⅞	55⅝	55⅝	—⅛
67½	45⅛	Pennev	2.48	3.6	13	1589	68¼	67⅛	68⅛	+1
33½	23½	PaPL	2.56	8.1	12	545	31⅝	31¼	31½	
48	34	PaPL pf	4.40	9.5		350z	47½	46½	46½	
48	34	PaPL pf	4.50	9.7		60z	46⅝	46¼	46¼	—⅛
29¾	26½	PaPL dpr	3.42	12.0		20	28½	28⅛	28½	
29¾	23⅛	PaPL dpr	2.90	9.9		9	29⅝	29	29⅛	+¼
87½	62⅞	PaPL pr	8.40	9.9		400z	86	85	85	—1
29⅞	25½	PaPL dpr	3.25	11.5		5	28⅝	28½	28½	—⅛
105¼	82	PaPL pf	9.24	9.0		20z	103	103	103	—⅛
105⅞	90¾	PaPL pr	11.00	10.5		1140z	106	105	105	
109	101¼	PaPL pr	13.00	12.1		20z	107½	107½	107½	—⅛
87	60	PaPL pr	8.00	9.3		11360z	87	85	86	+1
88	66	PaPL pr	8.70	10.2		120z	87½	85½	85½	—½
51½	34	Penwlt	2.20	4.3		237	51⅝	50	51⅛	+1⅛
30	21⅞	Penw pf	1.60	5.3		21	30	29⅞	30	+⅞
91	38⅛	Pennzol	2.20	3.7	27	1821	59⅝	58⅝	59	
23½	14⅞	PeopEn	1.32	5.9	9	183	22⅞	21⅞	22¼	+⅜
29¾	17⅞	PepBy s	.50	1.7	22	772	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	+1⅛
85½	50½	PepsiCo	1.78	2.1	14	3353	85¼	82½	83⅞	+1⅜
36⅞	22½	PerkEl	.60	1.9	17	4845	31½	30½	30⅞	—⅛
18⅞	5⅞	Prmian	1.02e	16.7		418	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
18¾	11⅛	PeryD s	.22	1.3	17	185	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
30¼	16½	Petrie s	.70	2.4	16	313	30⅛	29¼	29⅝	
28½	22⅝	PetRs	3.51e	14.0		94	25¼	24⅞	25⅛	+⅜
17¼	15⅛	PetRs pf	1.57	9.2		56	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	
5¼	2	Pfrinv	.48e	24.7		38	2	2	2	
60⅛	41⅝	Pfizer	1.64	2.7	18	4743	61	59⅝	60⅝	+1⅜
29⅞	16½	PhelpD			49	903	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
62½	45	Phelp pr	5.00	8.3		25	62	60½	60½	—1¼
57⅞	34⅞	PhibrS	.64	1.1	15	6335	57½	55⅝	57⅛	—⅛
20¼	13⅞	PhilaEl	2.20	11.1	8	9027	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	+⅛
37	27	PhilE pf	3.80	10.9		250z	35½	35	35	—2
41½	28	PhilE pf	4.30	10.9		100z	39½	39½	39½	
42	32	PhilE pf	4.40	10.6		100z	41½	41½	41½	+¼
67⅝	50⅞	PhilE pf	7.00	10.6		630z	65¾	65	65¾	—1½
81½	60	PhilE pf	8.75	11.3		60z	77½	77¼	77¼	—¼
12⅜	9⅞	PhilE pf	1.41	11.5		114	12⅛	12	12⅛	+¼
12½	9	PhilE pf	1.33	11.6		83	11⅞	11½	11½	—⅛
72⅞	32	PhilE pf	7.85	11.2		2440z	70⅞	69	70	
12¼	8¾	PhilE pf	1.28	11.4		100	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+⅛
130	114½	Phil pf	17.12	13.7		1240z	125½	124	125	
137½	104	PhilE pf	15.25	13.4		500z	114	113	114	
88	63	PhilE pf	9.50	11.2		100z	84½	84½	84½	+½
75	53½	PhilE pf	7.80	10.8		3040z	72	72	72	+½
22⅞	18¾	PhilSub	1.32	6.1	13	23	22	21¾	21¾	—⅛
126½	72	PhilMr	4.60	3.9	11	6520	119⅝	117½	118⅛	—⅛
63¼	54½	PhlM wi				42	60	59⅝	59⅝	—⅛
36¼	18½	PhilpIn	.60	1.8	18	233	34⅛	33⅜	33⅜	—⅛
13⅞	9¼	PhilPt s	1.00	9.9	7	7371	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
25½	19½	PhlPt pf	1.60e	7.5		54	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
35½	20⅜	PhilVH	.40	1.1	16	55	35⅛	34¼	35	+⅜
43	27¾	PiedA s	.32	.8	11	573	43⅜	43¼	43¼	
40	30¼	PieNG	2.40	6.3	11	27	38½	38	38¼	—⅛
23¾	12⅝	Pier 1	.02r	.1	17	307	23¾	23	23	
11½	9	PilgRg n				346	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
71⅝	44⅞	Pilsbry	1.72	2.5	15	2561	69	68	68½	+½
30⅞	18⅝	Pioneer	1.24	4.0	17	929	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
23⅞	13½	PionrEl	.10e	.5		66	22½	22¼	22¼	+⅛
58⅝	36⅝	PitnyB	1.32	2.2	15	766	59	58	58½	+⅝
15	10⅜	Pittstn			500	1755	15⅜	14⅞	15	+⅜
21	15	Plains n	.07	.4	35	28	17⅞	17	17	—⅛
24	11	PlanRs	.20	.9	19	415	22⅝	21⅞	21¾	—1⅛
18	7	Plantrn	.16b	1.0	15	165	16⅞	16	16	
10¾	5⅞	Playboy				90	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
34½	19¼	Plesey	.72e	2.3	23	10	31½	31¼	31¼	+1
19	7⅝	PogoPd	.60	7.7		102	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
72⅞	29⅞	Polaroid	1.00	1.5	56	1991	68½	66¼	66⅞	—1⅛
16¼	10½	Pondrs	.40	2.8	141	137	14½	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
24¾	16¾	PopTal	.80b	3.5	21	361	23⅝	23	23	—¼
22⅝	14¾	Portec	.60	2.9	33	44	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+⅛
28⅛	17¼	PortGE	1.90	7.3	8	1082	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	+½
28	21⅛	PorG pf	2.60	9.5		4	27¼	27¼	27¼	—⅛
35⅞	32½	PorG pf	4.40	12.9		194	34¼	33½	34⅛	+⅛
35⅛	31⅝	PorG pf	4.32	12.8		3	33½	33	33¾	
44¼	31⅜	Potlich	1.56	3.5	20	192	44⅞	43½	44	—¾
40⅛	27¼	PotmEl	2.36	6.0	11	386	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	+⅛
51¼	35½	PotEl pf	4.04	8.2		100z	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	—½
33⅝	18⅝	Promin	.40	1.2	24	353	33⅛	32⅝	32⅞	—⅛
27⅞	18⅞	Primk s	1.10	4.0	10	291	27½	26½	27½	+1
28	14½	PrimeC			20	8728	23⅜	22⅞	23⅛	+⅛
50½	21⅝	PrimMt	.09	.2	32	3293	49⅞	48	49⅛	+1⅛
38½	16	PrmM wi				7	38	37	38	+1⅛
76⅞	50⅞	ProctG	2.60	3.5	18	2856	76	74½	74⅞	+⅜
17⅛	9¾	PrdRs s	.28	1.7	24	314	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	+¼
43½	36	Proler	1.40	3.5	19	32	40	39⅛	39⅞	
2⅝	1⅜	PruRC n				75	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
8⅛	7⅜	PruRl n	.26e	3.4		136	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
24¼	18⅞	PSvCol	2.00	9.3	12	2077	21½	21¼	21½	+¼
24⅝	18⅝	PSCol pf	2.10	8.5		276	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
12	6⅞	PSInd			12	1329	11¼	11	11⅛	+⅛
28¼	20⅝	PSIn pfA				880z	28⅝	27¾	27¾	+¼
9	6⅞	PSIn pfB				6600z	8¾	8½	8½	—⅛
8⅞	6⅝	PSIn pfC				3050z	9	8⅞	9	+⅛
76½	54	PSIn pfE				2100z	77	75	77	+2
69¾	50	PSIn pfF				470z	70¼	70	70¼	+1⅛
69	50	PSIn pfG				170z	69	69	69	+1
82	56	PSIn pfI				1000z	82¾	82¼	82¾	+⅞
74	52¼	PSIn pfH				500z	74	73	74	+2
11⅝	3⅞	PSvNH			4	2790	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	+⅜
25⅛	8⅝	PSNH pf				2370z	22	21¼	21⅝	+⅛
25½	8⅛	PNH pfB				21	24½	24¼	24¼	+⅛
31	13½	PNH pfC				5	30	29⅞	30	+¼
27½	11⅝	PNH pfD				37	27⅛	27	27⅛	+⅛
28⅛	12	PNH pfE				239	27½	27	27⅛	+⅜
26¼	10	PNH pfF				16	24½	24½	24½	+⅜
27⅛	10⅞	PNH pfG				66	26	25⅞	26	+⅞
35	24¼	PSvNM	2.92	8.3	11	593	35⅜	34⅞	35⅛	+⅛
38⅞	26⅝	PSvEG	2.84	7.6	9	2677	37⅜	36⅞	37⅛	+⅜
18⅛	12⅝	PSEG pr	1.40	7.8		20	18⅛	18	18	—⅛
51	33	PSEG pf	4.30	8.8		38100z	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+½
61¼	40½	PSEG pf	5.28	8.7		3100z	60⅝	60⅛	60⅝	+⅛
24⅞	17⅝	PSEG pf	2.17	8.9		7	24½	24½	24½	+⅛
79½	54½	PSEG pf	6.80	8.8		3510z	77¼	77⅛	77⅛	—⅛
26⅝	19½	PSEG pf	2.43	9.4		152	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	
89⅞	60½	PSEG pf	7.70	8.7		11600z	89	88	88½	+⅛
91¼	62⅛	PSEG pf	7.80	8.8		9000z	89⅞	88⅛	89⅛	+⅛
87	60	PSEG pf	7.52	8.7		1620z	86¼	85	86⅞	+1⅜
86½	58½	PSEG pf	7.40	8.9		8230z	85⅛	83½	83½	—⅛
103¼	76¼	PSEG pf	9.62	9.7		50z	99½	99½	99½	—1
3⅛	2⅛	Publick				1213	3⅛	3	3⅛	+⅛
18⅞	10¼	Pueblo	.16	.9	11	197	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+⅛
11⅛	6	PR Cem			8	27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅛	13	PugetP	1.76	8.0	11	405	21⅞	21¾	21¾	+⅛
10⅞	6⅛	PulPe n	.06a	.6	30	867	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+⅛
22⅝	10⅝	PulteHm	.12	.5	26	2369	24	22⅝	22⅝	+⅛
31⅞	16¼	Purolat	.64i	3.2		337	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Pyro			10	116	7	6¾	6¾	—⅛

Q

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
70⅝	41¾	QuakOt	1.40	2.0	18	767	70	69	69⅝	+⅛
112	93	QuaO pf	9.56e	9.0		100z	106¾	106¼	106½	+1½
27¾	18⅞	QuakSG	.80a	2.9	14	390	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	+⅛
9⅞	5	Quanex			20	109	8	7¾	7¾	—⅛
34⅜	25⅝	Questar	1.72	5.8	9	299	29½	29⅛	29½	+⅜
40⅛	19⅝	QkReil	.28a	.7	23	194	40	39	39⅞	+⅞

R

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
9⅝	5¼	RBInd	.04i	.5		71	8⅞	8½	8½	—⅜
64⅛	39⅝	RCA	1.04	1.7	24	3664	62⅞	62¼	62¾	+⅛
53	32¼	RCA pf	3.50	7.4		100z	47	47	47	
145	92¼	RCA pf	4.00	2.8		16	143⅝	143¼	143⅛	—⅛
43⅞	34¼	RCA pf	3.65	8.5		9	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝	
11⅞	6¼	RLC	.20	1.9	31	484	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	
4⅝	2⅞	RPC				88	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	
28	14¾	RTE	.60	2.4	13	243	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+⅛
28¼	9⅞	Radice			11	368	17¼	16⅞	17	+⅛
64	38⅝	RalsPur	1.10	1.8	16	1762	62¾	61⅝	61½	—1⅛
10	6⅛	Ramad			20	2754	9⅛	8⅞	9	+⅛
24⅞	16⅛	Ranco	.84	3.5	12	70	24¼	23⅝	24⅛	+¼
4⅜	2⅛	RangrO				697	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	+⅛
134⅜	55⅛	Raycm	.44	.4	33	1524	125¼	123	123	—3
13⅞	9⅞	Raymk				20	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
26⅜	19⅝	Raymr n				117	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+⅛
64⅝	44	Raythn	1.60	2.5	14	3427	64⅞	63	63⅞	—⅛
10¼	1⅛	ReadBt	.04	1.8		406	2⅛	2	2⅛	
20¼	6⅛	RdBat pf	2.12	26.6		128	8	8	8	—⅛
23⅞	7	RdBat pf	2.88e	35.4		10	8⅛	8	8⅛	+¼
36⅝	17⅜	RltRef	1.64	10.2	11	9	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+¼
36	8⅝	RecnEq			39	570	14	13⅝	14	+⅛
17⅝	7	Redmn	.32	2.9	20	381	11⅝	11	11	
15⅛	8⅝	Reece			83	77	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
⅞	⅜	Regal				21	¾	⅝	¾	+⅛
43⅛	29⅞	ReichC	.80	2.1		215	37⅝	37⅝	37⅞	+⅛
10	5⅝	RepAir			5	1950	10	9⅞	10	
6¼	1⅞	RepA wt				119	6	5⅞	6	
13	7½	RepGyp	.30	2.5	14	492	12⅛	12	12⅛	—⅛
44	27⅛	RpNY s	1.12	2.5	13	733	45⅝	43⅞	45⅛	+1⅛
26⅛	18	RNY pf	2.12	8.1		20	26⅛	26	26	—⅛
35	27½	RepBk	1.64	5.6	6	1039	30⅜	29⅛	29⅜	—⅛
30⅛	24⅛	RepBk pf	2.12	7.4		105	27⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+⅛
103⅛	93⅛	RepBk adj	9.15e	9.2		67	99	98	99	+⅛
22	19½	RshCot	.32	1.1		247	28⅞	28	28⅝	+⅛
35⅛	23	Revco	.80	2.3	36	1850	34⅞	34	34⅛	—⅛
17¾	10⅛	Revere			8	371	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	
30⅝	18¼	Rexhm	.70	2.5	13	83	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	
20	12⅜	Rexnrd	.44	2.3	11	1520	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
44½	24¼	Reynln s	1.48	3.5	12	7433	42⅜	41⅜	42⅛	+⅛
120⅛	108	Reyl pf	11.50	9.5		1	121	121	121	+⅝
139⅝	123⅛	Reyln pf	12.96	9.3		363	139⅛	139	139⅛	+⅛
52¼	30¼	ReyMtl	1.00	2.0		799	49⅛	48⅛	49	—⅛
111	68⅛	ReyM pf	4.50	4.3		42	105	105	105	
36¼	24	ReyM pf	2.30	6.9		41	33½	33¼	33¼	
32¼	21½	RiteAid	.58	1.9	20	846	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+½
5¾	2	RvrOak				142	3½	3⅜	3½	
51	29½	Robshw	1.20	2.5	11	127	48	47	47⅝	+1⅛
41¼	19½	Robisn	1.20i			55	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+¼
23⅛	5½	viRobins			5	311	14	13⅝	13⅞	+⅜
28	19⅛	RochG	2.20	8.3	7	395	27¼	26½	26½	—⅛
42⅛	33⅜	RochTl	2.56	6.2	10	117	41	40⅞	41	+⅛
20⅛	17½	RckCtr n	1.76	9.1		1373	19⅞	19¼	19¼	—½
48	31⅝	Rockwl	1.12	2.4	12	3672	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝	+⅜
110¼	55⅛	RohmH	2.20	2.0	18	254	110¼	109	109⅝	—⅛
36⅛	23½	Rohr s			12	442	34⅛	33⅞	34½	+⅜
31½	20⅛	RolnCm	.42	1.4	35	206	32	30⅞	30⅞	—⅛
25⅛	9⅞	RollnE s	.08	.4	35	545	23	22½	22⅞	+⅛
14⅞	10	Rollins	.46	3.2	19	141	14½	14⅛	14½	+¼
26½	11	Roper	.64	2.3	402	495	28⅛	28	28⅛	+1⅛
47	28⅞	Rorer	1.12	2.9	23	4741	39⅝	38⅞	39⅛	+1⅛
25⅞	22⅛	Rothch n				1003	24⅞	23⅞	24	+⅝
10⅝	5	Rowan	.12	2.3	73	599	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
75½	53⅝	RoylD	3.29e	4.5	6	2602	72⅞	72¼	72¾	—⅛
17¼	12	Roylnt			20	62	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	—⅛
39⅞	22⅜	Rubmd s	.48	1.2	25	286	39⅞	38⅞	39⅛	+⅛
30⅛	15¼	RussBr			18	437	30⅞	29⅞	30	
27⅞	16⅞	RusTog	.76	2.8	13	101	28	26⅞	27½	+⅛
30¾	13⅜	Russell	.30	1.0	20	177	29⅞	27	29⅞	+⅛
41¼	21	RyanH	1.20	2.9	13	3257	42	40	41¼	+2
42⅛	22	Rydor	.66	1.6	16	965	41⅜	41	41⅛	+¼
45½	20⅛	Ryland	.66	1.4	18	263	46½	45	46½	+1½
20¼	12⅜	Rymer			20	165	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
13¾	10⅞	Rymer pf	1.17	8.4		67	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+¼

S

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
75	43⅞	SCM	2.00	2.7	16	5	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	
13	10⅛	SL Ind s			13	36	12⅞	12	12⅞	+⅛
35¼	26⅛	SPSTec	.88	2.6	15	71	35⅜	34⅜	34¼	—⅛
19	11½	Sabine	.04	.3	34	251	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	+⅛
18⅞	11⅛	SabnR	2.13e	16.1		75	13⅛	12	13⅛	+½
22⅛	14⅛	SfgdBs	.30	1.5	18	490	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
14	8¼	SfgdSc			15	93	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
3⅞	1	SfgdS wt				26	3	2⅞	3	
34	19⅛	SaftKl s	.32	.9	28	290	35¼	33⅞	35	+1
40⅛	29⅛	Salewy	1.70	4.5	10	2839	38	37⅝	37⅞	+⅜
30⅛	20¼	Saga	.52	1.9	16	460	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
28⅞	19	StJoLP	1.82	6.5	9	52	28⅛	27⅞	28	
13⅞	4⅛	viSalant				70	12	11⅞	11⅞	
45⅞	25	SallieM	.24	.5	18	702	44⅛	44	44	—⅛
34¼	22¼	SDieGs	2.24	6.9	10	874	32⅜	32	32⅛	+¼
9⅞	7⅛	SJuanB	.68e	8.9	9	412	7¾	7½	7⅞	+⅛
12⅝	9⅛	SJuanR			7	2	12⅛	12	12	
43	29½	Sandr	.60	1.4	24	413	42⅞	41⅜	42⅛	—⅛
29⅛	22½	SAnJRt	2.04	7.1	14	139	29½	28½	28¾	—⅛
24	19¾	SFeEP n				384	24⅛	23½	23⅝	+⅛
39⅛	25⅝	SFeSoP	1.00	2.6	15	3875	39⅝	38⅝	39¼	+⅜
60⅛	36½	SaraLe	1.60	2.7	15	608	60	59⅝	59⅞	+⅛
41⅞	29⅞	SalWel	1.48	3.9	16	17	38⅛	38¼	38¼	—⅛
19⅞	15⅜	SaulRE	.20	1.1	46	100	18	18	18	+⅛
30	18⅛	SavEIP	1.72	6.0	10	93	28⅞	28⅛	28½	
17	10⅞	SavE pf	1.28	10.4		35	12⅞	12	12⅛	+⅛
8⅝	3	Savin				14	4	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
12½	4	Savin pf				24	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	—⅛
33⅛	23⅛	SCANA	2.24	6.8	12	285	33⅛	32⅞	33	+⅛
67⅜	39½	SchrPlo	1.80	2.6	18	4390	69⅞	67⅛	68⅛	+1⅞
41⅛	29	Schimb	1.20	3.7	28	6222	32½	31⅝	32¼	+½
14⅞	9¼	SciAtl	.12	1.1	14	1949	10⅞	10⅝	10½	—⅛
63⅛	35⅛	ScoHP	1.24	2.1	13	1125	60⅝	58⅛	60	+⅞
17⅛	12⅛	Scottys	.52	3.0	15	191	17¼	16¾	17⅛	+⅜
43	25¼	SeaCai	.42	1.3	13	530	32⅛	31	32⅛	+⅛
13½	11⅛	SeaCt pf	1.46	11.8		22	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
16⅞	14⅛	SeaC pfB	2.10	13.1		49	16⅛	15¾	16	—⅛
17	14⅞	SeaC pfC	2.10	12.9		60	16¼	16	16¼	—⅛
25⅛	17⅛	SeaLnd	.48	2.0	40	2667	24⅞	23⅝	24⅝	+1
⅜		SeaLn rt				3	⅛		⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	SeaCo				268	3⅝	3⅜	3½	—⅛
56	37⅞	Seagrm	.80	1.5	15	7667	53⅛	52	52	—½
19⅝	12⅝	Seagul			13	197	16⅛	15½	15⅛	—½
42⅛	22½	SealAir	.44	1.1	21	551	40	39⅛	40	+1
31¼	22⅛	SealPw	1.00	3.4	12	230	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	+1
48¼	31⅞	Sears	1.76	3.5	14	17560	50⅜	48⅝	50⅛	+1⅜
107⅜	102⅛	Sear pf	8.65e	8.3		270	104⅞	104¼	104⅞	+⅜
39⅛	24⅛	SecPac	1.34	3.5	9	1436	38⅝	37⅜	38⅛	+⅝
35	20¼	SvcCp s	.32	1.0	20	751	30⅞	30	30¼	—⅛
16⅛	3⅛	SvcRes				169	8⅞	8½	8⅞	
19⅛	11⅛	Shaklee	.72	3.7	16	1312	20	19⅛	19½	—¼
38⅛	18⅜	Shawin	.60	1.7	13	335	36½	35⅜	36¼	+⅛
48	34½	ShellT	2.52e	5.4	8	1786	46¼	46	46⅛	+⅛
45⅛	21	ShelGlo	.50	2.0	11	1064	45⅝	45⅛	45¼	
58⅛	31½	Shrwin	1.00	1.8	17	507	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	+⅞
29½	15⅜	Shrwn wi				6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+¼
10⅝	6	Shoetwn			14	5043	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
19¾	12	Showbt	.60	3.1	19	72	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	+¼
23⅞	15⅜	SierPac	1.66	7.0	12	244	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+⅜
53⅛	33⅛	Singer	.40	.8	12	2147	53	52	52⅝	+⅜
37½	29	Singr pf	3.50	9.5		10	37	36¾	37	+⅛
21	12⅛	Skyline	.48	2.4	22	900	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+⅞
32	22⅛	Slattery			59	7	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
12⅛	1⅛	viSmith	.08i			1173	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
89⅝	59⅛	SmkB	3.00	3.3	14	3943	91⅜	89	90⅞	+1⅞
51¾	26¼	Smckr s	.60	1.4	19	259	43⅛	42	43⅛	+1⅛
52½	33⅛	SnapOn	1.16	2.2	18	332	52⅝	51⅛	52	+¼
15⅛	9⅞	Snyder	2.00	18.0	13	145	11⅛	11	11⅛	
43⅛	28⅜	Sonat	2.00	6.6		1211	31⅜	30⅝	30⅝	—½
21⅞	14⅛	SonyCp	.17e	.8	14	5996	21⅞	21	21⅞	+⅜
36⅞	23¾	SooLin	1.20	3.6		31	33¼	33¼	33⅛	
44⅛	36⅛	SourcC	3.30	8.0		53	41½	40¾	41⅛	+⅛
26¼	21	SrcCp pf	2.40	9.4		6	25⅜	25⅝	25⅝	
29½	22½	SCrE pf	2.50	8.6		6	29⅛	29	29	+1⅜
33⅛	25⅛	SoJerIn	2.52	7.5	13	39	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	+⅝
47⅞	31⅛	Soudwn	1.00b	3.2	10	498	32⅛	31¾	31⅜	—1
42⅝	26	SoetBk	1.20	2.9	13	237	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞	+⅛
9	5⅝	SoetPS	2.13t	29.4	43	106	7⅜	6⅞	7¼	+⅛
31½	22½	SCalEd	2.16	6.8	10	37590	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	+⅛
23⅞	18⅞	SouthCo	2.04	8.5	8	6474	24	23½	24	+⅛
33⅛	22⅛	SoIndGs	1.96	5.8	11	88	34	33⅞	34	+⅛
49¾	37	SNETl	2.80	5.8	13	232	48⅝	47⅞	48⅛	+⅝
29¾	23⅛	SoRy pf	2.60	8.7		6	29¾	29⅛	29⅛	—⅛
30⅞	18⅝	SoUnCo	1.72	8.4		242	20⅞	19⅞	20⅛	+⅛
50	28⅝	Soulind	1.12	2.3	11	6878	49⅞	48	49⅛	—1⅛
70¼	49½	Soulld pf	4.00	5.9		680	68	66⅜	67⅛	—1¼
14⅛	5¾	Saumrk	.24b	1.8	7	1505	13½	13	13½	+½
51⅛	46	Somk pf	6.34e	12.7		2	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+⅛
31	20	SwAirl	.13	.6	14	2187	21¾	21¼	21½	+⅛
15⅞	9⅞	SwtFor				435	15	14½	14⅞	—⅛
19	15¾	SwtGas	1.28	6.7	10	536	19⅛	18⅞	19	+1
95¾	72⅛	SwBell	6.00	6.5	9	1428	92⅞	92	92¼	+½
29	16⅛	SwEnr	.52	3.1	7	210	17⅛	16⅝	17	—⅛
30⅞	21	SwtPS	2.02	6.9	12	600	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
18⅞	12⅛	Sparton	.52	2.9	447	50	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
29¼	15⅛	SpectP				126	26	25	26	
59	45½	Sperry	1.92	3.7	74	2214	52	50¾	51½	+¾
47⅛	31⅜	Springs	1.32	3.3	31	235	46¼	45	46¼	+⅛
50	35⅛	SquarD	1.84	3.7	16	1128	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛	—⅛
97⅞	54⅛	Squibb	1.76	1.9	22	2694	95	92⅞	94	+1⅜
28⅝	18⅝	Staley	.80	2.8	18	682	28⅞	27⅜	28⅛	+⅛
25⅛	16⅞	StBPnt	.56	2.3	19	1521	24⅞	24	24½	+1½
16⅛	10⅛	StMotr	.32	2.0	20	584	16⅞	15⅞	16⅛	+⅝
58⅛	42⅝	StdOil	2.80	6.3	34	5103	44⅞	43⅞	44⅛	—⅛
75	70⅛	StOil pf	3.75	5.3		10z	71¾	71¼	71¾	
24⅞	10⅞	StPac s				701	24⅛	23⅛	24	+1
44⅞	18⅝	StdPrd	.84	1.8	12	377	46¼	44½	45¼	+1⅜
16¼	12	Standex	.52	3.6	13	373	15½	14½	14¾	—⅛
42	26½	StanWk	1.04	2.4	15	671	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛	+⅝
43	31¼	Starrett	1.08	2.4	12	5	42½	42⅛	42⅛	+⅛
13	9⅞	StaMSe	1.20	10.0		361	12⅛	12	12	
3⅛	2	Stlego	.08t	2.4		90	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
16⅛	10⅜	StrlBcp	.60	4.9	12	382	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
45⅛	29⅝	SterlDg	1.20	2.6	25	4545	45⅞	44½	45⅛	+⅝
37⅝	16⅞	StevnJ	1.20	3.3		3070	36⅛	35⅛	36¼	+⅛
30⅛	25⅛	StwWm	1.68	5.6	23	103	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
14	10⅜	StkVC pf	1.60	13.1		250z	12⅛	12	12⅛	—⅛
58⅛	39	StoneW	1.60	2.8	12	49	58⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+⅛
50	24	StoneC	.60	1.3	196	500	47⅞	46⅞	47	—⅛
51⅞	34⅛	StopShp	1.10	2.4	20	1126	45⅞	44⅞	45	+⅛
21⅛	16⅛	StorEq	1.92	9.7	15	346	20	19⅞	19⅞	+⅛
7⅛	1½	viStorT				1188	4⅛	4	4	
20⅛	17	StratMt	1.85e	9.3	11	151	20	19½	20	+⅛
25⅛	14⅛	StrldRt	.80	3.2	18	392	25⅛	24⅞	25	+⅛
17⅛	4⅛	SuavSh				93	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
53⅛	32½	SunCh	.48	.9	100	747	54⅞	51⅞	52	+1
14	6⅞	SunEl				236	14	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
25⅛	19⅞	SunEn n	2.88	14.7		173	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
51⅛	42⅛	SunCo	3.00	6.2	10	520	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	—⅛
110⅛	90⅛	SunC pf	2.25	2.2		1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	—⅛
64⅛	40	Sundstr	1.80	2.9	16	540	63⅛	62⅛	62⅛	—⅛
9⅛	5	SunMn				866	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
8⅛	7	SunM pf	1.19	14.6		261	8⅛	8	8⅛	—⅛
43⅛	31	SunTrst	1.20	2.8	13	628	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛	—⅛
25⅛	15⅛	SupVal s	.38	1.5	20	2813	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+⅛
58⅛	36	SupMkt	.48	.8	16	623	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛	+⅛
16⅛	12	Swank	.48	3.3	27	28	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
14⅛	10⅛	SymsCp			16	177	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
58⅛	27⅛	Syntex s	1.20	2.1	19	2753	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+⅛
56⅛	32⅛	Sysco	.44	.8	22	288	55⅛	55	55⅛	—⅛
30⅛	27⅛	Sysco wi				30	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛

T

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
47⅞	30⅞	TDK	.31e	.7		157	43⅝	43¼	43⅜	+⅜
39⅛	29½	TECO	2.36	5.9	11	748	40	39⅝	39⅞	+⅜
13⅛	6⅞	TGIF			16	56	8½	8¼	8½	+⅛
21⅞	15⅛	TNP	1.32	6.5	9	32	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
33⅝	20¼	TRE	1.00	3.1	55	398	33¼	32⅜	32⅞	—⅛
102	69	TRW	3.00	3.0		546	103	100½	101	—1
⅛		viTacBt				16	⅛		⅛	
97⅛	63	TaftBrd	1.16	1.2	21	255	96⅛	93⅞	96	+2⅛
21⅛	15⅛	Talley	.20e	1.0	13	1561	20½	19⅞	20⅛	+½
23⅛	17⅛	Talley pf	1.00	4.4		20	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅝
105⅛	66	Tambrd	3.40	3.2	20	24	105⅛	104⅛	104⅛	—½
45	28⅝	Tandy			18	4591	41⅞	41⅛	41⅛	+⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Tndycft				21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
65⅛	47⅞	Tektrnx	1.00	1.8	16	419	56	55⅛	55⅛	—½
4	2⅞	Telcom			36	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
367¼	227	Teldyn			13	399	346	338⅞	342⅛	+1
24	12⅞	Telrate	.40	2.1	25	248	19⅛	18⅞	19	—⅛
68	36⅛	Telex			13	3453	58⅛	56⅛	57⅛	+⅛
55⅛	31⅛	Templn	.72	1.4	15	328	53	52½	52⅝	+⅛
45⅛	34½	Tenneco	3.04	7.9	51	4635	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	+1
27⅛	17⅛	Terdyn			27	2308	24	22⅞	23½	+⅛
13	7⅛	Tesoro	.40	3.2		901	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+⅛
25⅛	19⅞	Tesor pf	2.16	8.9		56	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
40⅛	26	Texaco	3.00	10.0	6	19618	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+1
34½	22⅞	TxABc	1.52	6.7	9	578	23⅞	22⅞	22⅞	—⅛
36½	19⅛	TexCm	1.56	7.2	13	1158	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	+¼
41⅛	29⅞	TexEst	2.20	6.6	45	2899	33⅛	32¼	33⅛	+⅛
33⅛	25⅛	TexInd	.80b	2.5	12	215	32⅛	30⅞	31⅞	+1⅛
129⅞	86⅛	TexInst	2.00	1.4		1298	123⅞	121⅛	122	+1
4⅛	1⅛	Texlnt				6510	3⅛	3	3⅛	
34⅛	23⅝	TxPac	.40	1.5	15	38	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+⅛
34½	25⅛	TexUtil	2.48	7.9	8	4021	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞	+⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Texfl In			32	327	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
64⅛	41⅜	Textron	1.80	2.8	11	1909	65	63⅛	64⅛	+⅛
70	45	Textr pf	2.08	3.0		8	70	70	70	
12½	7⅛	Thack			59	40	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
28½	26½	Thack pf	4.15	14.8		1	28	28	28	—½
26⅛	14⅛	ThrmE s			23	404	23⅛	23	23⅛	—⅛
47	33⅛	ThmBet	1.36	3.1	21	294	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	+⅛
26⅛	15⅛	Thomin	.68b	2.7	14	135	25⅛	24⅛	24⅞	+⅛
16⅛	11⅛	ThmMed	.40	2.6	13	184	15⅛	15¼	15½	+⅛
29⅛	18⅛	Thrifty	.64	2.2	18	348	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+⅛
19⅛	8⅛	Tidwtr	.20	2.1		463	10	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
10½	5⅛	TigerIn				665	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
75½	50⅞	Time	1.00	1.3	24	3728	76⅛	73⅞	76	+3⅛
23⅞	14⅛	Timplx			13	435	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
63⅛	43⅛	TimeM	1.50	2.4	16	636	63⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+1
53⅛	41⅛	Timken	1.00	1.9		104	53⅛	51⅛	51⅛	—⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Titan				506	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+⅛
13	9⅛	Titan pf	1.00	8.6		46	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
36⅛	25⅛	TodShp	1.32	4.5	127	318	29⅛	29	29⅛	+⅛
22⅛	15⅛	Tokhm s	.48	2.1	15	800	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+1
35⅛	17⅛	TolEdls	2.52	10.1	7	628	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
32⅛	25⅛	TolEd pf	3.72	11.8		21	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
32⅛	25⅛	TolEd pf	3.75	11.9		24	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+⅛
30⅛	23⅛	TolEd pf	3.47	11.3		18	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
36	28	TolEd pf	4.28	12.1		3	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
23⅛	17	TolEd pf	2.36	10.6		3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
22⅛	15⅛	TolEd pf	2.21	10.5		2	21	21	21	+⅛
34⅛	14⅛	Tonka s	.10	.3	8	373	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+⅛
32⅛	9⅛	Tonk wt				3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
68	35⅛	TootRol	.48b	.8	16	29	61⅛	60⅛	61⅛	+1
34⅛	18⅛	Trchm s	.60	1.8	15	643	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛	+⅛
24⅛	13⅛	ToroCo	.40	1.6	13	168	24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅛
5	1	Tosco			10	605	2⅛	2	2⅛	
12⅛	3	Towle				736	4⅛	3⅛	4	
7⅛	1⅛	Towle pf				75	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
41⅛	29⅛	ToyRUs			29	5027	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+1⅛
26⅛	16	Tracr s	.32	1.5	31	533	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
15⅛	12⅛	TranIn				99	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
23	11⅛	TWA				3845	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
16	9	TWA pf	2.25	14.3		637	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
40⅛	26⅛	Transm	1.68	4.6	17	2729	37	36⅛	36⅛	+⅛
28	18⅛	Traninc	2.28	9.3		38	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
14	11⅛	TARlty	1.00	7.2	139	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
21⅛	12	TrnCda n	1.12	8.2		6	14	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
63⅛	44	Transco	6.56e	11.8	61	2697	56	53⅛	55⅛	+2⅛
75	50⅛	Trnsc pf	3.87	5.6		38	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+1
59	50⅛	Trnsc pf	4.75	8.5		246	56⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+⅛
22⅛	15⅛	TranEx	2.36	13.7		464	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Transcn			23	413	11	10⅛	10⅛	
104	92⅛	TrG pf	10.32	10.1		10z	102	102	102	—1
26⅛	23⅛	TrG pf	2.50	9.6		1	26	26	26	
18⅛	8⅛	TrnsOh			8	59	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
48⅛	25⅛	Trnwld	.48	1.0	8	937	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+⅛
29⅛	15⅛	Twld wiA				32	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	+1⅛
40⅛	29⅛	Twld pf	2.00	5.0		6	40	40	40	
59⅛	39⅛	Travler	2.16	3.8	14	2786	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	—⅛
68⅛	50⅛	Trav pf	4.16	6.4		102	65	65⅛	65⅛	
30⅛	22⅛	TriCon	3.65e	12.3		334	30	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
33⅛	26	TriCn pf	2.50	7.8		1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
23⅛	4⅛	Triains	.10	.4	7	1409	24	23⅛	24⅛	+1⅛
23⅛	16	Trlind pf	.12	.5		54	24	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
34⅛	26⅛	Trlind pf	2.22	6.4		71	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+⅛
53⅛	26	TriaPc	1.00	1.9	14	29	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+⅛
66⅛	40	Tribune	1.00	1.5	22	822	67⅛	65⅛	66⅛	+1⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Tricntr	.33e	13.2	3	708	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
7⅛	2	Trico	.20	3.2	11	178	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
19⅛	12⅛	Trinty	.50	2.6		181	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
35⅛	15⅛	TriEng	.10b	.5	14	215	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
25⅛	22⅛	TrllE pf	2.00	7.9		25	25⅛	25	25⅛	+⅛
51⅛	33	TucsEP	3.20	6.5	12	177	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+⅛
20⅛	11⅛	Tultex	.48	1.6	17	482	30	29⅛	30	+⅛
20⅛	16	TwinDs	.90	5.0	32	12	18⅛	18	18⅛	+⅛
70	33⅛	TycoLb	.80	1.2	20	251	65	64⅛	64⅛	+1⅛
34⅛	16⅛	Tyco wi				13	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
17	12⅛	Tyler	.40	2.5	20	155	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛

U

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
60⅛	39⅛	UAL	1.00	1.7		2672	59⅛	57⅛	57⅛	—⅛
19	11⅛	UCCEL			19	227	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛	+⅛
38⅛	22⅛	UDC n	4.00	10.9	10	205	37⅛	36	36⅛	—⅛
28⅛	22⅛	UGI	2.04	7.8		277	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
27	23	UGI pf	2.75	10.7		400z	26	25⅛	25⅛	
13	9	UNCRes			15	904	13	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
17	10⅛	URS	.40	2.3		276	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+⅛
46⅛	30⅛	USFG	2.32	5.3		2801	45⅛	43⅛	44	—⅛
70⅛	30⅛	USGs	1.92	2.7	10	490	70⅛	69⅛	70	—⅛
20⅛	12⅛	UniFrst	.20	1.0	17	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
95⅛	53⅛	Unilvr	3.00e	3.1	14	9	97⅛	96	96⅛	+1⅛
165⅛	93⅛	UniNV	5.66e	3.6	14	272	159⅛	156⅛	157⅛	+3⅛
50¼	33⅛	UCamp	1.64	3.4	25	733	48⅛	48¼	48½	
21¼	7⅛	UCarb s				19250	22¼	21½	22¼	+1½
42	37⅛	UnCrb rt				5293	38	37½	37½	
12	5	UnionC				269	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+½
25½	16¼	UnElec	1.84	7.4	9	4470	25⅛	24⅝	25	+⅛
36	27	UnEl pf	3.50	9.7		200z	36	36	36	+1
46⅛	29½	UnEl pf	4.00	8.7		200z	46	46	46	+½
47⅛	33¼	UnEl pf	4.50	9.3		460z	48½	48⅛	48½	+⅞
73⅛	47¼	UnEl pf	6.40	8.7		1340z	73¼	73	73¼	+3
34¼	29⅛	UnEl pfM	4.00	12.1		46	33⅛	33½	33½	—⅛
90¼	59	UEl pfL	8.00	9.2		200z	86¼	86¼	86¼	—1⅛
29⅛	23¼	UnEl pf	2.98	10.5		49	28⅛	28⅛	28½	
24½	16¼	UnEl pf	2.13	8.9		77	24	23⅞	24	—⅛
27¼	23	UnEl pf	2.72	10.2		4	26¾	26¾	26¾	
85⅛	57	UnEl pf	7.44	8.9		170z	84	84	84	
83⅛	59½	UEl pfH	8.00	9.6		40z	83	83	83	
24	13¼	UnExp n	1.03e	7.2		239	14½	14¼	14¼	—¼
55⅞	45¼	UnPac	1.80	3.3	13	2230	55	54½	54½	
121	102	UnPc pf	7.25	6.0		35	121	119⅞	120½	+¾
88	50	Unryl pf	8.00	9.3		320z	86	85	86	+1
4⅞	1½	UnitDr				11	2	1⅞	1⅞	
27⅛	12⅛	UnBrnd	.05e	.2	14	72	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+⅜
20¼	12⅛	UBrd pf				12	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+¼
30⅜	16⅛	UCbTV s	.08	.3	68	462	30	29⅝	30	+½
33⅛	15	Ulllum	2.32	7.2	6	216	32⅛	32¼	32¼	—⅛
31⅛	25⅛	Ulllu pf	3.97	13.4		26	30	29½	29⅞	—⅛
21¼	15	Ulllu pr	2.20	10.7		400z	21	20½	20½	
32½	26¼	Ulllu pf	4.00	12.6		13	32	31⅞	31⅞	+⅛
16½	12½	Ulllu pf	1.90	11.9		1	16	16	16	
27⅛	17½	UnitInd	.64	2.4	11	191	27	26½	26⅞	+⅜
45⅝	36	UnitInn	.22	.5	24	44	46¼	45⅛	46	+⅜
40⅞	23¼	UJerB s	1.16	3.0	12	144	38⅛	37¾	38⅛	+⅜
21½	11½	UtdMM				233	21⅞	20¾	20⅞	—⅜
3⅝	2	UPkMn				20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
39⅞	27¼	UsairG	.12	.3	8	2012	35⅛	34⅝	35	—¼
9¼	5	USHom				25499	8¾	8⅝	8½	+⅜
45⅝	31½	USLeas	.88	1.8	13	619	45⅛	44⅞	45⅛	+½
53	28¾	USShoe	.92	1.7	18	592	53⅛	51½	53⅛	+1⅝
33	21⅞	USSteel	1.20	5.2	13	7927	23	22⅞	22⅞	+⅛
56⅛	51	USSll pf	5.59e	10.8		560	52	52	52	+¼
33	25½	USSll pf	2.25	8.3		432	27⅛	26⅞	27¼	
1⅛	⅜	USSll wt				735	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
39⅞	29⅛	USTob	1.96	5.8	10	1553	33⅛	33⅛	33⅝	+⅛
99⅛	73¼	USWest	6.08	6.2	10	1998	99⅛	98	98⅞	+1⅛
10⅞	6	UnStck			15	42	10	9⅞	9⅞	
56⅛	36¼	UnTech	1.40	2.6	25	4526	53⅞	52⅞	53⅞	+⅜
44	32⅛	UTch pf	2.55	6.0		411	42⅜	41⅞	42½	+⅛
29⅞	20⅞	UnTel	1.92	6.6	161	1868	29⅜	29	29	
43½	31	UnTl pf	1.50	3.5		8	43	43	43	+½
36⅛	25	UnTl 2pf	1.50	4.2		6	35⅛	35¼	35¼	
26⅛	17¼	UWR	1.28	5.2	15	42	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	—⅛
29⅛	17¼	Unitrde	.20	.9	34	89	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	—½
25½	17¼	Univar	.80	3.4	13	24	23½	23¼	23⅜	+⅛
33⅛	24⅛	UnivFd	1.12	3.4	13	185	34	32½	32½	—⅛
29⅞	19⅞	UnLeaf	1.08	3.7	11	389	29⅛	28⅞	29½	+1⅞
20	18	UMtch n				1267	18⅞	18	18⅛	—⅛
53	20⅞	Unocal	1.20b	5.9	9	4267	21⅛	20½	20½	—⅛
164¾	76⅛	Upjohn	3.04	1.9	25	1087	164¼	161¾	163⅛	+1⅞
47¼	32⅞	USLIFE	1.12	2.4	13	1370	47⅛	46⅛	46½	—⅛
35¼	31½	USLF pf	3.33	9.5		3	35	35	35	—½
11¼	9¼	UsifeF	1.08a	9.2		58	11¾	11½	11¾	+¼
29¼	22⅛	UtaPL	2.32	8.2	12	835	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+⅛
30⅛	23⅛	UtPL pf	2.80	9.7		4	29	28¾	28⅞	+⅛
30¼	24⅛	UtPL pf	2.90	10.0		22	29	28⅝	28⅞	+⅛
27	19⅞	UtPL pf	2.36	9.0		1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+¼
24½	17	UtPL pf	2.04	8.6		17	23¾	23¾	23¾	—⅛
32¼	19⅞	UtillCo	1.40b	4.3	10	289	32½	32	32¼	+⅛
25½	20	UtilCo pf	2.44	9.8		2	25⅛	25	25	—⅛
27¼	21⅛	UtilCo pf	2.61	9.6		2	27¼	27¼	27¼	+⅛
36	32⅛	UtilCo pf	4.12	11.7		23	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+⅛

V

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
68½	30½	VF Corp	1.28	2.1	14	424	63¼	62½	62⅞	—⅞
14¾	8⅛	Valero			8	950	8⅞	8½	8½	—⅛
25⅝	19½	Valer pf	3.44	14.6		40	23⅝	23⅛	23½	—⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Valeyln			72	15	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	—⅛
35⅛	20⅛	VanDrn	1.00	2.8	10	45	35⅝	35	35½	+⅝
5⅛	2½	Varco				87	2⅝	2⅜	2⅛	—⅛
15½	7½	Varco pf				2	11½	11	11	+⅜
33¾	22½	Varlan	.26	.9	40	630	28⅝	27⅞	27⅞	—½
17¾	9⅞	Varo	.40	2.3	849	205	17½	17⅛	17¼	+⅛
20⅞	13	Veeco	.40	2.2	24	832	18⅛	17½	18	+⅛
12	3¼	Vendo			17	50	7⅛	7¼	7½	—⅛
14¼	9⅞	VestSe	1.20a	8.6		85	14⅛	13⅞	14	
15⅛	9½	Vestrn n			13	2049	12⅞	12½	12⅞	—⅛
66¼	40	Viacom	.48	.9	24	2985	56⅛	54⅛	55	—⅛
53	42	VaEP pf	5.00	9.3		140z	54	54	54	+1
90½	64	VaEP pf	7.72	8.5		9900z	90⅛	88⅞	90⅛	+2½
105	78¼	VaEP pf	9.75	9.6		380z	102	102	102	
89¼	62½	VaE pfJ	7.72	8.6		750z	90	90	90	+1⅜
84½	59	VaEP pf	7.20	8.6		1970z	83½	83½	83½	
86½	60	VaEP pf	7.45	8.7		1000z	86¼	86	86	
24	13¼	Vishay			16	353	21	20⅛	20⅞	+⅛
85	39⅛	Vornad			27	125	75⅞	75¼	75½	+⅛
108⅛	70¼	VulcM	2.96	2.9	17	77	102¾	102	102	

W

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
34¼	26	WICOR	2.42	7.2	8	255	34	33⅞	33⅞	+¼
28¼	17	Wackht	.60	2.2	16	55	28⅛	27⅛	27½	—⅛
10¼	4⅝	Wainoc				231	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
41	21⅛	WlMrt s	.17	.4	34	3551	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞	+⅛
34⅛	22½	Walgrn s	.50	1.5	21	1228	33⅛	33¼	33⅜	+¼
25⅛	18⅛	WkHRs g	1.48			8341	24½	23⅞	24⅛	—⅛
46	31½	WalCSv	.50	1.1	20	178	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+1
60	31	WaltJm	1.40	2.4	12	880	58⅝	57⅞	58⅛	+½
46	24¼	WalJ wi				1	46½	46½	46½	+⅞
79	43⅛	WaltJ pf	1.60	2.1		1	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+⅛
40	20⅛	WrnCm	.88	2.2	17	627	39⅝	39⅛	39⅜	+½
43⅛	24⅛	WarnrL	.50	1.2	15	5882	43⅝	42⅝	43	+1
56¼	33¾	WashGs	1.56	2.7		4743	57⅞	56⅛	57	+1⅛
25	19⅝	WshNat	1.66	6.5	10	133	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	+⅛
34⅝	21⅛	WshWt	1.08	3.3	13	187	33	32	33	+½
28⅞	20⅛	Watkln	2.48	8.9	9	460	28	27⅝	27⅞	+⅛
46¼	24⅛	WatkJn	.48	1.0	27	2225	47⅞	45⅞	46⅛	+1⅛
33	21⅛	WatkJn	.40	1.3	16	377	32⅞	32	32	+¼
12½	8⅜	WayGos	.20	1.6	13	42	12⅝	12⅛	12½	+⅛
10⅞	3⅞	WeanU				23	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
12½	9	Wean pf	.32k			1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+⅛
28¼	16½	WebbD	.20	.8	13	392	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+⅛
12⅞	9	Wedtch			10	643	11½	11	11¼	
22	19	WeinR n	1.56	7.1		607	22½	21⅞	22	—¼
42	24¼	WelsM s	.54	1.5	19	33	37	36⅛	36⅞	+⅜
88⅛	51½	WelsF	2.72	3.1	11	265	87⅞	87⅛	87½	+⅛
51	45¼	WelF pf	4.02e	8.1		470	49⅞	49⅛	49⅜	
29¾	20½	WelFM	2.80	10.3	12	265	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+⅛
19¾	14⅞	Wendy	.24	1.3	18	3486	19	18⅛	18¾	—⅛
31¼	20	WestCo	.48	1.5	17	236	31½	31¼	31¼	+⅛
51½	38	WPenP pf	8.50			300z	51½	51½	51½	+2
58¾	35	WstPtP	2.20	3.8	14	153	57⅞	57½	57½	—⅛
14⅛	9⅝	WstctT g	1.04		23	29	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+⅛
13	5⅝	WnAirL			7	21416	12½	11⅞	12	+⅛
5	1⅛	WAIr wt				1591	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
33½	16½	WAir pf	2.00	6.6		189	31⅛	30½	30½	
8⅛	4⅛	WCNA				575	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
50	5⅛	WCNA pf	1.81j			7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
139⅛	107	WPacl	.75e	.5	12	7	137	136⅛	136⅛	+⅛
23⅛	8⅛	WstSL s	.20	.9	9	36	21⅛	21¼	21¼	—⅛
15⅝	6	WUnion				2473	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
46½	26⅛	WnUn pf				217	34	33⅛	33⅛	—1
7⅝	3⅛	WnU pfS				489	7⅛	6⅞	7	+⅛
14⅛	6⅞	WnU pfE				248	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
43	24½	WUTI pf				6	43⅛	43	43⅛	+⅛
17½	8⅛	WUTI pfA				72	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
52⅛	25	WstgE	1.20	2.2	15	6828	54	52⅛	53⅛	+⅛
56	34⅛	Westvc	1.32	2.6	15	330	52⅛	51⅛	51⅛	—⅛
38⅛	24⅛	Weyerh	1.30	3.4	29	3153	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
50	37⅛	Weyr pf	2.80	5.7		48	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+⅛
56⅛	46⅛	Weyr pr	4.50	8.0		50	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	+⅛
17⅛	6⅛	viWhPit				175	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+⅛
70⅛	40⅛	Whirlpl	2.00	3.0	14	1604	68	67⅛	67⅛	—⅛
50⅛	25⅛	WhitC	1.50	3.2	23	351	47	46⅛	46⅛	
49⅛	46⅛	WhitC pf	4.00			5	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
49⅛	39⅛	WhitC pf	3.00	6.0		61	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+⅛
30⅛	19⅛	Whitehl			12	181	30⅛	29⅛	30	+1
27⅛	17⅛	Whittak	.60	2.3	24	523	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
15⅛	8	Wilfred	.12	.9	15	159	14	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
21⅛	7⅛	WillcxG	.10	.6	7	88	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
33⅛	21⅛	William	1.40	5.9	26	463	24	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
12⅛	3	WilmEl				1060	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
7⅛	4	WilshrO	.10b	2.1	14	41	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
40	32⅛	WinDix	1.74	4.4	15	98	40	39⅛	39⅛	—⅛
18⅛	8⅛	Winnbg	.20	1.1	33	6274	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Winner				91	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10	4	WinterJ	.05e	.5	26	19	10⅛	10	10	+⅛
49⅛	30⅛	WiscEP	2.48	5.2	11	336	48	47⅛	47⅛	+⅛
97⅛	69⅛	WisE pf	7.75	8.1		100z	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
46⅛	28⅛	WiscPL	2.84	6.1	11	179	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+⅛
46⅛	31⅛	WiscPS	2.86	6.4	11	146	45⅛	44⅛	45	+⅛
53	33	Witco	1.48	2.9	13	63	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+⅛
12⅞		WolvrW	.24	1.9	23	285	12⅞	12½	12⅞	
75⅛	46⅛	Wolwth	2.00	2.6	14	1643	77½	75⅞	76⅛	+1⅛
106½	57⅛	Wolw pf	2.20	2.0		8	109	108	109	+2½
5⅛	3	WrldAr				11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
116⅛	59⅛	Wrigly	1.80a	1.6	19	41	115⅛	113⅛	115	—⅛
4½	2⅛	Wurlitzr				8	4	3⅞	4	
17½	10⅛	WyleLb	.32	2.0	79	78	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
21½	15	Wynns	.60	3.3		122	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛

X

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
72¼	42½	Xerox	3.00	4.4	15	2888	69¼	67⅛	68	+⅛
57⅛	49⅛	Xerox pf	5.45	9.6		71	57	56⅛	56⅛	—⅛
27⅛	20⅛	XTRA	.64	2.5	21	238	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+½

Z

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
37	26	ZaleCp	1.32	3.8	13	201	34¾	34¼	34⅛	+⅜
15½	3½	Zapata	.031		30	502	4⅞	4⅛	4½	
73½	40¼	Zayre s	.48	.7	23	1310	73⅛	72⅛	72⅞	—¼
26¼	16¼	ZenithE				1920	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
36	11⅛	ZenLbs	.10t	.3	23	1663	33⅛	32¼	32⅞	—½
22⅛	13⅛	Zero s				332	20⅛	19¾	20	—⅛
45¼	26⅛	Zurnln	1.32	3.0	16	126	43⅛	42¾	43⅛	+⅜

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 316

AMR Corp	ANR 212pf	AbbtLabs	Adam Mills
AdobeRs 240	AetnaLfe	Airbn Frt	AlcoStand
AllghCo pf	Allea Pw	AllenGrp s	AlldSuprmk
AmCapitBd	AmWatrWk s	AmWatr pfC	AmerTrUnit
AmesDept s	ArchDnM	ArmWin	AveryInt
Avon Prod	BallyMfg	BallysPrkPl	BankNY
BankofVa	BankAmRty	BankTr NY s	BardCR
BarnetBk s	Beatrice	BeatC 338pf	BectonDick s
BellHowell	BellHwl pfA	Boeing s	Borden s
BosE 148prf	Bowater	BriggsStrat	BristMyers
Bklyn UGas	BklynUGs wt	BrownGrp	BrwnFer s
BurlNor pf	CSX Cp	CabotCp	CaesarsWld
CastlCke pf	CastlCke pfA	CenIll PSvc	ChemNY
ChmNY pf	Chesapeake	Chromally	Chromal pf
CinG 4pf	CinG 928pf	CinMilern	Circus
Citicorp	Clorox Co	Coachmen	CoastalCp pf
ColumbiaSvng	ComiMetl	CwE 142pf	ConEdisn
ContTelcm	Cooperia	CooperTire	CornqGl
Crane Co	CrockNt 218	Crown Zell	Culbro
Curtiss Wrt	DaytonHud	DeanFoods	DeluxCh
DiGior pfA	Disney s	DowChem	Drexel BdF
DukeP pfK	DuqLt 275pr	EastGasFuel	EastKodk s
EdisonBros	Emerson El	Emhart	Equifax s
ExCello	Exxon	FMC	FedNat Mtg
FieldcrstM	FlBnkFla s	FstFidelBcp	FstFldBco w
FstWachov	FstWisc	FlexlV 161p	FlaProgress
FlowerInd	FordMot	Fruehauf	Fuqua
GTE Corp	GTE pf	Gannett	GemilCap
GnCin pf	GenElec	Gen Motors	GerberProd
Goodrich	Goodyear	GtNorIron	Greyhound
Grolier	HRE Prop	HanJhn Sec	HarlandJh
HeiligMyr s	Heinz s	HelenCur	Herculesinc
Hershey	HexcelCorp	Hillenbrand	Hitachi
HoustInd	HuntMfg s	ITT Cp pfN	ITT Co pfI
IndlM 848pf	InlandStl pf	Inslico Corp	IntlTech s
IntNib 1850	IrvngBk	JohnsJn	JoyMfg
KaisrAlum	KansCtyPL	Kauf Broad	KaufBd pfA
KaufBd pfB	Kellogg s	Kennmtl	KanerPrk n
Kidde 164pr	KogerProp	LeaswyTrn	LillyEli s
LillyEll wt	Limited s	Lockheed	LoctiteCo
LomNFin	LomNMtg	LomMtg wt	LomasMtg n
LIL Co pfB	LIL Co pfJ	LIL CopfU	La Pacif
LaPwLt 1920	MCA Inc s	MDC Corp	Manuf Han
Marine Mid	Marriott	Matsush El	MayDSt
McGrawH	Medtronic	MellonBk	Melville
Merck Co	MinnMM	Monarch	MooreMc pf
MorseShoe	Mutl Omah	MyersLE	NBD Bco s
Nat Distill	NatGypsum s	NatSvcInd s	Navistar
Navistr wtA	Navstr wtB	Navstr pfC	Navstr pfD
NevadaPwr	NiagM Pow	NHM 610pf	NorfkSou
NorstarBcp s	NoAmCoal	NoAmPhil	OhEd 444pf
OhEd 392pr	OhPw 227pf	OlinCp	OutbdMar
OwensCng	PacificRes	PacifRes pf	PacifTel
PacifiCorp	PandickInc n	Panasonic	ParkHan
Penney JC	PaPL 11pr	PaPL 800pr	Pennwalt
Pnwlt 160pf	PetrieStrs	Pfizer	PiedmtAv s
Pier 1 Inc	PioneerEl	PitneyBow	Pittston Co
Potlatch	PSvCol 84pf	PSind 432pf	PSInd 944pf
PSInd 852pf	PSind 960pf	PubS NwMx	PulteHme
Rancoinc	Ravenier n	RepubNY s	Reynln pfB
Reynln plC	RollinCom	RoperCp	Rubermd s
RussBerr	RussTogs	Ryan Hom	RylandGp
Rymer	Rymer pf	SaftyKln s	SmaAnltRt
SntaFeEP n	Scherg Plgh	Sears Roeb	Shaklee
Shoetown	SmithBeck	Sony Corp	SouCalEd
Southern Co	SoulndGE	StfwestGas	StaleyCont
StdBrPnt	StdMotr	StdProd	StanleyWks
Sterl Drug	StrideRite	SunChem	SuprValu s
SuprMkt	TECO	TRW Inc	Textron
TimeInc	TimesMir	Timken Co	Tokheim s
Toled 375pf	Tonka s	Torchmark s	ToroCo
ToysRUs	Trangind s	Trlanind pf	Trianind pl
TribuneCo	URS Corp	UnileverPlc	UnCarbde s
UnEl 450pf	Unit Inns	USShoe	UnivFds
UnivLeaf	UtilCorp	VanDorn	VaEIP 5pf
VaEP 772pf	VEP72 772pf	WalCstSvc	WalLJim wi
WarnrCom	Warn Lamb	WashGas	WasteMgt s
WeingInRlt n	WnUn 6pf	WesbshEl	Weyerhsr pr
WhitCn pfC	WinterJack	Woolworth	Woolwth pf

NEW LOWS 13

CampbRsc s	Cullinet	Emrch dep pf	EnsrchExpl n
EntexEng	FlBcpTex	FtBT - adj pf	MCorp
MasseyF	NlMineSv	ODECO	OhEd adj A
Unocal			

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

March 27

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.50	2.74	May	3.08½	3.09	3.02½	3.03½	—.05
3.10	2.46½	Jul	2.54	2.54	2.51	2.51¾	+.00¾
2.99	2.49	Sep	2.53	2.54½	2.52½	2.53½	+.01¼
3.08¼	2.57	Dec	2.63	2.64	2.62¾	2.63¾	+.00¾
2.87	2.61	Mar	2.66	2.66	2.64¾	2.64¾	+.00¾
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 8,555					
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,823 off 123							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
2.91¼	2.22½	May	2.34	2.34½	2.32½	2.33	—.01¾
2.86	2.22¼	Jul	2.29¾	2.29¾	2.28½	2.28¾	—.01¾
2.70	2.06¾	Sep	2.12	2.12	2.10¾	2.11	—.00¾
2.35½	2.00¼	Dec	2.05¾	2.06	2.04¼	2.04½	—.01¼
2.42½	2.10¼	Mar	2.15½	2.15½	2.13½	2.13¾	—.01½
2.42	2.14½	May	2.20	2.20	2.17¾	2.18	—.01½
2.21½	2.17¼	Jul	2.21	2.21	2.19	2.19	—.02
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 21,533					
Prev. Day Open Int.112,595 off 34							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
6.57	4.89	May	5.36¾	5.36¾	5.34¼	5.35¼	—.00¾
6.58	4.97	Jul	5.36½	5.37½	5.34	5.34¾	—.02
6.09	4.98½	Aug	5.37	5.37	5.32	5.32¼	—.03¼
5.51½	4.96	Sep	5.22¼	5.22¼	5.18½	5.18½	—.03
5.56½	4.98	Nov	5.18½	5.18½	5.15	5.15¼	—.03¼
5.65	5.09	Jan	5.26½	5.26½	5.24	5.24¼	—.03¼
5.75	5.19½	Mar	5.37½	5.37½	5.33½	5.33½	—.04
5.56	5.31½	May	5.41	5.41	5.40	5.40	—.05
5.50	5.41	Jul	5.49	5.49	5.47½	5.47½	—.02½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 21,416					
Prev. Day Open Int. 74,875 up 426							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
163.90	134.00	May	156.30	156.50	155.40	155.50	+.20
167.00	134.00	Jul	156.20	156.50	155.20	155.40	+.30
163.50	135.50	Aug	156.50	156.50	155.30	155.30	—.10
159.30	137.50	Sep	152.00	152.50	151.00	151.00	
156.00	136.00	Oct	148.00	148.00	147.20	147.50	+.90
157.00	136.00	Dec	148.50	148.50	148.00	148.50	+.60
157.50	136.00	Jan				149.20	
159.00	149.00	Mar				151.00	+1.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 14,653					
Prev. Day Open Int. 49,413 off 958							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
27.45	16.76	May	18.70	18.80	18.41	18.49	—.41
25.25	17.05	Jul	19.00	19.08	18.75	18.82	—.42
25.15	17.16	Aug	19.08	19.08	18.80	18.90	—.42
24.05	17.10	Sep	19.05	19.12	18.80	18.92	—.40
22.80	17.25	Oct	19.15	19.15	18.88	18.97	—.33
22.50	17.51	Dec	19.60	19.60	19.34	19.40	—.35
22.35	17.70	Jan	19.75	19.75	19.50	19.52	—.35
20.25	18.20	Mar	20.20	20.20	19.85	19.85	—.35
19.40	18.66	May	20.50	20.55	20.25	20.25	—.30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 20,423					
Prev. Day Open Int. 56,191 up 1,362							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
67.07	55.30	Apr	58.45	58.80	58.10	58.32	—.30
66.60	56.25	Jun	59.80	60.25	59.55	59.75	—.20
61.75	55.20	Aug	57.95	58.15	57.45	57.62	—.43
60.60	55.70	Oct	56.95	57.10	56.52	56.62	—.33
61.75	57.40	Dec	58.02	58.20	57.75	57.77	—.53
60.20	57.75	Feb	58.20	58.20	58.07	58.07	—.43
58.85	58.00	Apr	58.90	58.90	58.65	58.65	—.35
Est. Sales 16,300		Prev. Sales 23,895					
Prev. Day Open Int. 53,514 off 156							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
71.05	59.90	Apr	60.30	60.55	59.50	59.67	—.88
70.00	60.10	May	61.90	62.07	61.25	61.40	—.52
68.70	62.10	Aug	62.95	63.25	62.50	62.65	—.32
64.25	60.10	Sep	60.77	60.85	60.40	60.40	—.35
64.10	60.20	Oct	60.70	60.85	60.45	60.45	—.25
64.00	61.10	Nov	61.50	61.50	61.25	61.30	—.15
63.00	62.75	Jan	63.00	63.00	62.85	62.85	—.15
Est. Sales 1,391		Prev. Sales 1,998					
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,688 off 69							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
48.00	36.12	Apr	41.30	41.67	41.25	41.42	—.15
49.05	39.80	Jun	45.05	45.45	45.00	45.32	+.12
49.85	40.45	Jul	45.40	45.57	45.25	45.42	—.03
48.00	40.35	Aug	44.10	44.40	44.00	44.05	—.15
42.60	38.07	Oct	41.40	41.40	40.95	41.20	+.20
43.30	38.37	Dec	42.15	42.50	42.15	42.40	+.18
43.60	40.20	Feb	42.70	43.10	42.70	43.05	+.43
41.60	37.20	Apr				39.70	+.05
42.10	39.00	Jun				42.20	+.10
Est. Sales 3,797		Prev. Sales 4,776					
Prev. Day Open Int. 18,197 off 841							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 38,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
75.60	54.27	May	57.80	58.20	57.45	57.87	+.25
76.10	55.40	Jul	59.05	59.20	58.55	59.02	+.20
72.25	54.30	Aug	57.73	58.20	57.50	58.00	+.23
62.50	59.08	Feb	62.00	62.45	62.00	62.37	+.47
61.50	60.90	Mar	62.00	62.00	62.00	62.15	+.45
61.50	61.50	May	62.50	62.50	62.50	63.15	+.65
Est. Sales 2,498		Prev. Sales 4,976					
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,251 off 193							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
272.42	131.00	May	243.00	245.40	241.50	245.01	+7.37
278.38	135.50	Jul	248.00	253.50	241.70	252.32	+9.80
282.78	137.80	Sep	250.94	250.94	250.40	250.94	+4.00
287.10	138.00	Dec	254.75	254.75	254.75	254.75	+4.00
290.33	156.75	Mar	257.08	257.08	257.08	257.08	+4.00
291.43	189.00	May	259.25	259.25	259.25	259.25	+4.00
262.50	250.75	Jul				260.25	+4.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 4,282					
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,296 off 304							
SUGAR WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
8.83	3.88	May	8.70	8.84	8.44	8.75	
8.89	3.79	Jul	8.70	8.91	8.56	8.86	+.05
8.88	4.05	Sep	8.71	8.85	8.70	8.85	+.05
8.95	4.82	Oct	8.80	8.95	8.65	8.88	+.02
8.73	6.25	Jan	8.95	8.98	8.95	9.00	—.05
9.25	6.03	Mar	9.15	9.26	9.03	9.22	—.01
9.49	6.75	May	9.30	9.47	9.25	9.35	—.06
9.60	7.86	Jul	9.40	9.43	9.39	9.47	—.04
Est. Sales 25,762		Prev. Sales 30,101					
Prev. Day Open Int.112,782 off 1,898							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
2422	1840	May	1915	1924	1876	1883	—41
2429	1877	Jul	1966	1972	1927	1933	—44
2430	1935	Sep	2010	2016	1972	1981	—29
2425	1971	Dec	2065	2059	2020	2026	—24
2385	2015	Mar	2075	2075	2060	2050	—24
2184	2055	May				2067	—29
2200	2120	Jul				2087	—29
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 4,681					
Prev. Day Open Int. 21,291 up 36							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
162.50	82.60	May	92.90	93.75	92.30	93.50	+.10
157.50	83.50	Jul	91.15	93.15	91.15	92.60	+.10
127.25	82.00	Sep	89.00	91.00	89.00	90.75	+.85
125.00	83.00	Nov	88.75	90.60	88.75	90.50	+.80
113.00	83.75	Jan	88.50	89.95	88.50	89.80	+.65
122.00	83.90	Mar	88.50	90.25	88.50	90.05	+.45
109.00	84.50	May	89.00	90.25	89.00	90.40	+.40
90.25	84.75	Jul	90.25	90.75	90.25	90.70	+.65
Est. Sales 1,500		Prev. Sales 1,091					
Prev. Day Open Int. 7,838 off 233							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
65.25	63.10	Apr				66.80	+.30
74.00	60.00	May	67.15	67.40	67.10	67.20	+.40
72.55	60.35	Jul	67.65	67.90	67.40	67.65	+.35
70.90	60.90	Sep	67.90	68.10	67.80	67.95	+.40
70.30	61.60	Dec	68.35	68.65	68.35	68.40	+.45
70.20	61.30	Jan				68.55	+.50
70.10	62.90	Mar				69.10	+.50
69.95	63.25	May				69.40	+.50
70.35	61.50	Jul				69.70	+.50
69.80	68.45	Sep				70.10	+.50
70.80	70.80	Dec				70.25	+.50
		Jan					
Est. Sales 5,000		Prev. Sales 12,159					
Prev. Day Open Int. 91,945 off 1,546							
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
		Apr				58.80	+.40
62.35	44.20	May	58.70	59.15	58.70	59.00	+.40
63.45	44.50	Jul	59.20	59.30	59.05	59.30	+.55
61.20	46.90	Sep				59.55	+.50
61.75	48.95	Dec	59.80	60.10	59.80	59.95	+.50
		Jan				60.10	+.50
57.65	49.40	May				60.60	+.40
60.45	50.00	Jul				60.90	+.40
52.15	51.50	Sep				61.20	+.40
		Dec				61.65	+.40
		Jan				61.80	+.40
Est. Sales 200		Prev. Sales 462					
Prev. Day Open Int. 2,601 up 71							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
598.2	555.0	Apr	560.0	560.0	558.0	553.0	—7.5
1048.0	553.0	May	563.0	565.5	556.0	556.5	—7.5
945.0	562.0	Jul	569.0	572.0	562.5	563.4	—7.6
940.0	568.0	Sep	575.0	578.0	570.5	570.4	—7.7
797.0	580.0	Dec	587.0	590.0	580.0	580.7	—7.9
789.0	594.0	Jan				584.4	—7.9
770.0	591.0	Mar	559.0	559.0	556.0	556.0	—4.3
752.0	599.8	May				598.6	—8.2
746.0	608.0	Jul				606.0	—8.3
729.2	616.0	Sep	620.0	622.0	619.0	613.8	—8.4
694.0	628.0	Dec	635.0	636.5	627.0	625.5	—8.6
		Jan				629.4	—8.7
Est. Sales 9,000		Prev. Sales 18,150					
Prev. Day Open Int. 75,911 off 806							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
444.50	264.50	Apr	421.00	427.00	419.00	422.00	+4.90
		Jun	430.00	430.00	425.00	426.00	
448.00	273.00	Jul	430.00	431.00	424.50	427.70	+5.40
450.00	303.50	Oct	427.50	432.00	426.00	430.00	+5.20
449.50	347.00	Jan	430.50	435.00	430.00	432.40	+5.00
448.50	361.00	Apr	432.50	437.50	432.00	434.00	+4.60
Est. Sales 7,791		Prev. Sales 12,386					
Prev. Day Open Int. 22,388 up 328							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
112.00	112.00	Apr				112.85	+2.65
119.30	97.50	Jun	112.45	113.95	112.00	113.85	+2.65
119.00	91.70	Sep	113.25	115.00	113.25	115.05	+2.65
120.00	94.25	Dec	115.00	115.00	114.75	116.40	+2.65
120.00	102.00	Mar	116.00	116.00	116.00	117.75	+2.65
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 246					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,103							

Est. Sales Prev. Sales 246
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,103

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
496.80	314.70	Apr	344.00	344.80	342.20	343.10	—1.60
355.00	354.50	May				344.90	—1.60
433.50	320.50	Jun	348.50	349.00	343.30	347.20	—1.30
427.50	328.00	Aug	352.00	352.50	350.50	350.90	—1.30
395.70	331.50	Oct	355.20	355.50	354.00	354.40	—1.30
392.00	336.50	Dec	359.00	359.50	357.00	358.20	—1.30
397.50	337.30	Feb	366.30	363.50	361.50	362.10	—1.30
405.00	346.30	Apr	366.50	366.50	365.80	365.70	—1.30
409.00	350.50	Jun	370.00	370.00	370.00	369.50	—1.30
408.50	356.80	Aug				373.50	—1.30
420.00	363.00	Oct				377.70	—1.30
399.40	375.30	Dec	381.00	382.50	381.00	382.10	—1.30
Est. Sales 33,000		Prev. Sales 48,641					
Prev. Day Open Int.134,994 off 2,165							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.93	87.01	Jun	93.95	94.02	93.94	94.01	+.11
93.96	88.00	Sep	94.00	94.11	93.98	94.09	+.15
93.87	89.05	Dec	93.91	94.07	93.91	94.09	+.16
93.72	89.58	Mar	93.79	93.93	93.79	93.89	+.17
93.59	90.50	Jun	93.67	93.70	93.67	93.76	+.17
93.49	90.83	Sep				93.65	+.17
93.38	91.48	Dec				93.55	+.18
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3,314					
Prev. Day Open Int. 48,239 up 44							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
101-8	74-30	Jun	102-2	102-5	101-24	102-1	+26
100-24	80-7	Sep	101-7	101-22	101-7	101-15	+27
100-3	80-2	Dec				100-31	+27
95-8	89-15	Mar				100-17	+27
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 13,515					
Prev. Day Open Int. 80,720 up 1,216							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
98-16	56-29	Jun	99-16	100-15	99-13	100-14	+1 31
97-24	56-29	Sep	98-20	99-22	98-20	99-22	+2
97-1	56-25	Dec	97-31	99	97-31	99	+2
96-11	56-27	Mar	97-21	98-11	97-21	98-11	+2
95-24	63-12	Jun	97-4	97-24	97-2	97-24	+2
95-7	63-4	Sep	96-16	97-7	96-16	97-7	+2
94-23	62-24	Dec	96	96-23	96	96-23	+2
94-8	67	Mar	96-7	96-8	96-7	96-8	+2
93-27	66-25	Jun				95-27	+2
93-2	76-8	Sep				95-15	+2
91-30	91-18	Dec				95-4	+2
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 187,432					
Prev. Day Open Int.252,453 up 49							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x Index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
101-4	79-10	Jun	101-8	101-18	100-27	101-13	+15
100-3	79-10	Sep	100-22	100-30	100-18	100-25	+30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,449					
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,225 up 506							
CERT. DEPOSIT (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct							
92.90	86.56	Mar				92.85	
93.15	86.42	Jun	93.27	93.30	93.27	93.26	+.12
92.36	87.86	Sep				93.28	+.16
92.85	88.34	Dec				93.17	+.17
92.63	88.20	Mar				92.99	+.17
91.15	91.15	Sep				92.68	+.14
Est. Sales 18		Prev. Sales 76					
Prev. Day Open Int. 628 up 10							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
92.85	86.73	Jun	92.91	92.97	92.89	92.96	+.13
92.83	87.08	Sep	92.90	93.00	92.90	92.98	+.16
92.71	87.28	Dec	92.79	92.90	92.79	92.87	+.17
92.53	87.64	Mar	92.63	92.73	92.61	92.69	+.17
92.40	88.84	Jun	92.48	92.59	92.46	92.54	+.16
92.26	89.29	Sep	92.37	92.44	92.33	92.37	+.15
92.14	90.18	Dec	92.24	92.27	92.21	92.24	+.15
Est. Sales 41,339		Prev. Sales 15,873					
Prev. Day Open Int.136,454 up 194							
EUROPEAN CURRENCY (IMM) 125,000 units							
96.56	87.77	Jun				93.50	+.40
89.75	87.60	Sep				93.15	+.40
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int. 66 off 957							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.5070	1.1630	Jun	1.4700	1.4720	1.4620	1.4655	+85
1.5020	1.3240	Sep	1.4630	1.4630	1.4510	1.4565	+85
1.4870	1.1590	Dec				1.4465	+85
Est. Sales 6,094		Prev. Sales 10,561					
Prev. Day Open Int. 28,377 off 10,885							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7360	.6845	Jun	.7109	.7123	.7094	.7122	+47
.7303	.6809	Sep	.7055	.7076	.7051	.7077	+47
.7200	.6790	Dec	.7030	.7030	.7030	.7033	+46
.7075	.6770	Mar				.6989	+46
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 1,718					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,579 off 368							
FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001							
.14360	.12130	Jun	.13800	.13800	.13755	.13800	
.14290	.12900	Sep				.13700	
Est. Sales 97		Prev. Sales 15					
Prev. Day Open Int. 83 up 13							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.4599	.3335	Jun	.4337	.4343	.4305	.4317	+16
.4632	.3762	Sep	.4371	.4371	.4335	.4346	+15
.4660	.3300	Dec	.4404	.4404	.4379	.4379	+15
Est. Sales 24,738		Prev. Sales 25,686					
Prev. Day Open Int. 51,294 off 762							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.005764	.004220	Jun	.005600	.005604	.005582	.005590	+11
.005794	.004690	Sep	.005629	.005636	.005618	.005622	+11
.005830	.004720	Dec	.005667	.005667	.005658	.005661	+11
Est. Sales 6,884		Prev. Sales 8,635					
Prev. Day Open Int. 30,599 off 780							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.5456	.4190	Jun	.5195	.5200	.5152	.5176	+40
.5500	.4790	Sep	.5245	.5248	.5197	.5223	+40
.5540	.4015	Dec	.5273	.5273	.5255	.5270	+40
.5500	.5275	Mar				.5315	+32
Est. Sales 15,301		Prev. Sales 15,475					
Prev. Day Open Int. 27,429 off 778							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER (CME) 130,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
197.00	140.00	May	185.80	185.80	178.30	178.90	—2.90
190.90	144.00	Jul	178.50	179.30	173.20	174.50	—1.00
182.40	145.50	Sep	169.20	171.80	166.60	168.50	+.60
174.50	146.00	Nov	163.30	165.20	162.30	162.90	+2.30
174.40	150.00	Jan	164.00	165.00	163.30	166.50	+3.00
175.20	153.00	Mar	164.00	164.00	164.00	164.70	+1.20
173.00	160.00	May	165.00	165.00	163.60	163.60	+3.60
Est. Sales 2,786		Prev. Sales 4,188					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,756 up 142							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
70.00	58.80	May	65.29	65.68	65.15	65.56	+.46
70.05	56.05	Jul	65.75	66.05	65.42	65.99	+.42
65.50	39.15	Oct	39.48	39.62	38.60	39.32	—.16
59.25	39.07	Dec	39.50	39.76	38.65	39.23	—.07
49.50	39.95	Mar	40.15	40.15	39.60	39.95	—.12
52.75	41.06	May	40.68	40.68	40.50	40.50	—.07
60.00	42.70	Jul				40.75	—.05
Est. Sales 3,700		Prev. Sales 5,041					
Prev. Day Open Int. 19,996 off 139							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
80.30	39.80	Apr	45.00	47.90	43.30	44.00	—2.57
76.90	37.85	May	38.75	38.75	37.35	37.80	—1.75
75.39	36.40	Jun	36.90	37.00	36.05	36.05	—2.00
74.00	36.40	Jul	37.00	37.20	36.00	36.10	—1.90
74.15	37.80	Aug	37.50	38.00	36.35	36.90	—1.45
72.50	38.00	Sep	38.50	39.00	37.25	37.75	—1.25
73.55	39.40	Oct	39.50	40.00	38.15	38.75	—1.05
73.50	40.00	Nov	40.70	41.00	40.00	40.40	—.28
75.40	41.05	Dec	41.75	41.75	40.30	40.75	—.65
54.00	42.50	Jan	42.50	42.50	42.50	42.50	+.50
61.00	42.50	Feb	42.50	42.50	42.00	42.00	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 10,136					
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,105 off 951							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
28.25	11.00	May	11.80	11.90	11.35	11.42	—.60
27.67	12.15	Jun	11.95	11.99	11.30	11.65	—.54
27.53	12.20	Jul	12.05	12.05	11.64	11.65	—.60
27.23	12.30	Aug	12.10	12.12	11.80	11.85	—.52
27.00	12.50	Sep	12.20	12.20	12.00	12.00	—.50
24.73	12.90	Oct	12.26	12.50	12.20	12.20	—.43
26.60	13.05	Nov	12.48	12.68	12.40	12.50	—.25
26.20	13.15	Dec	12.85	12.85	12.60	12.75	—.14
24.30	13.50	Jan	12.70	13.00	12.70	12.80	—.14
24.90	13.30	Feb	12.80	12.90	12.65	12.70	—.29
15.78	14.75	Mar	12.90	12.90	12.90	12.90	—.15
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 21,741					
Prev. Day Open Int. 72,659 up 1,041							

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
241.60	183.90	Jun	242.30	243.80	241.50	241.65	+.15
244.60	187.00	Sep	243.45	244.60	244.35	244.40	
246.00	178.40	Dec	248.65	248.70	247.60	247.68	
246.60	244.80	Mar	250.30	250.30	250.30	250.30	—.10
Est. Sales 71,634		Prev. Sales 72,887					
Prev. Day Open Int. 74,955 up 2,362							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
244.00	197.00	Jun	243.70	246.10	243.40	243.50	—.40
244.95	200.05	Sep	246.80	247.90	245.40	245.40	—.30
246.00	220.50	Dec	247.60	247.60	247.60	247.60	—.20
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 4,148					
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,850 up 278							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
139.45	106.90	Jun	140.00	140.75	139.45	139.50	+.20
141.05	108.10	Sep	141.80	142.45	141.20	141.25	+.25
142.75	121.30	Dec	143.58	144.28	142.90	143.00	+.30
144.10	141.95	Mar	145.20	145.20	144.65	144.75	+.35
Est. Sales 11,741		Prev. Sales 11,738					
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,875 off 312							
MAJOR MKT INDEX (CBT) points and eighths							
340⅜	288	Apr	340	344¼	337⅞	337⅞	—1⅛
333½	313⅝	May	341	344	341	342½	+3⅛
343½	312	Jun	342⅜	345⅝	340⅛	340⅜	—⅜
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 200					
Prev. Day Open Int. 358 up 37							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	961.50 f	960.40 f
Reuters	1,812.60	1,810.40
D.J. Futures	132.12	131.55
Com. Research Bureau	211.70	212.60

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

Currency Options

March 27

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Apr	May	Jun	Puts—Last Apr	May	Jun
12,500 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
BPound	130	r	r	r	r	r	0.30
147.76	140	r	r	r	0.20	r	1.60
147.76	145	3.25	r	5.50	0.90	2.30	3.20
147.76	150	0.90	2.30	2.90	r	r	r
147.76	160	r	0.45	0.70	r	r	r
125,000 French Francs-10ths of a cent per unit.							
FFranc	135	r	r	r	0.80	r	r
139.55	140	1.90	r	3.20	r	r	r
147.76	155	r	0.90	1.40	r	r	r
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
CDollr	70	r	r	r	r	r	0.51
71.63	71	r	r	1.10	r	r	0.87
71.63	72	r	0.53	0.72	r	r	r
71.63	74	s	s	0.15	s	s	r
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
DMark	39	r	s	r	r	s	0.14
42.90	40	r	s	r	r	s	0.24
42.90	41	r	r	r	0.08	0.27	0.44
42.90	42	1.35	r	1.89	0.21	r	0.74
42.90	43	0.53	1.10	1.37	0.55	0.93	1.14
42.90	44	0.22	0.74	0.89	1.26	r	1.70
42.90	45	0.07	0.36	0.58	r	r	2.40
42.90	46	0.05	0.19	0.37	r	r	r
42.90	47	r	0.10	0.23	r	r	r
42.90	48	r	r	0.16	r	r	r
6,250,000 Japanese Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
JYen	53	r	r	r	0.02	r	r
55.64	54	r	r	2.25	0.08	0.30	r
55.64	55	r	r	r	0.23	0.62	0.80
55.64	56	0.39	0.90	1.09	0.65	r	1.20
55.64	57	0.12	r	0.76	1.37	r	r
55.64	58	0.05	r	0.50	r	r	r
55.64	59	r	r	0.30	r	r	r
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
SFranc	48	r	s	r	r	s	0.28
51.26	49	r	r	r	r	r	0.40
51.26	50	1.63	r	r	0.20	0.55	0.75
51.26	51	r	r	r	r	0.95	1.15
51.26	52	0.44	1.07	r	1.13	1.43	1.66
51.26	53	0.20	0.70	1.00	r	r	r
51.26	54	r	r	0.65	r	r	r
51.26	55	r	r	0.42	r	r	r
51.26	56	r	r	0.27	r	r	r

Total call vol. 8,314 Call open int. 225,245
Total put vol. 13,897 Put open int. 205,846
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Asian Commodities

March 27

SINGAPORE GOLD FUTURES
U.S.$ per ounce

	High	Low	Settle	Prev. Settle
Apr	345.60	345.60	345.60	354.00
Jun	349.30	349.30	349.40	348.70
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	353.10	352.40

Volume: 1 lots of 100 oz.

KUALA LUMPUR RUBBER
Malaysian cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Apr	193.50	195.50	194.00	196.00
May	194.50	196.50	195.00	197.00
Jun	197.00	199.00	197.50	199.50
Jly	198.50	200.50	199.00	201.00
Aug	201.50	203.50	202.00	204.00
Sep	204.50	206.50	205.00	207.00

Volume: 0 lots.

SINGAPORE RUBBER
Singapore cents per kilo

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
RSS 1 Apr	157.25	158.25	158.50	159.00
RSS 1 May	161.75	162.25	163.75	164.25
RSS 2 Apr	156.50	158.50	158.00	160.00
RSS 3 Apr	154.50	156.50	156.00	158.00
RSS 4 Apr	150.50	152.50	152.00	154.00
RSS 5 Apr	145.50	147.50	147.00	149.00

KUALA LUMPUR PALM OIL
Malaysian ringgits per 25 tons

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Apr	585.00	590.00	550.00	575.00
May	605.00	611.00	589.00	590.00
Jun	610.00	616.00	605.00	610.00
Jly	610.00	650.00	600.00	630.00
Aug	600.00	650.00	590.00	640.00
Sep	590.00	650.00	580.00	630.00
Nov	590.00	640.00	580.00	630.00
Jan	610.00	660.00	600.00	650.00
Mar	610.00	660.00	610.00	650.00

Volume: 133 lots of 25 tons.
Source: Reuters.

London Metals

March 27

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	807.00	807.50	809.50	810.00
Forward	828.00	828.50	832.50	833.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	984.50	985.00	982.00	983.00
Forward	1003.00	1003.50	1018.00	1019.00
COPPER CATHODES (Standard) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	980.00	982.00	980.00	982.00
Forward	1002.00	1004.00	1000.00	1001.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	249.00	249.50	249.25	249.75
Forward	257.00	258.00	256.25	256.75
NICKEL Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	2700.00	2710.00	2685.00	2695.00
Forward	2780.00	2785.00	2770.00	2775.00
SILVER Pence per troy ounce				
Spot	nq	nq	377.00	378.00
Forward	nq	nq	388.50	389.50
ZINC Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	405.00	410.00	406.00	410.00

Source: AP.

Paris Commodities

March 27

SUGAR	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
French francs per metric ton					
May	1,600	1,585	1,571	1,575	—26
Aug	1,635	1,595	1,612	1,615	—23
Oct	1,660	1,625	1,635	1,645	—24
Dec	1,665	1,655	1,652	1,672	—22
Mar	1,735	1,710	1,705	1,730	—38
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,755	1,775	—23

Est. vol.: 4,400 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 4,208 lots. Open interest: 32,590

COCOA	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
French francs per 100 kg					
May	1,470	1,465	1,465	1,505	+25
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,460	—	—20
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,521	—	—5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,540	—	—5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,575	—	+25
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,585	—	+30

Est. vol.: 3 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 0 lots. Open interest: 160

COFFEE	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
French francs per 100 kg					
May	2,580	2,540	2,566	2,580	+12
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,580	2,640	+15
Sep	2,680	2,680	2,697	2,700	+14
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,710	2,750	+20
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	2,720	—	+5
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,730	—	Unch.

Est. vol.: 80 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 110 lots. Open interest: 1,012
Source: Bourse du Commerce.

U.S. Treasuries

March 27

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	6.35	6.34	6.54	6.58
6-month bill	6.32	6.31	6.61	6.73
1-year bill	6.38	6.36	6.80	6.90

	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	119 4/32	119 6/32	7.62	7.79

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Merrill Lynch Treasury index: 150.07
Change for the day: + 1.01
Average yield: 7.49 %
Source: Merrill Lynch.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

March 27

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Jun	Sep	Dec	Puts-Settle Jun	Sep	Dec
41	2.57	3.06	—	0.38	0.68	—
42	1.79	2.43	—	0.67	1.00	—
43	1.26	1.86	2.39	1.09	1.41	1.60
44	0.87	1.41	1.92	1.65	1.90	2.10
45	0.52	1.06	1.50	2.31	2.54	2.63
46	0.33	0.75	1.19	3.11	[illegible]	—

Estimated total vol. 7,449
Calls: Wed. vol. 4,251 open int. 40,873
Puts: Wed. vol. 2,657 open int. 45,422
Source: CME.

London Commodities

March 27

SUGAR	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Sterling per metric ton						
May	215.40	209.80	213.60	215.80	215.00	216.00
Aug	216.00	213.00	215.00	216.00	214.00	216.00
Oct	217.00	215.00	216.00	217.80	216.00	217.00

Volume: 388 lots of 50 tons.

COCOA	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Sterling per metric ton						
Mar	1,426	1,400	Exp.	—	1,411	1,415
May	1,435	1,409	1,416	1,419	1,414	1,416
Jly	1,457	1,441	1,451	1,452	1,444	1,447
Sep	1,485	1,471	1,477	1,478	1,472	1,474
Dec	1,521	1,506	1,506	1,507	1,511	1,512
Mar	1,547	1,535	1,535	1,536	1,535	1,540
May	1,556	1,556	1,555	1,556	1,555	1,565

Volume: 3,224 lots of 10 tons.

COFFEE	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
Sterling per metric ton						
Mar	2,390	2,378	Exp.	—	2,365	2,375
May	2,480	2,400	2,440	2,442	2,402	2,405
Jly	2,537	2,475	2,504	2,505	2,448	2,450
Sep	2,590	2,530	2,560	2,563	2,505	2,510
Nov	2,630	2,570	2,595	2,600	2,540	2,560
Jan	2,620	2,610	2,610	2,635	2,575	2,595
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,610	2,660	2,585	2,640

Volume: 4,183 lots of 5 tons.

GASOIL	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Apr	144.25	139.25	139.00	140.25	147.25	147.50
May	130.25	125.25	127.00	128.00	132.25	133.00
Jun	125.25	121.75	122.00	122.50	125.75	126.00
Jly	124.00	121.75	122.00	122.50	124.25	124.50
Aug	126.00	123.00	123.00	124.00	126.00	126.50
Sep	128.00	127.00	125.00	126.50	129.00	130.00
Oct	130.75	130.75	128.00	129.75	131.00	133.50
Nov	135.00	135.00	133.00	135.00	135.00	140.00
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	130.00	142.00	133.00	145.00

Volume: 4,799 lots of 100 tons.

CRUDE OIL (BRENT)	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
U.S. dollars per barrel						
May	11.60	11.60	11.08	11.50	12.00	12.00
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	10.60	11.80	11.70	13.00
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	10.24	12.80	11.90	13.40
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	10.60	12.50	12.00	13.50
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	10.44	12.60	12.00	13.50
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	10.24	13.80	12.30	13.80

Volume: 2 lots of 1,000 barrels.
Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange (gasoil, crude oil).

S&P 100 Index Options

March 27

Strike Price	Calls-Last Apr	May	Jun	Jly	Puts-Last Apr	May	Jun	Jly
185	—	—	—	—	—	1/16	—	—
190	41	48	—	—	—	⅛	—	—
195	35½	36½	—	—	1/16	¼	—	—
200	30	38	31	—	1/16	5/16	11/16	—
205	25⅛	26	27	—	1/16	½	1⅛	—
210	21	21	23½	25	3/16	1	2	2½
215	15⅝	16½	18⅜	19⅝	⅜	1⅝	3	3⅝
220	11	12	15⅛	[illegible]	1 3/16	[illegible]	4⅝	[illegible]
225	6⅞	9⅛	11⅛	13⅞	2	3	4½	7⅛
230	4	7⅛	9⅛	11⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]	6⅞	[illegible]
235	2 1/16	4⅞	7	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	10⅝	[illegible]
240	¾	3	5⅛	6⅛	12	12⅝	14⅛	14

Total call volume 243,986
Total call open int. 397,225
Total put volume 161,573
Total put open int. 322,519
Index:
High 239.31 Low 236.39 Close 237.68 + 1.21
Source: CBOE.

Cash Prices

March 27

Commodity and Unit	Thu.	Year Ago
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	2.35	1.49
Printcloth 64/30 38 ½, yd	0.64	0.69
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	473.00	473.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila. ton	213.00	213.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	76-77	79-80
Lead Spot, lb	18-19	18-21
Copper elect., lb	72	67-70
Tin (Straits), lb	n.a.	5.9911
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	0.35	0.45-.47
Palladium, oz	111-113	115
Silver N.Y., oz	5.68	6.58

*: Tin spot price in New York.
Source: AP.

Dividends

March 27

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Consumers Finl	A	.07½	5-1	4-15
JL Clark Mfg	Q	.24	4-25	4-11
MacNeal-Schwend.	Q	.05	6-11	5-30
Metropolitan Fin.	Q	.11	4-30	4-15
Poe Bays	Q	.05½	7-28	6-27
Southeastern S&L	Q	.03	4-28	4-7
Washington G & Lt	Q	.44	5-1	4-10
Zenith Natl Ins	Q	.20	5-14	4-30
INITIAL				
Gotaas-Larsen Ship.	Q	.10	5-12	4-28
REDUCED				
Ocean Drill & Expl	Q	.10	5-1	4-15
SPECIAL				
URS Corp	-	.15	4-15	4-4
STOCK				
URS Corp	-	5%	5-12	5-2

STOCK SPLIT

ADC Telecommunications Inc — 3-for-2
Jefferson Bankshares — 3-for-2.
Newmont & Lewis Inc — 2-for-1
Valley National Bancorp — 3-for-2.

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
USUAL				
Amoskeag Bk Shrs	Q	.12½	5-15	4-30
Autoclave Eng.	Q	.04	4-15	3-31
Barmon's Inc	Q	.05	6-16	5-19
Columbus Mills Inc	Q	.30	4-30	4-14
Comcast Corp cl-A	Q	.03	4-27	4-6
Consumers Finl Co	Q	.07½	5-1	4-15
Contin. Bk Canada	Q	.15	4-30	4-9
Ducommun Inc	Q	.20	4-30	4-15
Electronics Corp	Q	.35	5-7	4-9
EG&G Inc	Q	.13	5-9	4-18
Federal-Mogul Corp	Q	.40	6-10	5-27
Iowa Resources Inc	Q	.79	5-2	4-8
Kaneer Corp	Q	.45	5-30	5-8
LL&E Royalty Trust	M	.21	4-17	4-7
Microdyne Corp	Q	.03	6-13	5-16
Montana Power Co	Q	.68	4-28	4-4
New Process Co	Q	.12½	5-18	4-11
Ohio Art Co	Q	.04	5-9	4-11
Park Electrochem.	Q	.05	5-21	4-21
PH Glatfelter Co	Q	.25	5-1	4-9
Quaker Chemical Co	Q	.10½	4-30	4-12
Raytheon Co	Q	.40	4-30	4-16
Rexham Corp	Q	.17½	6-2	5-17
Tektronix Inc	Q	.25	5-6	4-18
Utd Dominion Rlty	Q	.24	4-30	4-11
WestPoint Pepperell	Q	.45	5-15	4-24
Wisconsin Sthrn Gas	Q	.26	4-15	4-28

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Managerial Takeover Ordered in Hong Kong

The Associated Press

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's banking commissioner said Thursday that he has ordered the managerial takeover of Union Bank to avoid a possible crisis.

Robert Fell said he believes that the bank, Hong Kong's 26th-largest, is solvent, but he added that a rash of withdrawals within the past year has constricted its liquidity.

He said Jardine Fleming & Co., a Hong Kong merchant bank, has been appointed to manage Union and will advise him and Union's board on its possible sale.

Since September, Mr. Fell said, Union's chairman, Oen Yin-choy, has been on medical leave in the United States and six of the bank's 19 directors have resigned.

"There's nobody there in the pilot's seat," Mr. Fell said.

According to Union Bank's most recent available financial statement, it had total capital of 594 million Hong Kong dollars ($76.15 million at current rates) in the year ended Dec. 31, 1984, and deposits of 2.14 billion dollars.

It reported a profit of 1 million dollars in 1984, down from 49 million dollars in 1983.

Mr. Fell said the government has committed a line of credit from its exchange reserve fund to ensure the bank's ability to repay deposits. He said the bank's 12 branches would reopen Tuesday as scheduled after a four-day Easter holiday.

BL Is Pursuing 2 Offers for Its Land Rover Unit

Reuters

LONDON — BL PLC, the British government-owned automaker, said Thursday that it was pursuing two offers for its Land Rover division following the collapse of negotiations with General Motors Corp. of the United States.

The BL board said the remaining contenders were a Land Rover management consortium and the British-based diversified company, Lonrho PLC.

It gave the two contenders until April 15 to confirm or revise their proposals.

The government, under pressure from many of its own supporters to insure that control of BL remained in Britain, announced earlier this week the failure of 18 months of talks with General Motors.

Amdahl Sets Joint Venture

Reuters

TOKYO — Gene Amdahl, president of Trilogy Corp. of the United States, has set up a joint venture with three Japanese partners to import electrical equipment, develop software and facilitate investments by Japanese companies in the United States, a spokesman for one of the partners said Thursday.

KLM Share Issue Is Said to Raise $292.5 Million

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said Thursday that its new issue of 15 million ordinary shares raised 775 million guilders ($292.5 million) at $20.50 a share at a dollar rate of 2.61 guilders. The issue was priced in line with Wednesday's closing price for KLM shares on Wall Street.

KLM said the share sale, which included 3 million shares previously held by the Dutch government, had increased the company's outstanding share capital by 24 percent.

The sale effectively cut the government's holding in KLM to 36.6 percent from 54.8 percent and generated 155 million guilders for the state and 620 million for the airline, KLM said.

KLM announced the issue last month to raise funds for new aircraft and increase the equity base for future borrowing.

Printemps Plans Chain of U.S. Stores

New York Times Service

PARIS — Printemps, the big French department store group, will open its first U.S. store in Denver next year and plans a chain of similar stores in other major American cities, the company's president, Jean-Jacques Delort, announced Thursday.

Printemps is making its move into the United States in collaboration with Realities Inc., a Denver real estate development company in which Robert O. Anderson, former chairman of Atlantic Richfield Co., is a major shareholder.

Under its agreement with Printemps, Realities Inc. will acquire the exclusive right for 25 years to open stores in the United States bearing the Printemps name. The French group will provide instruction, staff and merchandise for the stores and receive a percentage of sales receipts in return, Mr. Delort said at a news conference in Paris.

Allan S. Reiver, president of Realities Inc., said the Denver Printemps store, like others in the planned chain, would be fairly small, with a sales area of about 65,000 square feet (about 6,000 square meters). Both companies declined to disclose the cost of the project.

Daly's Script For Warner: Steadiness Brings Profit

By Geraldine Fabrikant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Warner Brothers did not release any of the top five films last year, but no one at the studio panicked. It had seven of the next 15 movies, including "Goonies" and "Police Academy II."

Because of that showing, Warner Brothers took in more revenue than any other studio. A year earlier it nailed down second place, although it had only one of the top five films, "Gremlins."

"Warner may not make lots of home runs, but they do hit a lot of triples," said Art D. Murphy, the film expert at Variety, the entertainment industry trade publication. As a result, Warner, founded by the four Warner brothers 68 years ago, is generally considered by industry experts to be the most stable and best-run movie studio in Hollywood.

Indeed, in an era characterized by management shake-ups at most of the top studios, Warner Brothers has held onto veteran production and marketing executives whose relationships with star actors and directors are crucial.

Industry experts give much of the credit for the steady performance to the chairman and chief executive, Robert A. Daly. He joined Warner Brothers in 1981 when Steven J. Ross, chairman of its parent company, Warner Communications Inc., hired him away from CBS-TV. He had helped make the network the leader in the prime-time television ratings with such programs as "Dallas."

Mr. Daly, a low-key executive who eschews the public eye that so many of the industry's leaders seek, is known for his deft hand at managing highly talented, strong-willed creative professionals. He has frequently relied upon the inspiration of others to initiate projects.

As a result, unlike Michael Eisner of Walt Disney Co. and Frank Price of Universal Pictures, Mr. Daly, 49, lacks a reputation as a savvy film picker with an uncanny ability to know what the public will like.

But the Warner team does have that reputation. "The Color Purple," the film based on the best-selling book by Alice Walker, has earned about $30 million in film rentals since December — about twice its cost. (Rentals represent the money the movie studios keep after theater owners have taken their percentage of the box-office gross.)

Last year's successes included such mass-market winners as "Spies Like Us," "Pale Rider," "Mad Max Beyond Thunderdome" and "National Lampoon's European Vacation."

Warner churns out its share of flops, too. "Revolution," starring Al Pacino, has all but disappeared from the American movie scene after being widely panned by the critics. Similarly, "Clan of the Cave Bear" and "Ladyhawke" made only brief appearances.

Even so, David Londoner, a media analyst at Wertheim & Co., noted that "Warner's record of pretax profits is among the highest in the industry." Last year Warner's profit jumped 7 percent to $160 million on $1.2 billion in revenues. Those earnings accounted for 57 percent of operating income at Warner Communications.

That track record was built during a bumpy period at Warner Communications, which was beset by takeover threats and disputes between Mr. Ross and its largest shareholder, Herbert J. Siegel, chairman of Chris-Craft Industries.

Mr. Ross' choice of Mr. Daly reflected the growing trend at movie studios to hire top TV executives. Barry Diller, now chairman of 20th Century-Fox Film Corp., came from television, as did Mr. Eisner and Mr. Price. One reason for this trend is that television executives oversee so many episodes of series that they have more opportunities to gain expertise in the creative and financial aspects of the business.

Mr. Daly has retained most of the key executives in distribution and marketing who were at Warner when he arrived. Although Robert Shapiro, the former head of production, did resign about a year later, he still produces films for Warner. Mark Canton, now president of production, has been at Warner for five years, and Terry Semel, the chief operating officer, has been there a decade.

Maintaining stability is a crucial asset for a film company. Top executives often build important relationships with stars.

"What many people don't understand is that the movie business is all about relationships," said Thomas Pollock, a top entertainment lawyer and partner in Pollock Bloom & Deckom. "There is a limited amount of talent and a lot of money around. The talent gets to choose who they do business with. And that depends on who they like. Warner has shown an ability to nurture those relationships."

Attracting top stars involves more than just good relationships, however. Warner Brothers recently scored a coup in getting Sylvestor Stallone to film "Cobra," for instance. But that was only after some delicate maneuvering. Mr. Stallone was coming off the successes of his "Rocky" films and "Rambo," which were made by other companies.

And he was already committed to Cannon Films for its movie "Over the Top," which Warner will distribute. To induce Cannon to rearrange its schedule, Mr. Semel, Mr. Daly's closest associate, proposed that it co-produce "Cobra." That offer served two purposes: It furthered Warner's relationship with Mr. Stallone and its relationship with Cannon. And it gave both companies a share of the profits from Mr. Stallone's coming films.

When Mr. Daly took over at Warner, he quickly consolidated all film operations under Warner Brothers. Before his arrival, Warner Communications had made a number of production arrangements with small companies, such as Orion Pictures and Ladd Co., which reported to the parent company and whose films Warner agreed to finance and distribute. During Mr. Daly's first years, those relationships were ended and Warner Brothers increased its own production.

When Mr. Daly came to Warner Brothers, he also decided to produce a number of projects that the previous management had shelved. "National Lampoon's Vacation," the predecessor to last year's "European Vacation," was one of these. It eventually grossed $34 million.

Warner's Stellar Showing in 1985

Revenues according to distributors from top 20 rentals in United States and Canada through Dec. 31. Warner total: $182.5 million.

Film	Distributor	Month of Release	Rentals in millions
Back to the Future	Universal	July	$94.9
Rambo: First Blood Part II	Tri-Star	May	80.0
Rocky IV	MGM/UA	November	65.0
Beverly Hills Cop	Paramount	December '84*	50.0
Cocoon	Fox	June	40.0
The Goonies	Warner	June	29.8
Witness	Paramount	February	28.0
Police Academy II	Warner	March	27.2
National Lampoon's European Vacation	Warner	July	25.6
A View to a Kill	MGM/UA	May	25.2
Fletch	Universal	May	23.9
Spies Like Us	Warner	December	23.6
Pale Rider	Warner	June	20.8
The Jewel of the Nile	Fox	December	20.0
Mask	Universal	March	19.9
Brewster's Millions	Universal	May	19.4
Pee-Wee's Big Adventure	Warner	August	18.1
E.T.**	Universal	July	18.0
Mad Max Beyond Thunderdome	Warner	July	17.8
Jagged Edge	Columbia	October	17.5

*Continuing run **Reissue

Source: Variety

The New York Times

Mexico, Venezuela Late In Repayments to BofA

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Mexico and Venezuela are overdue in repaying more than $400 million in loans to BankAmerica Corp., which says plummeting oil prices could force the countries to renegotiate some of their debts.

Problems also may occur with loans to Brazil, according to a report filed by BankAmerica with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. BankAmerica is the second-largest U.S. bank holding company, after Citicorp of New York.

As of Dec. 31, BankAmerica, parent of Bank of America, had $2.7 billion in loans outstanding to Mexico, $1.5 billion to Venezuela and $2.8 billion to Brazil, with the total representing 5.9 percent of the bank's assets.

"Negotiations between lending banks and Mexico, Brazil and Venezuela are continuing. However, various economic factors may result in further deterioration of credits extended by the corporation," BankAmerica said.

The SEC filing added, "The recent sharp decline in oil prices, if sustained for an extended period of time, could adversely affect Mexico and Venezuela's ability to comply with present loan repayment terms."

The price of crude oil has plummeted from $30 a barrel in November to considerably less than $15 a barrel.

In 1985 BankAmerica posted a loss of $337 million, compared with a profit in 1984 of $346 million, mainly because of losses on bad loans.

Britannia Agrees to Purchase MIM Unit From Aetna Life

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Britannia Arrow Holdings PLC said Thursday that it had agreed in principle to buy MIM Ltd., a British fund-management concern, from Aetna Life & Casualty Co. of Hartford, Connecticut.

Britannia, a financial-services company, did not disclose the price but said further details would be announced shortly. An Aetna spokesman confirmed the Britannia statement but declined to provide details. MIM holds about 13 percent of Britannia's shares.

Last July, Aetna acquired MIM from Midland Bank PLC for $64 million. That purchase was made as part of Aetna's sale to Midland of a 40-percent holding in Samuel Montagu & Co. (Holdings) for $135 million, giving Midland 100 percent of the merchant bank holding company.

MIM has more than £3 billion ($4.4 billion) of funds under management. As of June 30, Britannia Arrow was managing funds totaling £4.8 billion, a large share of them in the United States.

Britannia was reconstructed from the ruins of Slater Walker, a financial conglomerate that collapsed in the mid-1970s.

AMC Asks Increase in Shares

Reuters

DETROIT — American Motors Corp. said Thursday that it had asked its shareholders to authorize an increase in its common shares to 250 million from the current 150 million to increase its flexibility in financing transactions.

COMPANY NOTES

Chrysler Corp. has signed a $44-million contract with an Italian company, Societa Italiana Vetro, to modernize its glass plant in Detroit. SIV is a leading designer and producer of automotive glass-fabricating equipment.

Electrolux AB said its $745-million bid for White Consolidated Inc., the U.S. household-appliance maker, had succeeded. Owners controlling 10.9 million shares accepted the $47-a-share offer, more than the minimum of 8.7 million shares set by Electrolux.

Fokker BV of the Netherlands is considering an invitation by Boeing Co. to join a program for a new 150-seat prop-fan powered plane, the Boeing 7J7, which is due to enter service in 1992.

GATX Corp. rejected Leucadia Inc.'s request for more time to consider acquiring GATX and to work out financing. Leucadia made a cash offer late last month of $544.8 million, or $40 a share, for GATX, one of the largest U.S. aircraft and rail-car lessors.

Générale de Banque SA confirmed plans for a capital increase and said it would raise nominal capital by more than 2.3 billion francs ($319.4 million) through a one-for-six rights issue and the issue of new shares to employees. The rights issue will involve 1.50 million to 1.52 million new shares.

Guinness PLC said that its stake in Distillers PLC reached 49.05 million shares, or 13.5 percent, by Wednesday and that its bid for the company has been extended until April 4.

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. has offered to buy all shares it does not already hold in Hotel Marco Polo Ltd. Hongkong Wharf now owns 53.77 million shares, or 42.34 percent, of Marco Polo and has offered to pay 51 cents (6.5 U.S. cents) a share for the shares outstanding.

Hugo Boss AG, a West German mens' wear producer that floated shares on the bourse last year, said it increased profit and sales in 1985. A letter to shareholders said net profit was higher than 1984's 10 million Deutsche marks ($4.3 million) and revenue rose 29.1 percent to 306 million DM.

Seagram Co. and Du Pont Co. renegotiated an accord to limit Seagram's ownership of Du Pont stock through the end of the century.

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM

EREGLI IRON & STEEL WORKS CO.
(EREDMIR) - TURKEY

1. Approximately 400,000 metric tons of low volatile and 400,000 metric tons of medium volatile coking coal to be imported to meet our work's requirement for the period of May 1986-April 1987.
2. Tender documents from this enquiry may be obtained as of 31st March 1986 from our following offices:
   a) Eregli Demir ve Celik Fabrikalari T.A.S. Dis Alimlar Muduriugu (Foreign purchasing), Uzunkum Cad., Kdz. Eregli, Turkey;
   b) Eregli Demir ve Celik Fabrikalari T.A.S. Satinalma Muduriugu Gumussuyu Cad. Derman Han Kat: 4, Istanbul, Turkey;
   c) Eregli Demir ve Celik Fabrikalari T.A.S. Dis Alim Siparis Takip Sefligi Ataturk Bulvari Selcan Han No: 127 Kat: 5, Ankara, Turkey.

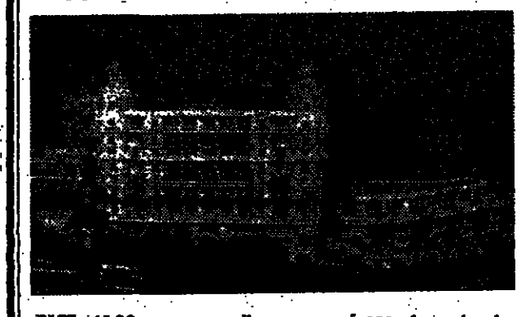
Tender documents may be also obtained as of 31st March 1986 from Republic of Turkey, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Turkish Embassy, Department of Commercial Attache seated both in Washington D.C., U.S.A. and London, U.K.

3. Producers and/or the authorized sales agents on the behalf of producers may participate in this enquiry provided that in conformity with our technical specifications at least one million tons of coking coal is annually produced and half of this amount is exported by the producer. In any case the contract will be executed with the producer company.
4. The offers in sealed envelopes should be submitted to Eregli Demir ve Celik Fabrikalari T.A.S. dis Alimlar Muduriugu. Uzunkum Cad. Kdz. Eregly, Turkey, at the latest by 17:00 hours Turkish local time on 21st April 1986.
5. Our company reserves the right to place order either partially or completely with any bidder or to cancel the tender completely. The receipt of quotations shall in no way be binding upon our company.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE

THE METROPOLE OF MONACO:

NOT ONLY a prestigious XIXth-century-style castle-look building including a four-star "De Luxe" Hotel, elegant apartments (equipped with anti-atomic shelters), swimming pool...



BUT ALSO an outstanding range of 100 shops in the refined atmosphere of its Commercial Gallery. Exclusive fashion designers, shoe-shops, bookshops, videoshops, cosmetics, jewellers and goldsmiths, precious gifts and crafts, bars, restaurants, delicatessen... and thousands of other delights are awaiting you.

We have just started the commercialisation of the Shopping Center. If you wish to secure your own shop or an investment in the "Golden Square of Monte-Carlo", do not hesitate to contact:

S.C.I. DU MÉTROPOLE - Sales Office
17 Galerie Charles-III,
B.P. 273, Monte-Carlo, 98000 MONACO.
Tel.: 93.50.15.10. Telex: 469936.
Developer: M. Nabil BOUSTANY.

PRINCIPALITY of MONACO

EXCEPTIONAL MONTE-CARLO
SUPERB 4 ROOM APARTMENT

for sale on an upper floor of a most prestigious residential building opposite the famous Casino, right in the center, with fully equipped modern kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, large loggia and terrace, offering.

MAGNIFICENT VIEWS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

Exclusive Agent: **A.G.E.D.I.**
«Astoria Building» 26bis, Boulevard Princesse Charlotte
MONTE-CARLO, MC 98000 MONACO.
Tel. 93 50 66 00 - telex 479 417 MC.

BUYING A FRENCH CHATEAU IS NO PROBLEM

The problem is getting the information you need to know before you buy. Who will check it out? Is the price right or a rip off? How much will it cost to fix it? Can I get terms? Can I borrow from a bank in France? If the sale goes sour, can I get my 10% deposit back? If I subsequently sell, can I get my investment out of the country?
Who will carry out the renovation work or redecoration? Who will set out the work, get different quotes, check the work, pass the bills? How am I going to furnish the chateau and where do I find the right antiques or good reproduction furniture? Who can landscape the garden and make lawns? Swimming pool? Tennis court? Who is going to look after the place when I am not there? Where do I find a reliable gardien couple and how much do I have to pay them, including social security? Can I get an income from the chateau or its land? What will my annual outgoings be?

Roderick Galloway of Casa Antica has been restoring French period houses large and small and dealing with these questions for eight years. He might even find your chateau, manoir or farmhouse for that matter. Why not contact him. And what a joy to deal with one person only.

CASA ANTICA covers South West France from Limoges to Toulouse and 200 km inland from Bordeaux and the Atlantic coast.
Write to CASA ANTICA - 24130 LA FORCE - FRANCE. Tel. 53 57 32 58.

ST. THOMAS
U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

Dramatic hilltop home situated in the most exclusive and protected area, 270 degree of breathtaking views from town and harbor of Charlotte Amalie to St. John, Tortola. Privacy on a lushly landscaped full acre. Championship tennis court, solar heated swimming pool, gazebo, jacuzzi, stone patios, the utmost in outdoor entertaining.
3 bedrooms, 4 baths, consisting of 2,800 sq.ft. under roof and 750 sq.ft. of terraces.
For further information, please phone or write to exclusive agent:
JOHN FOSTER REAL ESTATE
Post Office Box 1198,
St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands 00801.
Tel.: (809) 776-5000.

COTE D'AZUR
CAP D'ANTIBES

In an exclusive area of Cap d'Antibes, for sale by OWNER villa with views dominating the sea, superbly furnished, perfect move-in condition, comprising 5 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 2 toilets, dining-room, drawing-room, lounge, large fully equipped kitchen plus extra amenities, huge terrace, swimming-pool, separate guest apartment, 2 staff flats, garden of approx. 3,500 sq.m.
For further information, please contact:
B.P. 210,
06408 Cannes Cedex.

Own land in the great American West

Five or more acres of this land can be yours. Easy credit terms available

Here's an outstanding opportunity to acquire a sizable piece of America's ranchland at a very modest cost.

Sangre de Cristo Ranches Inc., the land development subsidiary of FORBES MAGAZINE, the American financial publication, is now offering for sale scenic ranchland in Colorado's Rocky Mountains. Spectacular land for a homesite and a lifetime of appreciation.

Minimum 5-acre ranch sites starting at $4,500

Send today for fact kit and full color brochure

FORBES EUROPE
SANGRE DE CRISTO RANCHES INC.
P.O. BOX 88, Dept. IHT
LONDON SW11 3UT
ENGLAND

Name _____
Address _____

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

ITALY

MILAN FURNISHED apartment to let. $990 monthly. London 870 0512

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

74 CHAMPS-ELYSEES 8th
Studio, 2 or 3-room apartment. One month or more.
LE CLARIDGE 43.59.67.97.

SHORT TERM STAY. Advantages of a hotel without inconveniences, feel at home in nice studios, one bedroom and more in Paris. SORELIM, 80 rue de l'Université, Paris 7th. 4544 3940

8TH OVERLOOKING Parc Monceau, June. Luxurious, spacious living + bedroom, maid service possible. F12,000. Tel: 46 22 08 30.

PENTHOUSE AVE MONTAIGNE, near Champs Elysees, 130 sq.m. + large terrace, high class. 47 23 43 28.

STUDIO TO 4 ROOMS. Week, month, year rates. Luxembourg & Montparnasse. No agency fees. 4325 3509.

BEAUBOURG, studio / duplex. F4,500. 6 months minimum Tel: 42 72 92 34

15TH. STUDIO, VIEW ON SEINE for 4 months. F4000/month. 45 77 62 45

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

17th. STUDIO, kitchen, bathroom, parking. 15-19 rue Cino del Luca. Visit today from 2-6pm.

SWITZERLAND

FOR RENT GENEVA, elegant 2-room flat, quiet. Month of April. SFI,200. Tel: 47 87 70.

USA

Brand New
THE KIMBERLY
145 E. 50th
New York 10022
A Unique
Hotel Suite
Residence
offering
savings on 1 mo. - 2 yr. leases
featuring
Studio, 1-Bedroom & 2-Bedroom Suites
All magnificently furnished and all with luxuriously appointed kitchens & marble baths.
Executive Services Available
Model Suites
(212) 371-8866

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

U.S.A.

NYC-BROOKLYN HEIGHTS. Sunny furnished 1 bedroom apartment sublet for 1 yr. Available immediately. $800/mo. Call in USA 718-625-1467.

SARDINIA

SARDINIA SUPER VILLA to rent June, July or September located in quiet area, 20km South of Olbia, 30 mts from isolated beach. To sleep 19. US$10,000 monthly. Call Milan 437460 leave message for further details or London 01-351 4553

REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE

2-BEDROOM APARTMENT Netanya, facing Mediterranean, 15th floor, 2 months, May & June, couple, for apartment in NYC, preferably facing Central Park, 1 or 2 bedrooms. Call Mr. Goldstein in U.S. Tel: 516-349-0072 or in Israel tel: 53-30044.

MANHATTAN EXCHANGE 1 bedroom Upper West Side apartment to professional for same in Paris May-Sept. Write 267 W. 74 St., Apt. 2R, NYC 10023 or tel: (212) 580-7227.

EMPLOYMENT

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

OVERSEAS POSITIONS. Hundreds of top paying positions available. Tax free incomes. Attractive benefits. Opportunities for all occupations. Free details. Overseas Employment Services, Dept. HT, P.O. Box 460, Town of Mount Royal, Quebec, Canada H3P 3C7.

ENGLISH SPEAKING SALESGIRL wanted. EDEN, 3 rue de Helder, near Opera. Tel: 48 24 96 62.

SECRETARIAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

MINERVE SEEKS for AMERICAN FIRMS in PARIS: English, Belgian, Dutch or German secretaries, knowledge of French required, English shorthand. Bilingual telexists. Write or phone: 138 Avenue Victor Hugo, 75116 Paris, France. Tel: (1) 47 27 61 69.

Don't miss
INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAL POSITIONS
TUESDAYS
in the IHT Classified Section.

SECRETARIES, FULLY BILINGUAL or English mother tongue urgently required for American companies in Paris. Excellent salaries. Permanent and temporary position available. Call Rose-Marie 42 25 59 25 Paris.

DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE

AU PAIR/MIAMI AREA. Mon.-Sat. Need references. Send picture 8940 SW 103rd Ave., Miami FL USA 33176

DOMESTIC POSITIONS WANTED

ENGLISH NANNIES & mothers' helps Nash Agency, 53 Church Rd, Hove, Sussex, UK. Tel: Brighton (273) 29044

AUTO RENTALS

CHARC RENT A CARS. Prestige cars with phones Rolls Spur, Spirit, Ferrari, Porsche, Mercedes, Jaguar, BMW, limousines, small cars. 46 r Pierre Charron, 75008 Paris. Tel: 4720.3040. Telex 630797 F CHAFLOC.

AUTO SHIPPING

TRANSCAR
THE CAR SHIPPING SPECIALISTS

PARIS	(1) 42 25 64 44
CANNES/NICE	(93) 39 43 44
FRANKFURT	(061 07) 80 51
BONN / COLOGNE	(0228) 212921
STUTTGART	(07031) 88081
MUNICH	(089) 93 10 45
BREMERHAVEN	(0471) 43063
NEW YORK	(212) 695 7061
HOUSTON	(713) 931 7605
LOS ANGELES	(213) 568 9288
MONTREAL	(514) 866 6681

AGENTS WORLD WIDE
Leave it to us to bring it to you

AUTO CONVERSION

DOT/EPA CONVERSIONS
Shipping, bonding, insurance. Door to door Europe to USA, acceptance guaranteed + Tax Free Cars.
European Automotive Compliance, Gevers Deynootweg 126, 2586 BP The Hague, Holland. Phone (070-559245. Tlx 33230 EAC NL

AUTOS TAX FREE

TRASCO
LONDON
The Mercedes Specialist
Stretched Limousines
Armoured Cars
Coachbuilt Cars
EPA & DOT
100 Units in Stock
Direct from Sources
Worldwide Delivery.
65-67 Park Lane, London W.1.
Tel: (44) 1 - 6297779
Telex: (51) 8956022 Tras G
Germany - London - Switzerland

TRANSCO
THE LARGEST SHOWROOM AND STOCK IN EUROPE
Keeping a constant stock of more than 300 brand new cars of all European + Japanese makes competively priced. Tax free sales-shipping insurance. Send for multicolor free catalogue.
Transco SA, 95 Noorderlaan, 2030 Antwerp, Belgium
Tel 322/542 6240 Tx 35207 Trans

TAX FREE CARS
LHD or RHD. We can supply most new or pre-owned models in the Rolls-Royce, Mercedes, BMW, Jaguar, Porsche & Ferrari range.
Call or write for details:
HUGHES MOTOR CO LTD.
105b Commercial Rd, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset, England
Tel: (0) 202 744643
Tlx 41254 HUGHES G.

AUTOS TAX FREE

EUROPORT TAX FREE CARS
Call or write for free catalog.
Box 12011
Rotterdam Airport, Holland
Tel.(0) 10-623077
Telex 25071 EPCAR NL

JAGUAR TAX FREE
New cars from stock
Immediate delivery
Best service/advice
CARS OF COPENHAGEN
Telephone Denmark
(45) 1-377800 Telex 19932 DK

MERCEDES / PORSCHE
New/used. Immediate delivery. Fa AVI. Tel: Germany (0) 6234-4092, tlx: 464986

NEW MERCEDES 500 SL and 2.3 16V. Choice of colors. Best specifications, best service, best price. Cars of Copenhagen Telephone Denmark (45) 1-377800, Telex 19932 DK.

AUTOS TAX FREE

NEW MERCEDES
PORSCHE FROM STOCK
Shipping, Insurance, & Leasing
RUTE INC. W. GERMANY
TAUNUSSTR. 52, 6000 FRANKFURT
Tel: 49-69-232351 Tlx: 411559

NEW MERCEDES. BMW. RHD. Tax free export. Immediate delivery. tel: UK (0933) 76099

PEN PALS

JAPANESE FEMALE (26) seeks mature, intelligent pen pal. Please write in English to Miss Yoshie Ueno, 2087-2-207, O-Oka, Numazu, 410 JAPAN

PEN PALS - ALL CONTINENTS. Details free. Hermes Verlag, Box 110660/N, Berlin 11, W. Germany.

PAGES 18 & 5 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

Place Your Classified Ad Quickly and Easily in the
INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

By Phone: Call your local IHT representative with your text. You will be informed of the cost immediately, and once prepayment is made your ad will appear within 48 hours.
Cost: The basic rate is $10.60 per line per day + local taxes. There are 25 letters, signs and spaces in the first line and 36 in the following lines. Minimum space is 2 lines. No abbreviations accepted.
Credit Cards: American Express, Diner's Club, Eurocard, Master Card, Access and Visa.

HEAD OFFICE
Paris: (For classified only): (1) 46.37.93.85.

EUROPE
Amsterdam: 26-36-15.
Athens: 361-8397/360-2421.
Brussels: 343-1899.
Copenhagen: (01) 32 9440.
Frankfurt: (069) 72-67-55.
Helsinki: 647412.
Istanbul: (1)474734.
Lausanne: 29-58-94.
Lisbon: 67-27-93/66-25-44.
London: (01) 836-4802.
Madrid: 455-2891/455-3306.
Milan: (02) 7531445.
Oslo: (02) 41 29 53.
Rome: 679-3437.
Taby (Sweden): (08) 7569229.
Tel Aviv: 03-455 559.
Vienna: Contact Frankfurt.

UNITED STATES
New York: (800) 572 72 12.
Los Angeles: (818) 584-0888.
San Francisco: (415) 362-8339.

SOUTH AFRICA
Bryanston: 421599.

LATIN AMERICA
Buenos Aires: 41 40 31 (Dept. 312)
Caracas: 33 14 54
Guayaquil: 51 45 05
Lima: 417 852
Mexico: 535 21 64
Panama: 69 09 75
Santiago: 6961 555
Sao Paulo: 852 1893

MIDDLE EAST
Amman: 62 44 30.
Bahrain: 256032.
Beirut: 341 457/8/9.
Cairo: 486756.
Doha: 416535.
Dubai: 224161.
Jeddah: 667-1500.

FAR EAST
Bangkok: 390-06-57.
Hong Kong: 5-213671.
Jakarta: 510092.
Manila: 817 07 49.
Seoul: 735 87 73.
Singapore: 222-2725.
Taiwan: 752 44 25/9.
Tokyo: 504-1925.

AUSTRALIA
Melbourne: 690 8233.
Sydney: 929 56 39, 957 43 20.
Perth: 328 98 33.
Paddington, Queensland: 369 34 53.

Thursday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 27 March 1986

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

Other Funds

DM - Deutsche Mark; BF - Belgium Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LF - Luxembourg Francs; ECU - European Currency Unit; SF - Swiss Francs; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; b - bid change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; *** - Gross Performance Index December; ■ - Redempt- Price- Ex-Coupon; ** - Formerly Worldwide Fund Ltd; @ - Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; ++ - daily stock price as on Amsterdam Stock Exchange

The International Herald Tribune. Bringing the World's Most Important News to the World's Most Important Audience.

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 55

AL Lab s, Baker Michl, BioRad A s, ClzFstBcp, DiagRet A, FrischsRestr, LorimarTel n, Money Mgt, PLM Co A wi, Pier 1 Inc w, SeabrdCp, SterlSoft, TelephData, VircoMf, AmTrEx pr, Bancrft Fnd, BowlAmer s, CitFst 25to, ERC Intl, GouldInv Tr, Mosind Son, NewmrkLew n, PGE 1280pfY, Rymer wt, SierraSpng s, SuperFd s, UnicorpAmer, WashPost, AmTrEx scre, Barcoaf Cal, BrownFor A, ConStor s, Fischr Prtr, ICH Cp s, MatSci, NewprtEl, PLHs 475pf, SDle 730pf, SCE org pfA, SwiftPks pf, Unicorp pfB, WRIT s, Auslmont n, BioRadLb B s, CDI Cp, CrownCrf, Foodrama, KeyPharm, Media Genl, Olsten s, PennRE s, SanmarkStr s, SCE 130pf, TabProd, UnitelVid

NEW LOWS 8

AmerOilGas, NRM Enrgy n, AmRoyalty, PetLew 1dp, ChtID pfC, TurnrBdcst a, EngyDevl, UnivResrcs

OPEC Members Studying 2 Proposals to Reduce Output, Says Subroto

Reuters

JAKARTA — Members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are studying Indonesian proposals for production cuts of either 12.1 or 14 percent to prop up world oil prices, the energy minister, Subroto, said Thursday.

He said the nine-day OPEC conference, which broke off on Monday with no agreement among the 13 members on how to cut output, was in recess so that the ministers could consult their governments.

The ministers will reconvene in Geneva April 15 to give their verdict on his proposals, he said.

Under the first proposal, Mr. Subroto said, each country would cut production by 12.1 percent. The second plan would reduce production by 14 percent, but he gave no details about how those cuts would be shared.

He said OPEC had agreed to aim for a gradual return to its previous official price of $28 a barrel by cutting production. But he did not say when he believed this could be achieved. The meeting also agreed that OPEC's production ceiling for the second quarter of 1986 should be set at 14 million to 14.5 million barrels a day, he said.

South African Reserve Bank Completes a Major Gold Swap

Agence France-Presse

JOHANNESBURG — The South African Reserve Bank said Thursday that it has completed a major gold swap, easing pressure on the country's currency, the rand, which recovered one cent to 46.75 after news emerged about the transaction Wednesday.

The swap with unnamed parties — in effect a pledge of bullion to secure dollars — came ahead of the first debt repayment next month of $420 million, which South Africa is required to make to creditor banks under a recent debt-rescheduling agreement reached in London.

Singapore Rubber-Futures Contract

Agence France-Presse

SINGAPORE — The Rubber Association of Singapore is in the process of introducing a new hedging contract for rubber futures. A Singapore rubber broker said Thursday that the futures, to be known as TSR-20, would probably be introduced by mid-April.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Henderson to Succeed Harvey-Jones as ICI Chief

By Brenda Erdmann
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC designated Thursday a sober-suited Scotsman to succeed the flamboyant Sir John Harvey-Jones as chairman of Britain's biggest chemical company.

Denys Henderson, 53, an ICI director since 1980, will be the youngest chairman in the company's 60-year history when his appointment takes effect April 1, 1987. For the first 12 months, he will serve as deputy chairman.

Sir John, who will be 62 next month and plans to retire from ICI in April 1987 after five years as chairman, said the appointment was being announced a year in advance to leave time for transition.

Mr. Henderson said at press lunch, "I don't see any great need to change direction dramatically."

ICI has been reducing its reliance on commodity chemicals and pursuing growth in specialty chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

Euro-Arab Council Picks Saudi Chief

The Supreme Euro-Arab Arbitration Council has elected Salah Al-Hejailan, a Saudi lawyer, as its president. Mr. Al-Hejailan is the first Arab to serve as president of the 16-member board, made up of representatives from joint Euro-Arab Chambers of Commerce in Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Portugal, Belgium and Luxembourg.

The Euro-Arab Arbitration System serves as a means of resolving disputes between European and Arab parties.

Nomura Securities Co. has opened a representative office in Stockholm which will be responsible for the Nordic region. It is headed by Noritada Ishikawa, who was manager of the capital markets division in the Tokyo head office.

F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. has named A.M. Kessler director of its pharmaceutical division, with worldwide responsibility for the division. He will move to the chemical and pharmaceutical group's head office in Basel, Switzerland, from his post as managing director of Roche Products Ltd. in Britain. He will be succeeded by P.J. Fellner, currently research director.

Nixdorf Computer AG has, as expected, appointed Klaus Luft as chairman of the board, succeeding the company's late founder and chairman, Heinz Nixdorf, who died on March 17. Arno Bohn, 38, was named deputy chairman. Mr. Luft, 44, who has been with the West German computer maker for 19 years and became its vice chairman in 1978, was Mr. Nixdorf's handpicked successor.

AP Bank Ltd., London, has appointed Allan A.S. Rae to its board. Mr. Rae is chairman of the Ciba-Geigy group of companies in Britain and a member of the executive committee of the parent, Ciba-Geigy AG, the Swiss pharmaceuticals group. AP Bank is a unit of Riggs National Bank of Washington.

British & Commonwealth Shipping Co. said David Kinloch will join its board as an executive director at the beginning of April. For the past four years, Mr. Kinloch has been managing director of the Wallem Group, the Hong Kong-based shipping services group.

Bank Mees & Hope NV said Jelle Schrok, general manager of its London branch, is to retire on March 31 and that he will be succeeded by Rutger W.J. Ford, who was manager of corporate banking at the branch.

Amax Inc., the troubled U.S. natural-resources group, said Pierre Gousseland, its chairman, will resign effective March 31, but will continue as a director. He has been chairman since October 1977 and with the company for 37 years. He became chief executive of Amax in May 1977 and held that post until early this year, when he retired but continued to serve as nonexecutive chairman. He was succeeded as chief executive by Allen Born.

De Zoete & Bevan, the London-based stockbroking firm, said Michael F.J. Connors is joining its Tokyo office as head of research from Jardine Fleming Securities Ltd. Mr. Connors will become chief representative of its Tokyo office, succeeding Simon K. Grove, who will continue in a senior advisory role to the Barclays de Zoete Wedd group. Upon the incorporation of BZW, the Tokyo representative offices of de Zoete & Bevan and Barclays Merchant Bank will merge and Mr. Connors will then become chief representative of BZW with particular responsibility for equities.

Synchrotron To Enhance Research

(Continued from Page 11)

synchrotron radiation for medical imaging to study heart blood vessels, and the radiation might also be used to make computer chips. Today, the intricate patterns for integrated circuits are made in large size, then photographically reduced to fit on a fingernail-sized silicon chip. This process, known as lithography, is limited by the wavelengths of light used in the reduction process, so radiation, with shorter wavelengths, such as X-rays, will be needed to make computer chips with even smaller circuit features.

To allow for the use of X-ray lithography in chip production, however, radiation sources must be made small enough and cheap enough for companies to buy their own for installation in their factories. In West Germany and Japan, work has already begun on "table-top" radiation sources.

McDonald's Debuts in Rome

(Continued from Page 11)

plained by the fact that its traditional giant-arches trademark will not grace its entrance. The facade will blend in with the rest of the 18th-century buildings that line the cobblestoned piazza.

Fast food is not altogether a novelty in Italy. The restaurant critic Federico Umberto D'Amato of the prestigious Guida d'Italia maintains that Italy probably invented fast food with street foods such as Neapolitan pizza and precooked dishes normally served at traditional *tavole calde,* or snack bars.

"Italy has had its fast foods for centuries," Mr. D'Amato said in an interview. "Every region in Italy has its own varieties because, despite the popular image, many Italians don't go home for big sit-down lunches of pasta and wine but eat light lunches off the streets.

"There is much more variety to our fast food than is to be found in McDonald's hamburgers. That is why I think this is a fad that will soon pass when the novelty wears off about having a real American McDonald's in Italy."

That is something Mr. Bahbout is betting against. He hopes to have two other McDonald's operating before the end of the year.

Various fast-food parlors, with names such as Boburg, Benny Burger and Big Burg beat McDonald's to the punch in Rome. But the arrival of McDonald's is seen as the final assault of American fast food in the land of fettucine and lasagna.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

France

Lafarge Coppee

Year	1985	1984
Revenue	17,448.	18,880.
Profits	766.0	485.0
Per Share	87.0	60.0

Source Perrier

Year	1985	1984
Profits	317.1	196.6

Singapore

Straits Steamship

year	1985	1984
Revenue	184.59	226.43
Profits	—	(a)23.06

a: loss.

United States

Avery International

1st Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	249.7	223.6
Net Income	11.86	11.76
Per Share	0.60	0.60

National Medical Enterprises

3rd Quar.	1986	1985
Revenue	933.4	780.1
Net Income	39.8	36.8
Per Share	0.51	0.48
9 Months	**1985**	**1984**
Revenue	2,610.	2,210.
Net Income	112.6	109.2
Per Share	1.44	1.43

Results restated for pooled acquisitions.

How High for the Dow? Some Expect 2,000 by Year's End

(Continued from Page 11)

rates and brighter prospects for company profits in 1986.

Two of these themes — restructuring and a takeover bid — helped Union Carbide Corp. score the best six-month advance among all the Dow stocks with a gain of 82.3 percent.

Next in line were American Express Co., up 63 percent; Philip Morris Cos., up 62 percent; McDonald's Corp., up 54.5 percent; and Merck & Co., up 53.7 percent.

In the recent surge, only two Dow stocks lost ground: U.S. Steel Corp. fell 21.9 percent; Texaco Inc. dropped 16.3 percent.

Stock market rallies — including one beginning in December 1974, and another in August 1982, when the Dow was more than 1,000 points below its current level — typically start several months before the end of a recession.

But the 500-point sprint of the last six months is remarkable because it has come well into the fourth year of an economic revival.

"The Dow's latest action," said Newton D. Zinder, chief technical analyst for E. F. Hutton & Co., "symbolizes the continuing flight to financial assets — stocks and bonds — and away from hard assets such as precious metals, real estate and collectibles."

The Dow's six-month surge also reflects the growing use of program trading.

What lies ahead for the Dow? Some analysts believe the 2,000-point milestone is achievable.

And some professionals believe that, although the Dow may continue to rise, smaller and more speculative issues, many of them trading over the counter, could outperform the 30 industrials as more individuals enter the market.

Others believe the market — and the Dow — needs to pull back to set the stage for further gains this year.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Lower in U.S. and Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar closed slightly lower Thursday in very quiet trading both in Europe and in New York, as foreign exchange markets closed for the long Easter weekend.

In New York, the dollar closed at 2.3308 Deutsche marks, compared with 2.3390 DM at Wednesday's close; at 179.65 yen, compared with 180.00; at 7.1670 French francs, compared with 7.1875, and at 1.9480 Swiss francs, compared with 1.9600.

The British pound closed at $1.4768, a firming from $1.4750 at Wednesday's close.

"The stock and bond markets rallied today, but the foreign-exchange markets were quiet," said Daniel Holland, vice president of Discount Corp. of New York.

Mr. Holland said the dollar, which should remain at current levels through the middle of next week, received some support Thursday on U.S. trade-deficit figures for February. The Commerce Department reported that the merchandise-trade deficit stood at $12.49 billion in February, down from a record $16.46 billion in January and the lowest since October's $12.08 billion.

Analysts said the reduced deficit may be an indication that the weaker dollar is having an impact on the trade flow.

Earlier, in Europe the dollar got only a slight boost above the day's lows from the U.S. trade-deficit figures, dealers said.

It finished at 2.3275 DM in London, down from Thursday's close of 2.3318 DM, and at 179.45 yen, almost unchanged from 179.85.

High British interest rates continued to underpin sterling, dealers said. The pound ended at $1.4830, up from $1.4750.

Dealers reported moderate profit-taking before U.S. trade figures for February were released and said some operators sold dollars to square books for the four-day holiday weekend.

In other European trading earlier in the day, the dollar was fixed at 2.3175 DM in Frankfurt, down from 2.3506 at Wednesday's fixing, and at 7.1325 French francs in Paris, down from 7.228. It closed in Zurich at 1.9473 Swiss francs, down from 1.9605.

(UPI, Reuters, IHT)

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Thu.	Wed.
Deutsche mark	2.3275	2.3318
Pound sterling	1.4830	1.4750
Japanese yen	179.45	179.85
Swiss franc	1.9520	1.9520
French franc	7.1600	7.1600

Source: Reuters

THE EUROMARKETS

Secondary Market Is Firmer; New Issues Slow

By David Ress
Reuters

LONDON — Eurobonds generally closed firmer Thursday, but new-issue volume slowed, as growing confidence that interest rates were set to ease was somewhat muted by reluctance to take positions ahead of the Easter weekend, dealers said.

With the market still underpinned by expectations of lower inflation and oil prices, fixed-rate dollar bond prices firmed enough to spark interest in some of this week's tightly priced issues, bringing them to levels inside total fees.

New-issue activity centered on the sterling, Australian and Canadian dollar sectors.

With fixed-rate dollar bonds rising up to about ⅜ point Thursday, Denmark's $250-million, 7¾-percent, seven-year bonds gained ¼ point, to close at a discount of about 1¾. Belgium's $300-million, 7¾-percent, five-year bonds rose a similar amount, with both closing inside total fees.

Both were considered tightly priced, and had initially won only fairly lukewarm receptions earlier in the week.

While lower oil prices generally buoyed prices, investor interest in oil company debt remained limited, with Chevron Corp.'s new $300-million, 8¼-percent, 10-year bonds still quoted outside total fees, at a discount of 2½ bid.

Dealers said the U.S. Federal Reserve's unexpected move to add reserves to the banking system Wednesday, the last day of a banking statement period, buoyed the market in early trading because it was seen as a sign that further interest-rate declines will be encouraged.

But enthusiasm was tempered by investor reluctance to carry large positions during the four-day holiday weekend. Selling by Japanese investors seeking to square books for the March 31 fiscal year-end also kept a cap on price gains.

Sterling Eurobonds, after dipping sharply earlier this week, rose nearly a point Thursday in fairly active trading.

Dealers said that at the week's lower levels, yields on sterling bonds were high enough compared with Eurobonds in other currencies to spark strong investor demand.

As investor concerns over the currency and last week's heavy supply of new bonds abated, borrowers this week launched a total of £330 million in new debt. This included Thursday's £100-million, 9½-percent bonds due 2007 for Land Securities PLC and the £30-million of Ford Credit Canada Ltd.'s 9½-percent, seven-year bonds.

There was some resistance to sterling issues paying less than 10-percent coupons, but both saw good enough demand to close inside total fees at a discount of 1⅜.

Australian dollar Eurobonds, also offering very high yields, saw strong investor demand, as Thursday's 50-million-Australian-dollar, 13-percent, four-year bond for Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechsel Bank Finance NV closed at around its issue price.

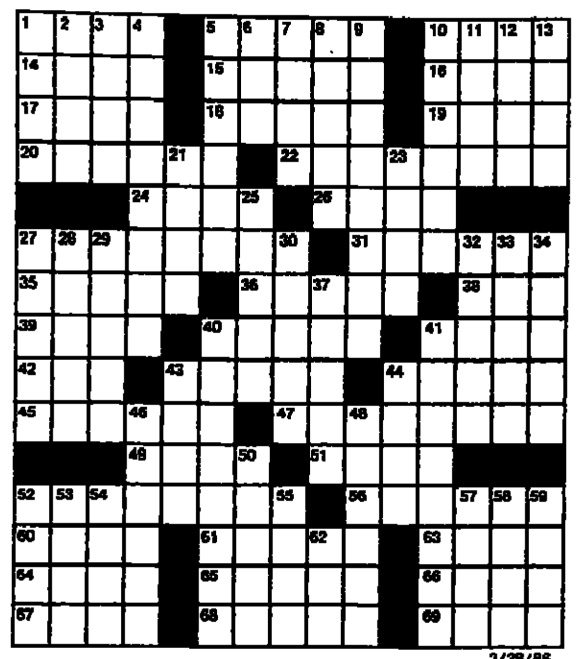
Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Net Ch'ge
		A							
	13½	ADC Tl			71	27¾	27	27¾	+½
	12¼	AEL			42	14¼	13½	14¼	
	7¼	ASK			184	12¾	12½	12¾	+⅛
	15½	AarnRt			1	17½	17½	17½	
	1⅝	Acadin	.05r	1.5	1714	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
	7½	Acelrin			475	13⅞	12⅝	13⅜	+½
	16⅛	AcuRay	.24	.9	250	25¾	24⅞	25⅞	+⅞
	1	AdacLb			224	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
	3⅜	Adage			161	4			
	7⅛	AdvCir			51	9⅝	9¾	9½	
	3	Aequitrn			23	5	4⅞	5	+⅛
	13⅛	AfflBsh	.80	4.7	1533	17⅛	16⅞	17	
	17½	ApcyR s	†		377	33¾	33¼	33¾	+½
	6⅛	AirMd	.10e	1.3	62	8	7¾	7¾	—⅛
	10⅜	AirWsc			219	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+⅜
	32½	AlexB	1.80	3.4	239	53½	51¼	53¼	+2
		Alfin s			4011	24¼	22	24¼	—2
	4⅜	Algorex			15	7½	7⅛	7¼	+⅛
	17⅛	AlegW	.24	1.2	233	20	19⅝	19⅝	
	15	AllegBv	.40	1.7	2453	24⅝	23	23⅜	—1
	14¼	AlldBn	.84	5.0	4765	17	16⅜	16⅝	
	4⅞	AlpMic			87	6⅜	6	6	—⅛
	9⅝	Altos			1574	16⅛	15⅝	16	
	11⅞	Amcast	.44	3.5	32	13½	12½	12½	—½
	6⅛	AWAirl			3401	11¾	11½	11¾	+⅛
	⅞	AmAdv			55	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
	10⅞	ABnkr	.50	3.0	637	17	16⅜	16⅝	+⅛
	10½	AmCarr			21	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	
	6⅛	ACentl			80	12¾	12¼	12¾	
	13⅜	AFdSL	.60	2.6	388	23	21	23	+2½
	5⅜	AmFrst	†		46	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
21		AFletc s	.80	2.3	102	34⅞	34½	34½	—⅛
26¼		AGreet	.66	1.8	321	36	35⅜	35⅝	—⅛
	9⅜	AmInLf	.40	3.1	408	13	12¾	12¾	
	4¼	AMagnt			27	5½	5½	5½	
	10½	AMS s			38	32	31½	32	+¼
	31½	ANtIns	1.20	3.2	95	37¾	37⅜	37½	+½
	2½	APhyG			414	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	19¾	AmSec	1.02	3.2	205	33	31¾	32¼	—1
	8½	AmSft s			226	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
	1¼	ASolar			125	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
	⅜	ASurg			231	⅝			
	29⅝	Amrtr s	1.60	3.4	256	47	46⅝	46⅝	+⅜
	17½	Amrwst			13	22¾	22½	22⅝	+⅛
	4⅞	Amgen			1571	18⅛	17⅝	18¼	+½
	9⅜	AmskB s			383	23¼	23	23¼	
	14½	Amood	.40	1.8	125	22½	22	22	+½
	11¼	Analogic			739	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
	9⅞	Anaren			82	10⅜	10½	10⅜	
	13½	Andrew			49	21¾	21½	21¾	+⅛
	8¼	Apogee	.14	.8	463	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+½
	9¼	ApolloC			853	15	14⅝	15	
	14¼	AppleC			8230	29	28⅝	28¾	+⅜
	18	ApldBio			858	34⅜	34⅛	34⅜	+⅜
	11¼	ApldCm			375	17½	17	17½	+¼
	17½	ApldMt			106	27¼	26¾	27	
	8	ApldSlr			3	11½	11½	11½	—½
	4	Archive			187	10½	10	10⅛	—⅛
	18	ArgoSy			79	22	21½	21½	
	24¼	ArtzB	.80b	1.9	288	42⅞	42¼	42¼	+½
	4⅜	Artel			55	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
	7⅛	AsdHst	.12	1.3	24	9⅛	9	9	+⅛
	5⅝	Astrosy			248	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	+⅜
	16½	Atcor	.48	1.7	77	27½	27¼	27½	+¼
	24	AtlAm s	.24	1.3	42	18½	16⅛	18⅛	+1⅛
		AtlnFd			14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
	8⅝	AtlFin	.05e	.3	482	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+¼
	22	AtlRes s			127	29⅝	29	29⅝	
	7⅛	AtlSeAr			1156	13⅜	12⅞	13⅛	+½
	13⅜	AtwdOc			17	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
	3⅞	AutTrT	†		70	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+½
	2⅞	Autmtx			277	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+⅛
	4⅝	Auxton			180	11	10⅞	10⅞	
	4⅞	Avacre			501	19	18	18½	+½
	3⅞	AvntGr			115	4⅞	4½	4½	
	17	Avntek			1619	20½	20	20	—⅛
	16⅛	Avatar			68	23¼	22¾	22½	+⅝
	2⅜	AztcM	.20	6.2	564	3¼	2⅞	3¼	+⅛
		B							
43⅞		BBDO	1.20	2.0	8	61½	61	61¼	—⅛
	6⅛	BRCom			1000	9⅝	9¼	9¼	—½
	8¼	Bancokl	.40	4.4	29	9⅛	9	9	
28¼		BcpHw	1.36	3.2	36	43	42¼	43	
	7½	Banctec			347	10⅝	10	10⅝	+½
	7⅜	BanqH	.80	6.2	267x	13	12⅞	13	
35⅝		BKNE s	2.00	3.1	791	65	64⅝	64⅝	+⅜
7		BkMAm	1.00b	13.8	71	7⅛	7¼	7¼	—⅛
11⅜		Bankvt			293	29	27⅝	28⅝	+⅞
14		Banto s	.48	1.7	250	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+¼
	7⅜	BaronD			60	12⅝	11⅜	12	
	9⅝	Barris s			728	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+½
	8½	BsTnA			1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+⅛
	7⅛	BosAm	1.04t	10.7	67	9⅜	9⅛	9⅝	
31½		BsetF	.80a	1.7	127	46½	45¾	46	—¼
46⅝		BayBks	2.40a	2.9	82	83	81½	83	+2
4		Bayly	.12	1.4	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
	8⅛	BnchCf			44	15	14½	15	+⅛
	8⅛	Berhan			49	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
30¼		BetzLb	1.32	3.2	146	40⅝	40½	40⅝	+⅛
	12⅝	Big B			217	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+½
	11½	BigBear	†		152	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
	7⅜	Bindly s			137	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
	5	BioRes			208	6⅞	6⅝	6½	
	5⅛	Biogen			592	16	15	15	—⅞
	1	Biosrc			40	2⅝	2½	2½	—⅛
	1	BiotcR			15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
	6⅛	BirdInc			196	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	—⅛
29⅝		BoatBn	1.65	3.9	303	42½	42	42½	+½
17⅛		BobEv	.30b	1.2	306	24⅝	24	24⅝	+⅜
	3⅛	BoltTc	.16	4.0	3	4	4	4	
	16½	BostBc	1.00	2.9	141	34⅝	33⅝	34	+½
	3⅛	BstnDig			231	4½	4	4	—½
14½		BstnFC	.60	1.6	115	38¼	37⅝	38¼	+¼
10		BrasCp			813	11½	11	11	—½
	3½	Brenco	.12	2.1	24	5¾	5½	5½	+⅛
	5⅛	BrwTom			457				
12½		Bruno s	.16	.9	930	17½	17	17⅛	+¼
15½		BuildT s			650	32¾	30¾	30¾	—1¼
12¼		Brnhm	.24	1.4	481	17¼	16½	16⅝	—⅛
	18⅝	BurrB s			248	21½	21	21	
24⅝		BMA s	1.10	4.0	73	27½	27	27¼	
	5¼	Businld			2323	9	8⅞	8⅞	+¼
		C							
	4⅝	C COR			8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
	3⅛	CP Rhb			115	4⅝	4¼	4¼	—⅛
	8½	CML			79	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+½
15¼		CPI	.10e	.3	295	30½	30	30½	+⅞
	4⅞	CPT			154	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
7		CSP			128	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛
	2⅞	CACI			451	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
	18⅝	CbrySc	1.02	4.0	901	25⅝	25⅛	25⅜	—⅛
	7⅝	CalMic			372	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
	3	CalSlv g			43	4	3⅞	4	+⅛
	1	CallonP			510	1⅛	1	1	
11⅜		Calny	.16	1.1	2765	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	+⅜
	⅞	CapCrb			79				
14⅝		CrdnlD	.08b	.3	106	25	24⅝	24¾	+¼
	3¼	CareerC	.081	1.1	184	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
	9¼	Coremk			289	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+⅛
	8⅝	Carteret	†		536	20⅝	19⅝	20¼	+1
	11⅛	Caseys s			146	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
17¾	8½	Cencor s			20	16¼	16¼	16½	—⅛
44½	28⅝	CntrBc	1.80	4.3	190	42⅞	42¼	42¼	
36½	11⅝	Centcor			251	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	+⅛
51	29⅝	CenBc s	1.50	2.9	218	51½	50½	51¼	+¼
27¾	13½	CBshS s	.88	3.6	157	24⅞	24	24⅛	+¼
32	19	CFdBk s	.54	2.0	81	30½	29⅞	29⅞	—⅛
4	1⅝	Cermtk			43	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
33⅛	18⅜	Cetus			1299	31⅝	31	31	—⅜
6⅛	2⅝	ChapEn			1084	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
42¼	15½	ChrmS	.22	.5	289	42⅞	42⅛	42⅞	+⅝
23	14	ChkPnt			442	20½	19⅝	20½	+¾
11	6¼	ChkTch			14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
31⅜	18⅝	ChLwn	.40	1.3	1333	31	29⅝	31	+1½
10¾	4⅝	Chemex			278	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
14	9½	ChryE	.12	1.0	30	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14½	7⅛	ChiChi			2009	10⅛	10	10⅛	
31	21⅛	ChiPac s			280	28⅝	28	28⅛	—⅛
14⅛	7⅞	Chronr			111	11⅞	11⅛	11⅝	—⅛
15⅝	7¼	ChrDw s			288	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	—⅛
52	31⅛	Cintas	.15e	.3	2	49¼	49¼	49¼	—⅛
24⅛	10⅛	Cipher			517	18⅝	18½	18½	—⅛
8⅛	4½	Ciprico	†		27	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
10½	5	Circon			482	10½	10	10½	+⅛
26	16⅛	CtzSGa	.88	3.4	1400	26	25½	25⅝	+⅛
31	17⅛	CtzFd s	.80	2.7	75	30½	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
47¼	32⅝	CtzUt A			37	44¼	43⅝	44¼	+½
43½	29¼	CtzUt B	2.16	4.9	32	44¼	43⅝	44⅛	+½
14⅜	9½	CityFed	.40	2.9	1258	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	+¼
42⅝	22⅝	CityNCp	.80b	2.3	356	39⅛	38⅝	39	
27½	22½	ClarkJ	.88	3.1	119	28	27½	28	+½
17⅞	14⅛	ClearCh			32	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—½
20¼	15⅛	ClevlRt	2.00	11.3	51	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
35⅛	7⅜	Clthtm s			725	35⅜	33⅛	35⅛	+2
20¾	13⅛	CoastF			447	17⅝	17	17⅛	—⅛
21⅜	7⅜	CobeL s			228	20⅝	19⅝	20½	+1
38	34½	CocaBtl	.56a	1.8	17	36	35½	36	
18⅛	12⅝	Coeur			43	14½	14	14½	
3½	1⅝	Cogenic			242	3	2⅝	3	+⅛
21⅛	13	Coherent			1612	17	16⅛	16⅝	—⅛
8⅝	2⅝	ColabR			1537	9½	7⅞	8⅛	+⅞
19⅝	10⅛	Collagen			356	19⅝	19½	19½	—⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Collins			22	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
42⅛	30⅛	ColLIAc	1.12	2.7	5	40⅞	40⅛	40⅞	+½
22⅛	15⅛	ColrTle			246	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+⅛
22¾	16½	ColoNt	.74	4.1	92	18⅛	18	18⅛	—⅛
14⅛	7⅜	Comair			587	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+⅛
26⅛	16⅜	Comcst	.12	.5	1403	26⅛	25⅞	26¼	+⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Comdta	.16	1.3	342	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Comdial			128	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
46⅛	36⅛	Comeric	2.20	4.7	68	46½	46¼	46½	+⅜
55⅛	32⅝	CmceU	1.04	2.0	361	54⅛	53⅝	53⅝	—1
15	8⅛	CmlShg	.56	3.8	133	15	14⅝	14⅝	
44	27	CmwTl	1.60	3.8	8	43	42	42	
3⅝	⅛	ComAm			67	⅞	⅝	⅞	—⅛
13⅛	8	ComSy s	.35t	1.3	121	12⅝	12	12	—⅛
28⅝	15⅛	CmpCrd			338	27⅜	27¼	27½	+⅛
25½	14⅛	CmpCr s	.32	1.9	6929	18½	17⅛	17⅛	—1½
3⅝	2⅛	Compus			52	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	5⅛	CCTC			416	9⅝	9	9⅛	+⅛
38	19⅛	CmpAs			702	35⅝	35⅛	35½	+⅛
12½	7⅛	CmpDt	.08	.9	25	9	8½	9	+⅛
8½	5⅝	CptEnt			43	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+⅛
15⅛	7⅝	CmptH			17	12⅛	12	12⅛	
9⅝	4½	Cmptdn			47	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
9½	5⅝	CmptLR	.12	1.5	47	8⅛	8	8	
6⅝	2	CmptM			345	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
9½	6½	CmpPd s			1589	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	
26⅛	12½	CmTsk s			32	23½	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
10	3⅞	Cmputn			94	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
6⅛	⅞	Colcft			16	1⅛	1	1	—⅛
12⅛	8¼	Comshr			20	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞	+⅛
11⅛	6	Concptl			1517	11½	10⅞	11½	+⅜
25	13½	CnCap	2.40	17.8	451	14⅛	13½	13½	—⅛
18½	8¼	CCapR	1.68	17.7	90	9⅝	9⅛	9½	
24¼	11⅛	CCapS	2.16	20.1	489	11⅛	10⅛	10⅞	—⅛
8	6⅛	ConFbr			3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
55½	35	CnsPap	1.48	2.9	88	50¾	50	50¼	
5⅛	1½	Consul			57	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
60¼	32⅛	CntlBc	2.04b	3.4	1135	60⅛	60	60¼	+⅞
16⅛	8¼	CtlHlth			59	10¼	10	10	—⅛
11⅛	4	CtLasr			111	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
14	4⅝	Convgt			20385	9	8⅛	9	—½
18	11⅜	Convrse			206	15⅞	15½	15⅜	+⅜
4⅝	⅞	CoprBio			883	1⅝	1½	1½	+⅛
6½	2⅝	CoprLsr			817	5⅛	4⅞	5	+⅛
27⅛	14⅛	Coors B	.50	1.8	2346	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	+⅛
20	5½	Copytel			213	14	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
8½	6	Corcom			3	7⅝	7½	7½	+⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Cordis			457	12	11½	12	+½
41⅝	24⅛	CoreSt s	1.24	3.0	221	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛	+⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Corvus			536	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	3⅝	Cosmo			20	3⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
18⅛	10⅛	CrkBrl	.14	.7	38	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
29½	12⅝	Cronus			209	29	28⅛	28⅞	+⅛
29	20⅛	CrosTr	.80	3.0	1368	26⅞	26⅝	26⅞	+⅛
17	10½	CwnBk			34	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+1
24⅛	15⅛	Crump s	.25	1.0	25	24⅛	24	24	—⅛
22	17⅞	CullnFr	.94	5.3	20	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
28⅛	17⅞	Culum s	.50	2.4	541	20½	20	20½	+⅛
26½	19	Cycare			27	26	26	26	
		D							
17½	13⅛	DBA			79	14½	14⅛	14½	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	DDI			13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
17⅝	9	DEP			274	17½	16⅞	17	+⅛
23⅛	4⅛	DSC			3547	9	8⅝	8⅝	
31⅛	10	DaisySy			2204	12	11½	11⅝	
9¼	4⅝	DmnBio			724	8⅛	7⅝	8	
140½	93	DartGp	.13	.1	5	136	136	136	
24⅛	15½	Datcrd	.24	1.0	142	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	+⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Dta IO			146	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
7⅛	3⅛	DtSwtch			539	5½	5	5⅛	
35½	16	Datscp			1760	34⅝	32⅛	34	+1⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Dtasth			74	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Datum			35	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
6⅞	4½	Dawson			115	6⅝	6⅛	6½	
32⅛	11⅛	DebSh s	.20	.6	463	32	30	31½	+1½
16½	9⅝	DeclsD			1542	11⅛	11½	11⅛	
30⅛	20½	Dekalb	.72	3.4	1983	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	—⅛
1⅝	⅛	Deltaus			131	½	½	½	
11⅛	5½	DentMd			398	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
24⅛	9¼	DiagPr			86	24½	24	24⅛	+½
4½	2⅛	Diasonc			14893	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+½
26	10	Dicean			256	24½	24⅛	24½	
12½	3⅛	Dicmed			324	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	
32⅛	13⅛	DigtlC s			2077	25⅛	24⅜	25⅛	+⅛
46	30	Dionex			38	42½	42	42	—½
29⅛	17½	DirGnl	.20	1.0	239	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
44⅝	28⅛	DomB	1.32	3.2	161	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛	+⅛
19⅛	12⅝	DrchH	.28	1.7	50	16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
27	17⅞	DaylDB	.88	4.1	264	22	21	21½	+⅛
15½	7⅛	Drantz	.20	1.5	28	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Drexlr			166	17½	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
25½	15⅛	DreyGr			372	24⅛	23⅞	24	+⅛
30⅛	18	DunkD s	.28	1.0	120	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Durlron	.56	4.0	59	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
15⅛	9⅛	DurFll s	.15	1.0	455	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅛
10	4⅛	Dynscn			46	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅛
36⅛	22⅛	DynchC			737	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞	—⅛
		E							
13⅛	6	ECI Tel			110	7	6½	6⅞	+⅛
14⅛	5½	EIP	.12	1.6	28	7½	7	7½	+⅛
4	⅛	EaglTl			383	2⅛	2	2⅛	+⅛
50¼	27⅝	EconLb	1.04	2.1	346	48½	48¼	48⅝	—⅛
12⅛	5⅛	ElChic			78	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
18	13⅛	ElPas	1.52	8.5	414	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+⅛
14	6⅛	Elan			158	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	—⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Elbit g			141	8⅝	8	8	
19	11⅛	Eldon s	.16	1.0	34	16½	16	16½	—⅛
11⅛	6	ElecBio			1515	8⅛	7½	8	+½
28	9½	ElCath			565	22	21	21½	+½
20⅛	12⅛	EleNucl			230	14⅛	14½	14⅝	+⅛
19⅛	12⅛	ElcRnt			65	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
15⅛	2	ElctMis			21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	6½	ElronEl			508	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Emulex			158	10	9⅝	9⅝	
7⅛	2½	Endta			1227	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+⅛
16⅛	5	EndoLs			249	6⅛	6½	6½	—⅛
30	15⅛	EngCnv			55	24	23½	23⅛	—⅛
22⅛	9⅛	EnFact			118	20½	20⅛	20⅛	—⅛
14	9	Engph s	.17	1.4	68	11⅛	11½	11⅛	
17	10	EnzoBl			440	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
18½	5⅛	Equat			509	8⅛	7⅞	8	
8⅛	5⅛	EqtOil	.20	3.6	21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
42⅛	23⅛	EricTl	.85e	2.1	127	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	—⅛
31⅛	6⅛	Erlylnd			57	9	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
24⅛	12⅛	EvnSut			48	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
22	7½	Exovir			88	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
		F							
9	6¼	FDP			2	7	7	7	—⅛
12	5⅝	FMI			256	11	10⅝	10⅝	
3	1¼	FamRest			44	1⅛	1½	1½	
21⅛	10⅛	FormF			102	12½	12¼	12½	—⅛
90½	54⅛	FrmG	2.00	2.3	138	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	+⅛
23½	15½	FedGp s			1397	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+½
6⅞	2⅝	Feroflu			974	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
17⅛	10¼	Fibron s			183	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	
41⅝	24⅛	Fdlcr s	1.32	3.1	104	42	41⅛	42	+⅛
89⅛	43	FifthTh	1.92	2.3	81	82⅛	81	82⅛	+2⅛
58⅛	31⅛	FiggleB	.68	1.4	13	51	49½	49½	—2
20⅛	12⅛	Flllrtk	.60	3.0	39	20⅛	20	20	
5⅛	3⅛	Finalco	.20	4.4	25	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
10½	4¼	Fingmx			760	9⅛	9	9¼	
21⅛	9⅛	Finigan			153	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	—1
39⅞	25	FtAlaBk	1.28	3.4	190	38	37⅝	37⅝	+⅛
54	25½	FtAFin	.80	1.5	88	54½	53½	53½	—⅛
30⅛	18⅛	FtATn s	.94	3.3	139	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
26	14⅛	FtColF			48	25⅛	24½	25⅛	
29⅛	18⅛	FComrC	1.20	6.1	88	19⅛	19½	19⅝	+⅛
8⅛	5	FtCont	.79e	13.2	13	6⅛	5⅞	6	+⅛
26	11⅛	FExec			4543	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+⅛
30½	12⅛	FFCal s			95	30	30	30⅛	+⅛
27½	12⅛	FFFlM s	.40	1.5	17	27½	27	27	—½
29⅛	13	FlFnCp	.40	1.9	91	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
29⅛	13⅛	FlFnM s			43	26⅛	25⅛	26	
34⅛	22⅛	FlFlBk	.44	1.3	121	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
47⅛	30⅛	FJerN	1.80	3.9	173	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+⅛
33	16⅛	FMdB s	.88	2.9	81	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
45⅛	25⅛	FNCln s	1.48	3.5	172	43⅛	42½	42⅛	+⅛
51⅛	30⅛	FRBGa	1.08	2.2	77	49⅛	48⅛	49	—⅛
31½	23	FtSFla	.80a	2.6	5	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
29⅛	18⅛	FSecC	1.10	4.1	838	27⅛	26⅛	27	+⅛
31⅛	23⅛	FTenn s	1.12	3.7	149	30½	30⅛	30½	+⅛
54⅛	36	FstUnC	1.24	2.3	7014	55	54	54⅛	+⅛
7½	1	Flakey			41	2½	2⅛	2½	+⅛
16⅛	10½	FlexstI	.48	3.0	145	16⅛	16	16	
22⅛	15⅛	FlaFdl			390	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
45½	34	FlaNFl	.80	1.8	224	44	43½	44	+⅛
19⅛	10	FlowS s			212	11	10⅛	11	
18⅛	11⅛	Flurocb	.28	1.6	119	18	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
9⅛	3	Fonar h			1949	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
27½	13⅛	FLion A	.11	.4	165	26⅛	25	26⅛	+1⅛
30	16½	FLion B	.09	.3	385	29⅛	28	29⅛	+1⅛
43⅛	27⅛	ForAm	.96	2.4	297	39⅛	38⅛	39⅛	+1
24⅛	9⅛	ForestO	1.00	9.5	185	10⅛	10⅛	10½	
27⅛	17⅛	ForlnF			245	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛	+½
2⅛	1⅛	Forms			623	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13	8	Forum	.06b	.5	843	12	11⅛	12	
6⅛	3⅛	Fosler	.10	2.5	62	4⅛	4	4	
34	22⅛	Fremnt	.48	1.5	274	32⅛	32	32	
10	3⅛	Fudrck			382	4½	4	4½	+⅛
21⅛	13⅛	FulrHB	.32	1.4	505	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+1⅛
		G							
12⅛	2⅛	GTS			24	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+⅛
24⅛	9⅛	Galileo			676	24	23	23⅛	
11½	4⅛	GamaB			81	6½	6⅛	6½	+⅛
72⅛	19⅛	Genetc s			1396	68⅛	65⅛	65⅛	—1⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Genex			1377	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
27⅛	12	GaFBk			133	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	GerlM s	.08	1.0	88	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24½	16	GibsnG	.25	1.0	365	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
23⅛	13	Golaas			1262	23⅛	22⅛	23	+⅛
19½	14⅛	GouldP	.76	4.0	505	19⅛	19	19	—⅛
28⅛	10½	Graco	.52	1.9	369	27½	26½	27½	+1
15⅛	5⅛	Gradco			133	14⅛	13⅛	13½	+⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Granlre			411	7	6⅛	6⅛	
16½	6⅛	Grphl s			133	16½	15⅛	16½	+½
9⅛	4½	GrphSc			854	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
32	17⅛	GWSav	.48r	2.0	159	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛	+1
12⅛	6⅛	GtSoFd			34	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
27⅛	11⅛	Gtech			451	22½	21⅛	22⅛	+½
19⅛	12⅛	Gulfrd	.20e	1.1	22	19	18½	18½	—⅛
15⅛	⅛	GlfBdc	15.60c		538	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		H							
24⅛	10	HBO	.20	1.6	299	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
17⅛	11	Haber s			4	12½	12	12	—½
4⅛	2⅛	Hadson			196	4	3⅛	4	
19⅛	10½	HamOil	.071		147	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
30½	15⅛	HarpG s	.26	.9	46	28⅛	28	28⅛	+⅛
43⅛	27⅛	HrtfNt	1.72	4.0	605	43⅛	42	43⅛	+1⅛
10½	6⅛	Hathw s	.20	3.0	15	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
9⅛	2⅛	HawkB			142	3⅛	3½	3⅛	+⅛
4⅛	⅛	Hlthln			36	1	⅛	1	
5	1⅛	Hlthdyn			232	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+⅛
27⅛	16	HchaA s	.16	.6	1206	25⅛	24	25	+1
27⅛	16	HchaB s	.08	.3	134	25½	23⅛	25⅛	+1⅛
6	3	HelenT			78	4½	4⅛	4½	—⅛
34	15	Helix			4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
48⅛	31½	HenrdF	1.00	2.2	41	45	44⅛	44⅛	
26⅛	17½	HiberCp	1.00b	4.4	233x	22⅛	22⅛	22½	
16⅛	9	Hickam			11	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
9⅛	3½	Hogan			296	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
36⅛	17⅛	Honlnd	.64	1.8	116	35½	35⅛	35⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Horzlnd			4	5⅛	5½	5½	
41½	19⅛	HBNJ			322	39⅛	39	39⅛	+⅛
36⅛	21½	HuntJB	.24	.7	198	35⅛	35	35½	+½
21⅛	9⅛	Hntgln			60	20⅛	19⅛	20	
33	18⅛	HntgB s	.84	2.7	78	31⅛	31	31	
17	5⅛	Hyponx			28	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
8⅛	6	HytekM			7	7⅛	6½	6½	—⅛
		I							
42½	20⅛	IMS s	.24	.6	289	40⅛	39⅛	40	+⅛
15⅛	8½	ISC			1599	15⅛	14½	14⅛	—⅛
12⅛	4½	Icot			385	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
16⅛	4	Imunex			2447	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Inacmp			27	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
42	23⅛	IndlN s			32	40½	40	40	
33	21⅛	InfoRsc			22	31	30½	30½	—½
24	12½	Infrm			307	16⅛	16	16⅛	
33½	17½	InstNtw			101	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—⅛
7½	3⅛	Infecm			529	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
23	8⅛	IntgDv			1877	19	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
12½	3	IntgGen			481	12	11½	11⅛	+⅛
22½	10⅛	ISSCO			7	13⅛	13	13⅛	—½
32⅛	20⅛	Intel			4770	27⅛	26½	26⅛	
7⅛	3	IntlSy			303	5	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	IntrTel			12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16	9⅛	Intrnd			125	14½	14⅛	14½	+⅛
18⅛	10	IntrlFlr	.20	1.2	113	17⅛	16⅛	17	
48½	21	Intgph s			7484	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Intrmgn			207	8	7⅛	8	
18⅛	10⅛	Intmec			148	14	13⅛	13⅛	
10⅛	5⅛	Intrmtr			121	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
16⅛	8	IntClin			205	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
17⅛	7⅛	IGame			178	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+⅛
26⅛	14⅛	IntKing			69	25½	24⅛	25½	+⅛
22⅛	11	IntLse s			63	23⅛	23½	23⅛	+⅛
11⅛	6½	InMobil			193	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅛	⅛	IRIS			282	1⅛	1½	1⅛	+⅛
18⅛	7	Iomega			870	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
15	9⅛	Isomdx			12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Itel			2532	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+½
		J							
15⅛	7⅛	JBRst s	.16	1.7	142	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Jackpot			19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
39⅛	20⅛	JckLfe s			103	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	+⅛
31½	15½	JamWtr			198	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
8⅛	4⅛	JetMart			252	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+⅛
21⅛	12⅛	Jerico s			1494	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+½
13	5⅛	Jonlchl			387	12	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
9⅛	7	Josphsn			189	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
30⅛	14⅛	Juno s			309	30½	29⅛	30⅛	+⅛
28½	15	Justin	.40	2.1	32	19½	19½	19½	+⅛
		K							
25	15½	KLA			2683	21½	20½	21⅛	+⅛
12	5⅛	KV Phr			57	12	11	11	
27⅛	17⅛	Kaman s	.44	1.7	94	25⅛	25½	25⅛	
18⅛	13⅛	Karchr			58	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
17⅛	8½	Kasler			424	11½	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
13½	8⅛	Kaydon			190	14	13½	13⅛	+⅛
100⅛	50⅛	Kemp	1.80	1.9	2042	94⅛	93⅛	94	+1
61⅛	35⅛	KyCnLf	1.10	1.9	27	58	57⅛	58	+⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Kevex			4	8⅛	8	8	
17⅛	6⅛	KeyTrn			64	13⅛	13½	13⅛	—⅛
21⅛	15½	Kinder	.06	.3	3364	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Kray	.06	.7	21	9	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Kruger	.36	2.1	533	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	+⅛
20⅛	8⅛	Kulcke		.9	204	13⅛	13	13	—⅛
		L							
10⅛	5⅛	LDBrnk			1428	9⅛	9½	9½	—⅛
21½	7⅛	LSI Lg s			3425	17½	16⅛	17⅛	+⅛
19½	9⅛	LTX			151	14	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
20⅛	11	LaPete s			75	19½	18⅛	19⅛	+⅛
68	41	LaZ By	1.40	2.1	51	66	65	66	+1½
28⅛	11⅛	LodFr s			47	28⅛	28⅛	28½	
18½	12⅛	Laidlw	.20	1.2	37	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+⅛
17	11	LamaT	.80	6.6	367	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+⅛
23⅛	14⅛	Lancast	.72	3.1	213	23⅛	23	23	
63	41⅛	Lance s	.80	1.5	28	52½	52	52½	+⅛
34½	25⅛	Lawsn s	.32	.9	18	34⅛	34	34	—⅛
8	4⅛	LeeDta			655	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
14	8⅛	Leiner			39	14	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
10	6⅛	LewisP	.28b	3.1	59	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅛	4	Lexicn s			123	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+⅛
27	17⅛	Liebrt	.09	.4	842	24	23⅛	23⅛	
48⅛	43⅛	Lflnvs	.24	.5	7	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
10⅛	4⅛	LfeCom			37	9⅛	9⅛	9½	+⅛
20⅛	14⅛	LllyTul	.30	1.7	111	18	17⅛	17⅛	
47⅛	25½	LlnBrd			1178	47	45⅛	46⅛	+1⅛
44⅛	31⅛	LincTel	2.20	5.8	71	39	38	38⅛	—⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Lindbrg	.16	2.8	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
75⅛	38⅛	LizCla	.35	.5	107	69⅛	68	69½	+1½
32⅛	20⅛	LongF	1.40	4.6	47	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+⅛
31⅛	15⅛	Lotus			5111	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+⅛
26⅛	21⅛	Lynden			4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
28	8½	Lypho s			943	29	27½	29	+1½
		M							
14⅛	6⅛	MBI			1489	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
13⅛	7½	MCI			33285	12	11⅛	12	+⅛
11	6½	MIW			15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
6½	3⅛	MPSI s			15	5	5	5	—⅛
29½	16	MTS	.24	.8	64	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+⅛
33⅛	21⅛	MTV			11	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
14½	9⅛	MackTr			2148	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
31⅛	22⅛	MadGE	2.28	7.4	56	31	30⅛	30⅛	
9⅛	8	MalRt			257	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
15⅛	10½	Mairlt s	.01e	.1	37	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
16⅛	7½	MalSci			382	13	12⅛	13	+⅛
24½	17⅛	Manitw	.80	4.1	321	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
48⅛	25	MfrsN s	1.24	2.6	32	47	46½	47	+½
24⅛	15⅛	Marcus	.30	1.3	6	23½	23½	23½	+½
8	2⅛	Margux			216	5	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
13⅛	7½	Marcsl			180	10⅛	9⅛	10	
46⅛	22	MarldN	1.00	2.2	383	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+⅛
30	12⅛	Mscol s			38	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Masstor			592	1½	1⅛	1⅛	—⅛
35½	26	MatrxS	.10	.3	50	35	34⅛	34⅛	+⅛
24⅛	15½	Maxcr s			5794	22⅛	22	22⅛	+⅛
15½	10	Maxwel			10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
5⅛	2	MayPt			130	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	3½	MaynOl			13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
43⅛	30⅛	McCrm	.88	2.1	127	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	
13⅛	8½	McFarl			20	10	9⅛	10	—⅛
11½	7⅛	Medex	.05	.6	228	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4	MedCre			542	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
20½	10⅛	Mentor			307	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
27⅛	13	MentrG			820	15	14½	15	
52⅛	34½	MercBc	2.10	4.2	138	49⅛	49½	49½	
42	23⅛	MercB s	.96	2.4	125	39⅛	39½	39⅛	
22	11⅛	MerBos			157	17½	17	17	
51½	28⅛	MrdBc s	1.80	3.9	209	46½	46⅛	46⅛	
21⅛	11⅛	MeryG			1541	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
29⅛	11⅛	Micom			585	15⅛	15½	15½	—⅛
5⅛	1⅛	MicrD			30	3⅛	2⅛	3	+⅛
8⅛	5⅛	MicrMk			41	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Micrdy	.06	1.0	120	6	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
14½	3⅛	MicrTc			973	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+⅛
15⅛	5⅛	Micrsn			1183	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+⅛
8⅛	4⅛	MicSm s			271	8	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
5⅛	1⅛	MdPcA			38	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
24	18⅛	MdStFd	.40	1.9	61	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
46½	28	MidlBk	1.24	2.7	1523	46⅛	45½	46½	+½
10⅛	4⅛	MdwAir			1112	10	9⅛	9⅛	+⅛
27⅛	18½	MillHr s	.44	1.9	2806	23⅛	22⅛	23	
7⅛	2½	Millicm			56	7	6⅛	7	+⅛
61½	36⅛	Millipr	.48	.8	612	58	57½	58	+½
6⅛	1⅛	Miniscr			597	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Minstar			896	22½	21½	22⅛	+⅛
13⅛	6	MGask			31	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
15½	8⅛	MobiC B			285	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+⅛
28½	16⅛	Modine s	.68	2.5	43	28	27½	27½	—⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Molecir			181	13	12⅛	12⅛	+½
47	28⅛	Molex	.03	.1	160	44	43½	43⅛	
35½	16⅛	MonlCl	.45e	1.3	53	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+⅛
22⅛	7⅛	MonArt			458	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
20⅛	9⅛	Monolt			1440	18½	17⅛	18⅛	+⅛
37½	29	MonuC	1.40	3.7	15	37½	37⅛	37⅛	
19⅛	14½	MorFlo	.01	.1	45	19	18⅛	19	—⅛
25⅛	17⅛	Morrsn	.48	1.9	888	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
9⅛	2	Moseley			1534	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+⅛
18½	12½	MotClb	.30	1.8	15	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
26⅛	13½	Mylan s	.10	.4	3876	23	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
		N							
7½	2½	NCA Cp			33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
6⅛	3⅛	NMS			50	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
11⅛	7½	Napco s			15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
24½	16⅛	NBnTex	.78	4.0	169	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
42⅛	26	NtCty s	1.50	3.6	553	42	41⅛	41⅛	
20	10	NtCptr s	.16	.9	987	18½	17⅛	18	—⅛
19⅛	9⅛	NData	.44	2.3	291	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
21⅛	12	NtlHlt s	.18e	1.1	25	16	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
7⅛	4	NtLumb			44	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4½	2	NMicrn			694	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	1⅛	Naugle			16	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
8⅛	5⅛	NelsnT			21	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅛	4⅛	Nelson			247	6	5⅛	6	
9⅛	4½	NwkSec			123	6⅛	6	6⅛	
27⅛	10⅛	NtwkS s			2935	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+⅛
36	17⅛	Neutrg s			6	34	34	34	+1½
12½	8½	NBrunS			36	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
41½	23½	NE Bus	.64	1.5	81	41½	40½	41½	
43⅛	21⅛	NHmpB	.80	2.0	19	40	39⅛	40	+⅛
43⅛	23⅛	NJNtl	1.12b	2.7	52	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	+⅛
24⅛	9⅛	NwldBk	.16e	.6	407	24⅛	23	23⅛	+⅛
25½	15½	Newpl	.06	.3	590	19⅛	17⅛	18½	+1½
15½	1⅛	NwpPh			520	7⅛	7⅛	7½	—⅛
4⅛	⅛	NiCal g			85	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅛	8⅛	Nike B	.40	2.2	6318	18⅛	18	18⅛	
23⅛	15	Nordsn	.68	3.1	38	22⅛	22	22	
60⅛	34⅛	Nordstr	.52	.9	188	60	59⅛	59⅛	+⅛
66	32	NrskB s	.221	.3	57	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	+⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Norstan			77	6½	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
8⅛	5	NAtlin			80	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
26½	7½	NestSv			690	24⅛	24	24⅛	+⅛
22⅛	17	NwNG	1.52	6.6	308	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
36⅛	19⅛	NwNLf	.80	2.9	531	27⅛	27½	27⅛	+⅛
29⅛	21⅛	NwstPS	2.30	7.9	37	29⅛	29	29	—⅛
43⅛	21⅛	Noxell s	.58	1.3	208	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛	+1⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Numrax			98	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+⅛
24⅛	11⅛	Numrc s	.56	2.7	217	21	20⅛	20⅛	+⅛
13⅛	6⅛	NuMed s			271	6⅛	6½	6⅛	—⅛
		O							
3½	1½	Oceaner			34	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17½	9⅛	Ocilla s			323	11½	10⅛	11½	+⅛
38½	25⅛	OgilGp s	.80	2.1	97	39	38½	39	+½
91	51	OhioCa	3.00	3.5	472	86⅛	85	86⅛	+1⅛
39⅛	24	OldKnt	1.10	3.0	60	36⅛	36	36⅛	+⅛
42⅛	27	OldRp s	.74	1.8	2354	41⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
22⅛	20⅛	OldS ptC	2.60	12.6	12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
40½	15⅛	OneBcp	.60	1.5	146	40	39⅛	39⅛	+⅛
13	5⅛	OnLine			23	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
17⅛	12⅛	OpticC			89	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
48⅛	16⅛	OpticR			121	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
18⅛	13	Orbanc			41	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
12	5⅛	Orbit			368	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
8	2⅛	OrlaCp			1284	3	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
23⅛	12½	Oshmn	.20	.9	289	22	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
38⅛	28⅛	OttrTP	2.84	7.4	32	38⅛	38½	38⅛	+⅛
13⅛	6	OvrExp			1	8	8	8	+⅛
20⅛	9⅛	OwnM s	.28	1.4	259	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	+⅛
		P							
46⅛	24⅛	PNC s	1.32	3.1	1543	43⅛	43	43	—⅛
56	39⅛	Pacar	1.40	2.5	244	55⅛	54⅛	55⅛	+⅛
19⅛	9½	PacFst			549	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—⅛
16	11⅛	PacTel	.80	5.5	87	14½	14⅛	14½	+⅛
22⅛	11⅛	PacoPh			53	21⅛	21½	21½	—⅛
12½	6½	PancMx	.13	1.1	72	12	11⅛	12	+½
17⅛	9	ParkOh	.40	4.2	111	10½	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
8⅛	4⅛	PatntM			22	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
17⅛	8⅛	PaulHr	†		144	17⅛	17	17⅛	
25⅛	10⅛	Paychx			69	23⅛	22⅛	23	
17⅛	10	PeakHC			344	12⅛	12	12⅛	+⅛
10⅛	6⅛	PegGld	.06	.9	139	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
39½	28⅛	PenaEn	2.20	5.6	12	39	39	39	+⅛
32⅛	20⅛	Pentar s	.72b	2.4	57	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	—⅛
15⅛	7⅛	PeopEx	.10r	1.1	2082	9⅛	8⅛	9	+⅛
30½	23⅛	Petrite	1.12	4.1	150	27⅛	26⅛	27	
13⅛	4⅛	Phrmcl			252	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
13⅛	7⅛	PSFS	.20e	1.7	4884	12⅛	11⅛	12	+⅛
25⅛	14⅛	PhilGl	.53e	2.2	1135	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
4½	2	PhnxAm			9	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛	+⅛
38	21½	PicSav			1599	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	+⅛
25½	15⅛	PicCaf s	.52	2.1	10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
41½	29⅛	PionHi	1.04	2.6	396	40½	40	40	—⅛
19½	7⅛	PionSt	.12	1.2	138	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
15	8	PoFolk			36	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
29⅛	15⅛	PlcyMg			2838	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
30⅛	21⅛	Porex			393	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛	+1⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Powell			1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	9⅛	Powrtc s			102	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
14⅛	7⅛	PwConv			116	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
38⅛	22⅛	PrecCst	.12	.3	38	37	36⅛	37	+⅛
18½	5⅛	PrpdLg			291	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3	Priam			409	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
45	26	PriceC s			1873	45	42⅛	44⅛	+2
16	9	Prtronx			27	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
6	3⅛	ProdOp	.16	4.0	185	4⅛	4	4	+⅛
66⅛	27⅛	ProgC s	.12	.2	534	65⅛	64	65⅛	+1⅛
14⅛	10⅛	PropTr	1.20	9.8	25	12½	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
40⅛	19⅛	PurtBn	.40	1.0	129	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	+⅛
		Q							
13	6	QMS			1582	11⅛	11	11⅛	—⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Quadrx			67	10⅛	10½	10⅛	+⅛
19	9	QuakCh	.42	2.4	40	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
32⅛	18	Quantm			565	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+⅛
6⅛	2⅛	QuestM			341	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	+⅛
29⅛	9⅛	Quixote			234	29⅛	29	29	
19⅛	9	Quotrn			7733	18⅛	18½	18⅛	
		R							
10⅛	5	RAX	.01e	.1	463	8	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
21½	13⅛	RPM	.62	3.0	714	21	20½	21	+⅛
15⅛	8⅛	RadSys			328	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
14½	7	RadlnT			180	8	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Radion			2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
7⅛	3	Ragen			132	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
43⅛	24	Rainer	1.08	2.5	897	43⅛	43	43⅛	+⅛
23½	14	RayEn	.24	1.2	52	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	RedlCr			68	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
25⅛	17⅛	Readng			17	20⅛	20½	20⅛	+⅛
13⅛	5⅛	Recotn			117	13	12⅛	13	+⅛
35⅛	24½	RedknL	.20b	.8	107	25½	25	25⅛	+⅛
16⅛	8⅛	Reeves			141	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
8⅛	4⅛	RgcyEl	.20	2.6	468	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅛	11⅛	Regis s	.12	.7	37	18⅛	17½	17½	—⅛
8⅛	3½	Reliab			8	6	6	6	
10⅛	7½	RpAuto	.16	1.7	126	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
20⅛	9⅛	RpHlth			478	18	17⅛	17⅛	—⅛
14	6⅛	Reuterl	.15e	1.2	195	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+⅛
43⅛	23	ReutrH	.33e	.8	813	42⅛	42	42	—⅛
65⅛	35⅛	RayRev	1.40	2.2	393	62½	61½	62½	+⅛
25⅛	10⅛	Rhodes	.32	1.3	935	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
10	5	Riblim s			484	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
30⅛	17⅛	RichEl s			166	30	29½	30	—⅛
18⅛	14	Rival	.80	4.6	166	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
44⅛	24⅛	RoadSv	1.10	2.8	2322	39½	38⅛	39⅛	+1
14½	11	RobNug	.06	.5	185	12½	12⅛	12½	+⅛
13⅛	8⅛	RobVsn			347	10⅛	10⅛	10½	+⅛
34½	19	Rouse s	.60	1.9	151	32	31⅛	32	+⅛
11⅛	6⅛	RoyPlm	†		101	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
6⅛	1⅛	RoylRs			169	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
17⅛	9⅛	RustPel			10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
23	10⅛	RyanF s			417	21⅛	20⅛	21	
		S							
16	8⅛	SAY Ind			85	10⅛	9⅛	10	+⅛
18⅛	10⅛	SCI Sy			143	17⅛	17	17⅛	+⅛
27⅛	15⅛	SEI			273	23⅛	23	23⅛	+1
10⅛	5⅛	SFE	.10r	1.3	102	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
23	16⅛	SRI	.80	3.6	141	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
26⅛	7½	Safecd s	.24	1.0	1873	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+⅛
59⅛	34⅛	Safeco	1.60	2.9	456	56½	56	56	—⅛
15⅛	10	SafHlt s			29	12⅛	11½	12	—⅛
24⅛	10	StJude			193	23⅛	23½	23⅛	
108⅛	55⅛	StPaul	3.00	2.9	842	103⅛	100⅛	103⅛	+2⅛
9⅛	3½	SalCpt			143	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
10	4½	SanBar			7	6⅛	6	6⅛	—⅛
36½	18⅛	SavnF s	.80a	2.4	30	36½	36	36½	
27⅛	14	SBkPS s	.44	1.7	66	26	25⅛	25⅛	
13⅛	6⅛	ScanOp			233	12⅛	11⅛	12	+⅛
20⅛	8½	ScanTr s			187	21½	21	21½	
16⅛	9⅛	Scherer	.32	2.6	529	12⅛	12	12½	—⅛
39	15⅛	SchlmA	.44	1.1	208	40	38⅛	40	+1½
6⅛	3⅛	SciMic			29	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+⅛
11½	4	SclSft			47	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
18½	6	Scitex			241	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
9⅛	2⅛	SeaGal			212	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
11⅛	5	Seagate			5609	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
3½	1⅛	SecTag			73	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4	1⅛	SEEQ			78	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
23½	16	Selbel	.80	3.6	57	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
8⅛	5½	Semicn				7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sensor	.05	.6	1162	8⅛	8½	8½	
16⅛	11	SvcMer	.08	.5	1118	15	14½	14⅛	+⅛
26⅛	17½	Svmst s	.84	3.5	383	24⅛	23½	24	+⅛
27	15⅛	Servico	†		9	26	25⅛	25⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	SvcFrct			1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
23⅛	12⅛	SevOak	.20	.9	26	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
40	26⅛	ShrMed	.60	1.7	1052	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+⅛
50⅛	30	Shwmt	1.84	3.6	852	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+⅛
23⅛	12⅛	Shelby s			344	21⅛	20⅛	21	+⅛
14½	8	Sheldl			68	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
33⅛	24	Shoney s	.18	.5	2607	33⅛	33	33⅛	—⅛
15	10	ShonSo s			46	14½	14⅛	14½	
9	3½	Silicon				3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17	9½	SiliconS			341	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
14½	8½	Silicnx s			650	14	13⅛	14	+⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Siltec				5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
26⅛	13⅛	Simpin	.80	3.3	72	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	Sippins			244	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
21⅛	17⅛	Sizzler s			346	21½	21	21⅛	+⅛
12⅛	8⅛	Skipper	.08	.8	24	9⅛	9½	9½	
4⅛	1⅛	SmithL			130	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
65⅛	39⅛	Society	1.92	2.9	98	66⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+½
24⅛	6⅛	SoctyS s			855	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Softech			67	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+⅛
20	11⅛	SoftwA			125	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	—⅛
35⅛	22⅛	SonocP s	.68a	2.0	389	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+⅛
22⅛	10½	SoarFd	.60e	4.5	20	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	SoHosp			1265	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
29⅛	18½	SthdFn	.52	2.6	222	20½	20	20	—⅛
28⅛	16⅛	Soutrst	.68	3.1	171	21⅛	21½	21⅛	+⅛
10	5⅛	Sovran	.10	1.1	546	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
36⅛	23⅛	Sovran s	1.28	3.7	1443	34⅛	34	34⅛	+⅛
28	13⅛	Specty			71	25	24⅛	24⅛	
28⅛	13⅛	Spctran			944	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	+⅛
9⅛	5⅛	SpecCll	.07	.7	1268	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	+⅛
17	13½	Spire			25	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—½
13⅛	3½	StarSur			119	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+⅛
9⅛	5⅛	StatBld	.20	2.1	54	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
40⅛	24	Standy	1.08	2.7	81	40½	40	40½	+⅛
17⅛	11⅛	StdMic			88	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
34⅛	21½	Stanhm	1.52	4.5	27	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—½
52⅛	25⅛	StaStB s	.64	1.3	204	48	47⅛	47⅛	—⅛
8⅛	3⅛	StateG	.05a	.7	492	7⅛	7½	7½	
7⅛	4⅛	Steiger			356	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+⅛
18⅛	12⅛	StewStv			532	15⅛	15	15⅛	
29	21	StwInf	.72	3.0	733	24⅛	24	24	
11	6⅛	Stitel			81	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
26	13⅛	Stratus			2208	20⅛	18⅛	20	+1⅛
51⅛	29⅛	StrwCl s	.76	1.5	154	51⅛	49⅛	51⅛	+1
30⅛	18	Strykr s			658	34⅛	30⅛	33½	+3½
227½	131⅛	Subaru	2.28	1.0	293	237	227½	233	+5½
101⅛	46	SubrB	1.92	1.9	54	99⅛	98⅛	99	+⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Summa			348	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+⅛
14⅛	7⅛	SumtHl	.18	1.0	248	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
3⅛	⅛	SunCst			3299	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
13⅛	8½	SunMed			19	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
15⅛	7½	SupSky			64	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
4½	3	Suprtex			141	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅛	8½	SymbT			135	13	12⅛	13	
7⅛	4⅛	Syncor			244	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅛	4	Syntech			218	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
5⅛	2½	Synlrex			149	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
14⅛	10⅛	Syscon s	.20	1.6	265	12½	12	12½	
26⅛	8	SyAssoc			244	10	9½	9⅛	—⅛
9⅛	4	Systin			69	8½	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
15½	7⅛	Systnp			329	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
27⅛	18⅛	Systmt	.08	.3	10	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+⅛
		T							
14	8	TBC			4	13	13	13	—⅛
28	19⅛	TCA Cb	.16	.6	4	26	26	26	
6⅛	2⅛	TocViv s			10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26⅛	12⅛	Tandem			2939	23⅛	22	23½	+⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Tandon			1321	5⅛	5	5	
18⅛	8½	TcCom			2	18	18	18	
17	8⅛	Telco			296	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
49½	25½	TlcmA			1091	50⅛	48⅛	50⅛	+1⅛
11⅛	6⅛	TelPlus			2347	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
37½	13½	Telecrd	.36	1.0	839	38	36⅛	37⅛	+1⅛
4	1⅛	Telvid			343	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18	8½	Telabs			54	11⅛	11	11	
29	12⅛	Telxon s	.01		149	27	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
11	5½	Tempo	.14	1.4	5	10	10	10	—⅛
7⅛	2⅛	TermDt			41	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
13½	4	TherPr			37	4⅛	4½	4⅛	
17⅛	8⅛	Thrmd			51	15⅛	14⅛	15	—⅛
32	18⅛	ThrdN s	.76	2.4	225	32	31½	31½	
11½	5⅛	Thortec			141	7½	7	7½	+½
19½	4⅛	ThouTr			518	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
⅛	⅛	Tiprary			9	⅛	⅛	⅛	
40	10⅛	TotlSy s			4	34½	34	34	—½
17⅛	10	TrakAu			23	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	TriadSy			63	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
32⅛	20	TrusJo	.48	1.6	769	30⅛	29⅛	29⅛	—⅛
		U							
31⅛	19½	USLIC	.80	2.8	39	28⅛	28½	28⅛	
24⅛	13⅛	UTL			132	18	17⅛	18	
11⅛	5	Ultrsy	.08e	.8	578	10½	10⅛	10½	+½
17⅛	10⅛	Ungmn			940	11⅛	11	11⅛	+⅛
16½	6⅛	Unifi s			4579	17⅛	16	17⅛	+1⅛
35	19½	UnPlntr			132	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
29	16	UACm s	.08	.3	950	28⅛	28	28⅛	+⅛
11⅛	8⅛	UBAlsk			96	9	8⅛	9	
34⅛	21½	UBCol	1.08	3.1	245	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+½
9⅛	4⅛	UFnGrp			101	5⅛	5½	5⅛	+⅛
25⅛	14	UFstFd	.10e	.4	583	25½	24⅛	25⅛	+⅛
12⅛	6	UGrdn	1.64t	13.0	488	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
14⅛	9⅛	UPresd			14	14½	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
5⅛	2⅛	US Ant			652	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
40⅛	24⅛	US Bcp	1.00	2.5	596	40⅛	39⅛	40⅛	+1⅛
5⅛	2⅛	US Cap			306	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛
5⅛	2½	US Dsgn			22	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅛	11⅛	US HltC	.12	.6	3998	20	19	19⅛	+⅛
4⅛	3⅛	US Shelt	.12	3.1	36	4	3⅛	3⅛	—⅛
23⅛	15	US Sur	.40e	1.9	818	21½	20⅛	21½	+⅛
55⅛	27⅛	US Tr s	1.32	2.5	34	53⅛	53	53⅛	+½
25⅛	17⅛	UStatn	.24	1.1	852	21⅛	21½	21⅛	—⅛
29⅛	19⅛	UnTelev			49	28½	28⅛	28⅛	—⅛
57⅛	39⅛	UVaBs	1.84	3.2	50	57	56⅛	57	
33⅛	16⅛	UnvFrn			110	33	32⅛	32⅛	+⅛
20⅛	11½	UnvHlt			488	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	—⅛
18⅛	9⅛	UFSBk	.15e	.9	273	16½	16	16⅛	+⅛
6⅛	4	Uscal	.28	5.1	33	5⅛	5½	5½	—⅛
		V							
8⅛	4½	VLI			509	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18	10⅛	VLSI			215	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	VMX			397	4⅛	4½	4⅛	—⅛
17⅛	6	ValidLo			240	7	6⅛	7	
29⅛	12⅛	ValFSL	†		159	27⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+½
47⅛	34⅛	ValNtl	1.32	2.9	486	46⅛	44⅛	46⅛	+1⅛
28⅛	19⅛	ValLn	.40	1.6	91	25½	25	25½	+⅛
12⅛	4	Vanzeti			252	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Ventrex			1274	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
28⅛	14⅛	Vicorp	.12e	.7	1957	17⅛	16½	16½	—⅛
12⅛	6½	Vie deFr	.22e	3.0	50	7⅛	7	7⅛	+⅛
20	9½	Viking			273	19	18½	19	
31½	13⅛	Viratek			549	32	31	31½	+½
7⅛	3⅛	Vodavi			196	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
21⅛	14⅛	VoltInf			160	21⅛	20⅛	21	+⅛
		W							
27½	17⅛	WD 40	1.04	3.8	207	27½	27	27⅛	+⅛
22	11⅛	WalbC s	.32	1.6	29	20½	20	20	
11⅛	6⅛	WlkrTel			400	8⅛	7⅛	8	
27	19⅛	WshE	1.76	6.4	194	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+⅛
35⅛	17⅛	WFSL s	.72b	2.2	807	33⅛	31⅛	33⅛	+1⅛
27⅛	11⅛	WMSB	.10e	.4	937	24½	23⅛	24⅛	+⅛
11	6	Wavetk			65	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
15½	10½	Webb	.40	2.8	348	14½	14	14⅛	+⅛
40⅛	10⅛	WestFn			400	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—⅛
21⅛	11	WstFSL			847	19½	19	19⅛	+⅛
10½	5⅛	WMicTc			68	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—⅛
21⅛	10⅛	WtTlA s			29	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
23	15⅛	WmorC	.40	1.9	61	21	20½	21	+½
17½	8	WshwC s			93	14⅛	14½	14⅛	—⅛
42⅛	26	Wettra	.98	2.4	463	41⅛	41	41⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Wicat			2947	6⅛	6⅛	6½	+⅛
13⅛	⅛	Widcom			346	1⅛	1	1	
62⅛	36⅛	Willmt	1.65	2.6	323	63⅛	62⅛	63	+⅛
24⅛	10	WillAL			436	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	—⅛
25⅛	13⅛	WmsSn			23	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛	—⅛
9⅛	4⅛	WilsnF			166	8⅛	8	8⅛	+⅛
7	3½	Windmr			224	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
21	13	WiserO	.60	4.1	22	15	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Woodhd	.60	4.0	6	15	14½	15	
30⅛	16	Worthg s	.44	1.6	601	28	27⅛	28	+½
10⅛	6⅛	Writer	.15e	1.4	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
27⅛	20⅛	Wyman	.80	3.5	128	23½	22½	22⅛	—½
		X							
5⅛	1½	Xebec			459	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Xicor			222	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
17½	10⅛	Xidex			1850	17⅛	16⅛	17½	+⅛
		Y							
35⅛	15⅛	YlowF s	.54	1.7	706	32⅛	31½	32⅛	+⅛
		Z							
18½	10½	Ziegler	.48a	2.6	147	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
53⅛	34	ZionUt	1.36	2.5	5	53⅛	53½	53⅛	+⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Zitel			232	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
7	3⅛	Ziyad			268	7	6⅛	7	+⅛
18	8⅛	Zondyn		.5	569	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s). b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend. c — liquidating dividend. cld — called. d — new yearly low. e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months. g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax. i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend. j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting. k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading. nd — next day delivery. P/E — price-earnings ratio. r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend. s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split. sls — sales. t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date. u — new yearly high. v — trading halted. vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. wd — when distributed. wi — when issued. ww — with warrants. x — ex-dividend or ex-rights. xdis — ex-distribution. xw — without warrants. y — ex-dividend and sales in full. yld — yield. z — sales in full.



3/28/86

ACROSS

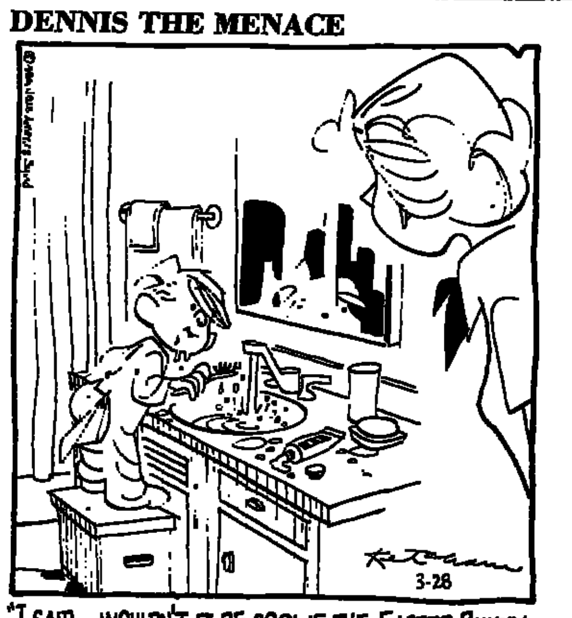
1 Old-timer Summerville
5 Make —— at (try)
10 A Melville captain
14 Cantrell from Sydney
15 Soprano Tetrazzini
16 Majority leader
17 "The weather-glass / Is set at ——": Auden
18 Durocher's nickname
19 "—— my word!"
20 Dwarfed plant
22 "The Swan of Tuonela" composer
24 Novelist Dorothy
26 Pict rival
27 "Goyescas" composer
31 Follow Shays
35 Respiratory sounds
36 Alley goal
38 Pennsylvania is one: Abbr.
39 Gray tome: Abbr.
40 Comic Feldman
41 Garganey
42 Beaver specialty
43 Cairene Nobelist
44 Berchtesgaden retreat
45 Ermines, at times
47 Barflies
49 Fortune
51 Social worker's assignment
52 "Genoveva" composer
56 Solomon built one
60 Biblical kingdom
61 They make a mesh
63 "Thanks ——!"
64 "Rise, happy ——...": Tennyson
65 Reticulate
66 Nide
67 Collection of Norse poetry
68 British ——
69 Tiny Archibald

DOWN

1 Hunk of cake
2 "Le Roi d'Ys" composer
3 —— instant (quickly)
4 "Manon" composer
5 Joined
6 —— generis
7 Leaves a pourboire
8 Savory jelly
9 Candle material
10 Grown-ups
11 Navajo's neighbor
12 Baseball family name
13 Shahn and Gazzara
21 Rehan and Huxtable
23 Robt. ——
25 "Sing —— songs for me": C. Rossetti
27 B.A. holders
28 Attacked
29 Lone Star shrine
30 Pilchard's kin
32 Rhone feeder
33 Step
34 Chaucer creations
37 —— wit
40 "Cavalleria ..." composer
41 "Der Tag des Gerichts" composer
43 Must
44 Chevet
46 Smith booster
48 Kelly and Mink
50 Cypress features
52 Dotted with stars: Her.
53 Divot
54 Exacting
55 Part of N.L.R.B.
57 Appeal
58 Bewildered
59 Major follower
62 I-95, e.g.

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I SAID... WOULDN'T IT BE COOL IF THE EASTER BUNNY BROUGHT SANTA CLAUS WITH HIM THIS YEAR?"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

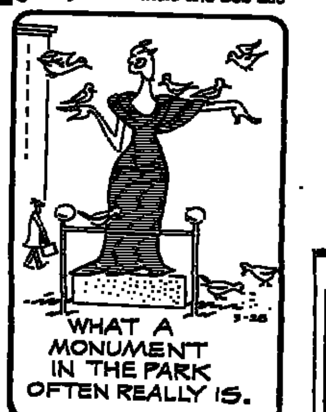
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CHIRB

FELKA

INJOAD

BISCER



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: ☐☐☐ THE ☐☐☐☐☐☐

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's | Jumbles: MAUVE HOVEL TRIBAL VESTRY
Answer: Could be another name for erosion— SHORE LEAVE

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	19	66	10	50	fr
Amsterdam	14	57	3	38	fr
Athens	19	66	14	57	cl
Barcelona	18	64	5	41	fr
Belgrade	12	54	7	45	o
Berlin	10	50	2	36	r
Brussels	13	55	5	41	sh
Bucharest	18	64	10	50	o
Budapest	14	57	5	41	cl
Copenhagen	4	39	1	34	r
Costa Del Sol	18	64	4	39	fr
Dublin	11	52	3	38	o
Edinburgh	8	46	4	39	sh
Florence	16	61	0	32	fr
Frankfurt	9	48	3	38	o
Geneva	10	50	1	34	o
Helsinki	3	38	1	34	r
Istanbul	20	68	10	50	fr
Las Palmas	20	68	15	59	cl
Lisbon	17	63	8	46	cl
London	14	57	6	43	sh
Madrid	16	61	1	34	fr
Milan	16	61	1	34	fr
Moscow	8	46	2	36	cl
Munich	10	50	2	28	r
Nice	17	63	7	45	fr
Oslo	3	38	0	32	sw
Paris	14	57	7	45	o
Prague	14	57	0	32	cl
Reykjavik	5	41	2	36	fr
Rome	18	64	1	34	fr
Stockholm	6	43	1	34	sh
Strasbourg	12	54	1	34	o
Venice	16	61	1	34	fr
Vienna	17	63	2	36	fr
Warsaw	15	59	1	34	fr
Zurich	11	52	1	34	o

MIDDLE EAST

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Ankara	21	70	-1	30	cl
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	—	—	—	—	na
Jerusalem	22	72	10	50	cl
Tel Aviv	25	77	8	46	cl

OCEANIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Auckland	20	68	9	48	fr
Sydney	37	98	22	72	o

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	34	93	26	79	cl
Beijing	16	61	7	45	o
Hong Kong	20	68	17	63	o
Manila	35	95	25	77	cl
New Delhi	33	91	20	68	fr
Seoul	16	61	3	38	cl
Shanghai	12	54	9	48	r
Singapore	32	90	24	75	o
Taipei	26	79	16	61	o
Tokyo	17	63	6	43	o

AFRICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algiers	—	—	2	36	na
Cairo	27	81	11	52	fr
Cape Town	—	—	9	48	na
Casablanca	—	—	7	45	na
Harare	—	—	13	55	na
Lagos	31	88	22	72	o
Nairobi	—	—	15	59	na
Tunis	14	57	9	48	st

LATIN AMERICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Buenos Aires	—	—	9	48	na
Caracas	27	81	16	61	cl
Lima	29	84	19	66	cl
Mexico City	23	73	4	39	fr
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na

NORTH AMERICA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Anchorage	-2	28	-10	14	cl
Atlanta	23	73	10	50	pc
Boston	14	57	10	50	cl
Chicago	10	50	-1	30	fr
Denver	22	72	-1	30	fr
Detroit	8	46	1	34	pc
Honolulu	29	84	21	70	pc
Houston	25	77	14	57	pc
Los Angeles	31	88	15	59	fr
Miami	25	77	20	68	r
Minneapolis	11	52	-4	25	pc
Montreal	4	39	-2	28	pc
Nassau	25	77	20	68	pc
New York	15	59	10	50	cl
San Francisco	26	79	13	55	fr
Seattle	18	64	8	46	r
Toronto	19	66	10	50	cl
Washington	19	66	4	39	pc

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-stormy.

FRIDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Rain. Temp. 13—3 (55—38). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 12—8 (54—46). MADRID: Cloudy. Temp 13—4 (55—39). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 12—3 (54—38). PARIS: Rain. Temp. 14—5 (57—41). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 16—2 (61—36). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Rain. Temp. 13—2 (55—36). BANGKOK: Foggy. Temp. 33—27 (91—81). HONG KONG: Cloudy. Temp. 21—18 (70—64). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 34—23 (93—73). SEOUL: Foggy. Temp. 16—2 (61—36). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 31—24 (88—75). TOKYO: Rain. Temp. 17—5 (63—41).

PEANUTS

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

BOOKS

STRANGERS IN THEIR OWN LAND: Young Jews in Germany and Austria Today

By Peter Sichrovsky. Translated from German by Jean Steinberg. 165 pages. $14.95 Basic Books, 10 East 53d Street, New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

A MIXTURE of curiosity and apprehension assails a reader making his way into the remarkable set of interviews that Peter Sichrovsky has put together in "Strangers in Their Own Land: Young Jews in Germany and Austria Today." One is curious as to why the 13 people interviewed would want to live where they do — mainly West Berlin and Vienna.

One is apprehensive that the answers will come too soon and that nothing will be left but the pain that Sichrovsky, a young Austrian Jew living in Berlin, must have exposed if one reaction he cites in his introduction is a fair indication. A journalist told him that reading these interviews was like going to the beach with a friend you had always assumed was normal and happy; for the first time you see him stripped and his body is covered with scars from the neck down.

As the interviews soon reveal, one's curiosity and apprehension are justified, though not in any way that damages the experience of reading "Strangers in Their Own Land." Distilled from nearly 1,000 pages of transcribed tape recordings, these interviews have been painstakingly shaped to reveal a surprising variety of characters and themes. Among those interviewed — none of them without suffering and anxiety, which is why pseudonyms are used throughout — are the children of Jews who remained in Germany throughout the war and the children of Jews who fled and returned.

There are Jews married to Germans, Jews with German lovers, Orthodox Jews and non-observant Jews, people in their 40s and in their teens, a homosexual and a woman who cannot decide whether to have Jewish or non-Jewish lovers, assimilationists and instruments of revenge on the Germans, a woman who has had her nose fixed, a policeman who has to remember to remove his pistol belt when he visits his mother, who survived a death camp, and a lawyer who contends that he has "an inexplicable sympathy" for German criminals, "the worse the better," though a reader might attribute part of this bias to his parents having been saved from the Nazis by Germans who were willing to break the law.

The lawyer describes how his mother survived the war living in Berlin, hidden by the wife of a party official. "Susan," who thought she could have survived the camps, answered a call for "Jewish-looking" volunteers to play the roles of concentration camp victims in a Holocaust film, and after a half hour of grave digging found herself so exhausted that she had bronchitis for three weeks. "Tuvi" talks about the "pure Aryans" who, because of West Germany's anti-discrimination laws, play on the Jewish soccer team he belongs to; it is they who go into the stands to attack spectators yelling anti-Semitic remarks.

Yet for all the variety of their experiences, these people are united in their pain. Almost without exception, they share a watchfulness, an awareness of what they perceive as a subtler form of anti-Semitism in which they are patronized instead of abused, a conviction that inevitably, at some time, the Germans will turn on them; and even a sense that Hitler and his people were victorious. As Sichrovsky puts it in a postscript: "The final solution did take place. The Jewish problem in Austria and Germany can be said to have been solved. We are not the remnant of a Lost World, as an exhibit about the Jews of Vienna was called; we are the sorry remnant of a scuttled world."

Why do they stay, in the mouth of what they perceive to be a monster? If these 13 voices represent the 35,000 Jews remaining in West Germany and Austria — and we have only Sichrovsky's judgment to go on that they are — the answers are not difficult to fathom. Some are disillusioned with Israel, especially after the war in Lebanon (for which, incidentally, they often find themselves congratulated by the Germans: "What a great job you've done on the Arabs!"). Some cannot get rid of their German identity, and a few don't want to. "The people here have also been changed by the war," said "Tuvi," the policeman, "and today we are living here in one of the world's greatest democracies."

Sichrovsky saves for last the statement of "Aaron," an Orthodox doctor from Berlin who sees the return to Germany as symbolic for Jewry everywhere. "Returning, coming back and beginning anew, is after all one of the powerful forces of the Jewish tradition. Over the centuries Jews have been returning to the very places that have been the scenes of their suffering and persecution. They rebuilt what had been destroyed, and through their courage proved that their faith was stronger than all their suffering."

"My life is based on mitzvah" — blessing or good deed — he says later. "Anything else is a joke, a sheer waste of time. Would I still be an Orthodox Jew today if my forefathers hadn't stood by their religion in the face of indescribable difficulties and under all sorts of conditions? Was the Holocaust really so unprecedented as to give Jews the world over the right to condemn other Jews for returning to live in Germany? Would there be any Jews left at all if our forefathers had felt that way?"

For all the pain that "Strangers in Their Own Land" transmits, statements like this lend the book an ultimate note of triumph.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

CLEF DAG HADES
HORA OLAF AMISH
AKIN OLEO MOLTO
PICCADILLY LOU
YULE DECRYPT
BID NED EARED
IDIOT ARTIFACT
BELL CHESS ELLA
BALEARIC ORLON
PARES ESP YDS
PRINCES STAN
IOC PICCALILLI
POKES NOOR DEAN
INLET GORE RANT
TEENY PTS ERGO

3/28/86

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

MAJOR improvements in bidding often take a long time to become standard practice. An example is the weak two-bid that as devised more than a half a century ago by Charles Van Vleck.

Today it is the norm in tournament play, but here are still may social players who cling to the Ely Culbertson theory and use all two-bids as game-forcing.

One of the main advantages of the weak two-bid appears when two-bidder's partners raises directly to game. It is difficult for the opponents to judge what is going on: the raise may be based on a misfit with high cards, or be a weak pre-emptive move with a few cards in the openers's suit. Or it may be a bit of both, as in the diagramed deal.

North and South, were en route to victory, but West had a clear-cut double of two spades but had to guess on the next round when North raised to four spades. He doubled again, and East had to pass, hoping that his heart queen would contribute to the defense.

Three rounds of diamonds were led and South ruffed. He played clubs, ruffing the third round in his hand, and led the spade ten. This endplayed West, who was forced to break the heart suit. South played low from the dummy and his contract was safe.

West was left to discover in the post-mortem that he should have cashed the spade ace early, thus avoiding the endplay.

NORTH
♠ Q 8 6 5
♡ A J 5
◇ J 10 8
♣ A K 2

WEST
♠ A
♡ 10 8 6 3
◇ A K Q 2
♣ Q 9 5 4

EAST
♠ 4 3
♡ Q 4 2
◇ 9 7 6 4
♣ J 8 7 3

SOUTH (D)
♠ K J 10 9 7 2
♡ K 9 7
◇ 5 3
♣ 10 6

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 ♠	Dbl.	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Dbl.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond king.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse March 27

(Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	582	576
ACF Holding	292.50	291
Aegon	104.80	103.80
Akzo	170.80	168
Ahold	82.40	82
Amev	79	77.50
A'Dam Rubber	11	11.05
Amro Bank	106.20	105
BVG	238	234
Buehrmann T	149.50	145
Caland Hldg	22.70	23
Elsevier-NDU	181.50	180.50
Fokker	84	83
Gist Brocades	277.50	273
Heineken	238.80	238.50
Hoogovens	98.40	95.30
KLM	53.90	53.40
Naarden	52.70	53.10
Nat Neder	78.50	77
Nedlloyd	181.70	178.70
NMB	209	208.50
Oce Vander G	447	447
Pakhoed	67.30	65.10
Philips	64.70	64.30
Robeco	91.40	92.10
Rodamco	140.90	141
Rolinco	81.40	80.60
Rorento	50.40	50.70
Royal Dutch	191.20	188.90
Unilever	414	410
Van Ommeren	30.70	30.50
VMF Stork	307.50	304
VNU	295.50	297

ANP.CBS Gen'l Index : 262.30
Previous : 261.30

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	3450	3420
Bekaert	12100	N.Q.
Cockerill	164	165
Cobepa	4505	4555
EBES	4650	4670
GB-Inno-BM	7180	7240
GBL	3000	3020
Gevaert	6590	6600
Hoboken	7260	7200
Intercom	3800	3780
Kredietbank	13975	13975
Petrofina	7120	7180
Soc Generale	3170	3020
Sofina	9200	8860
Solvay	8060	8070
Traction Elec	6000	5680
UCB	7110	7200
Unerg	2710	2785
Vieille Montagne	6620	6530

Current Stock Index : 3502.67
Previous : 3468.65

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	332	334.50
Allianz Vers	2360	2340
Altana	440	440
BASF	320	319
Bayer	339.50	336
Bay. Hypo bank	634	625
Bay Vereinsbank	573	580
BBC	290	286
BHF-Bank	522	522
BMW	548	540
Commerzbank	322.20	316
Conti Gummi	228.30	226.90
Daimler-Benz	1322	1312
Degussa	461	458.50
Deutsche Babcock	220.50	218
Deutsche Bank	826	811.50
Dresdner Bank	436	434
GHH	261	258.50
Harpener	361	358
Hochtief	900	920
Hoechst	316	312.50
Hoesch	184	181.80
Horten	237.50	236.50
Hussel	515	495
IWKA	323	321
Kali + Salz	310	317.50
Karstadt	401	402
Kaufhof	480	484
Kloeckner H-D	313.50	310
Kloeckner Werke	97.50	98.50
Krupp Stahl	186	185
Linde	657	656
Lufthansa	276	278
MAN	212	217
Mannesmann	273.50	272
Muench Rueck	3790	3670
Nixdorf	626	589.50
PKI	814	808
Porsche	1210	1200
Preussag	241	241.50
PWA	218.90	217.50
RWE	239	234
Rheinmetall	N.Q.	465
Schering	595	579
SEL	322	321.50
Siemens	690.50	688.30
Thyssen	191.70	189.30
Veba	306.50	302.50
Volkswagenwerk	583	583.50
Wella	821	830

Commerzbank Index : 2085.50
Previous : 2060.20

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	18.60	18.70
Cheung Kong	19.50	19.20
China Light	15.30	15.20
Green Island	7.60	7.60
Hang Seng Bank	43.25	43
Henderson	1.76	1.75
China Gas	12.80	12.70
HK Electric	8.65	8.60
HK Realty A	9.60	9.70
HK Hotels	33.25	33.25
HK Land	5.95	5.80
HK Shang Bank	7.70	7.60
HK Telephone	9.65	9.60
HK Yaumatei	2.375	2.40
HK Wharf	6.25	6.20
Hutch Whampoa	25.80	25.50
Hysan	0.62	0.62
Jardine	11.70	11.60
Jardine Sec	12.80	13
Kowloon Motor	9.65	9.60
Miramar Hotel	3.45	3.45
New World	5.65	5.55
SHK Props	11.10	11.20
Stelux	1.67	1.65
Swire Pacific A	34.50	34
Tai Cheung	1.82	1.78
Wing On Co	1.37	1.36
Winsor	6.75	6.70
World Int'l	2.175	2.175

Hang Seng Index : 1625.94
Previous : 1618.80

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1140	1140
Anglo American	4485	4525
Anglo Am Gold	23900	23200
Barlows	1575	1580
Blyvoor	1600	1625
Buffels	7450	7775
De Beers	2360	2380
Driefontein	5425	5475
Freegold	3675	3650
GFSA	4025	4100
Harmony	3600	3650
Hiveld Steel	610	610
Kloof	2275	2290
Nedbank	650	645
Rusplat	3560	3575
SA Brews	1020	990
St Helena	3900	4390
Sasol	745	715
Welkom	2215	2190

Composite Stock Index : 1442.70
Previous : N.A.

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$14⅛	$14¼
Allied-Lyons	325	323
Anglo Am Gold	$75½	576
Ass Brit Foods	340	328
Ass Dairies	146	146
Barclays	564	554
Bass	825	818
B.A.T.	403	391
Beecham	341	340
BICC	338	335
BL	45	46
Blue Circle	663	661
BOC Group	363	356
Boots	266	264
Bowater Indus	330	331
BP	558	551
Brit Telecom	221	220
Brit Aerospace	573	573
Britoil	175	170
BTR	478	473
Burmah	346	344
Cable Wireless	690	685
Cadbury Schw	175	176
Charter Cons	253	253
Commercial U	305	304
Cons Gold	497	502
Courtaulds	294	289
Dalgety	291	291
De Beers	753	750
Distillers	671	671
Driefontein	$17⅛	$17
Fisons	583	575
Free St Ged	$11⅝	$11½
GEC	190	186
Gen Accident	896	890
GKN	373	367
Glaxo	10 19/64	10¾
Grand Met	408	408
GRE	850	866
Guinness	323	320
GUS	13	13
Hanson	170	178
Hawker	595	593
ICI	951	952
Imperial Group	344	345
Jaguar	451	450
Land Securities	315	311
Legal General	767	769
Lloyds Bank	664	657
Lonrho	298	295
Lucas	638	651
Marks and Sp	213	212
Metal Box	465	465
Midland Bank	524	522
Nat West Bank	920	910
P and O	540	535
Pilkington	445	438
Plessey	212	214
Prudential	917	914
Racal Elect	180	182
Randfontein	$89½	$89
Rank	542	542
Reed Intl	871	874
Reuters	458	456
Royal Dutch £	49 19/64	48 45/64
RTZ	717	724
Saatchi	970	990
Sainsbury	396	396
Sears Holdings	137½	135
Shell	783	771
STC	140	130
Std Chartered	627	572
Storehouse	343	340
Sun Alliance	688	696
Tate and Lyle	633	623
Tesco	358	350
Thorn EMI	499	469
T.I. Group	505	501
Trafalgar Hse	316	316
THF	195	197
Ultramar	178	171
Unilever £	15 13/32	15 13/32
United Biscuits	246	238
Vickers	482	475
Woolworth	600	611

F.T. 30 Index : 1398.80
Previous : 1380.40
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 1668.50
Previous : 1653.90

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	27980	27650
Cigahotels	7350	7070
CIR	11750	10500
Cred Ital	3975	3930
Eridania	15750	15350
Farmitalia	25990	23400
Fiat	11800	10998
Generali	122000	117200
IFI	24000	22560
Italcementi	71490	67500
Italgas	3400	3320
Italmobiliari	126500	123000
Mediobanca	208000	191800
Montedison	4350	4095
NBA	4607	4480
Olivetti	14350	13500
Pirelli	6251	5970
RAS	48550	46020
Rinascente	1438	1390
SIP	3730	3601
SME	2800	2651
Snia	7540	7230
Standa	18100	17100
Stet	5990	5600

MIB Current Index : 1548
Previous : 1478

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	679	652
Alsthom Atl.	468	N.A.
Av Dassault	1165	N.A.
Bancaire	1250	1259
BIC	645	N.A.
Bongrain	1959	N.A.
Bouygues	1109	N.A.
BSN-GD	4110	4130
Carrefour	3380	3450
Chargeurs	1260	1210
Club Med	605	N.A.
Darty	2895	N.A.
Dumez	1185	N.A.
Elf-Aquitaine	234	234
Europe 1	1145	N.A.
Gen Eaux	1370	N.A.
Hachette	2350	2399
Lafarge Cop	1315	1340
Legrand	3790	N.A.
Lesieur	1110	N.A.
l'Oreal	3390	3490
Martell	1679	N.A.
Matra	1910	N.A.
Merlin	3620	N.A.
Michelin	2970	2890
Moet Hennessy	2235	2170
Moulinex	88	N.A.
Occidentale	925	906
Pernod Ric	1180	1120
Perrier	719	675
Peugeot	1115	1070
Printemps	669	635
Radiotechn	865	840
Redoute	2490	2435
Roussel Uclaf	1565	1500
Sanofi	726	N.A.
Skis Rossignol	1375	N.A.
Telemecan	3560	3510
Thomson CSF	1139	N.A.
Total	337	N.A.

CAC Index : N.A.
Previous : N.A.

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cold Storage	2.53	2.59
DBS	4.70	4.66
Fraser Neave	5.65	5.90
Haw Par	1.80	1.79
Inchcape	1.20	1.24
Malayan Banking	3.94	4
OCBC	6.15	6.15
OUB	N.Q.	2.28
OUE	N.Q.	1.64
Shangri-la	2	2
Sime Darby	1.27	1.28
S'pore Land	N.A.	2.25
S'pore Press	N.A.	5.95
S Steamship	0.535	0.54
St Trading	2.02	2.01
UOB	3.04	3.08
United Overseas	0.77	0.79

Straits Times Ind Index : 596.65
Previous : 607.76

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	185	187
Alfa Laval	291	292
Asea	428	432
Astra	550	545
Atlas Copco	221	228
Boliden	169	169
Electrolux	284	286
Ericsson	295	297
Esselte	500	500
Handelsbanken	335	327
Pharmacia	240	237
Saab-Scania	690	700
Sandvik	835	810
Skanska	144	142
SKF	323	327
SwedishMatch	307	312
Volvo	342	337

Affaersvaerlden Index : 574.50
Previous : 578.80

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.50	3.45
ANZ	5.56	5.46
BHP	6.22	6.16
Boral	4.18	4.15
Bougainville	2.47	2.42
Coles Myer	5.02	5
Comalco	2.62	2.55
CRA	7.16	6.90
CSR	3.10	3.10
Dunlop	3.38	3.27
Elders IxI	3.55	3.55
ICI Australia	2.40	2.40
Magellan	1.38	1.45
MIM	2.78	2.72
Nat Aust Bank	6.06	5.90
News Corp	16	16.10
N Broken Hill	2.30	2.35
Poseidon	2.95	2.95
Old Coal Trust	1.46	1.45
Santos	3.58	3.50
Thomas Nation	3.50	3.45
Western Mining	3.85	3.72
Westpac Banking	5.74	5.62
Woodside	1.07	1.08

All Ordinaries Index : 1134.60
Previous : 1126.60

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	371	355
Asahi Chemical	825	791
Asahi Glass	1100	1080
Bank of Tokyo	819	812
Bridgestone	671	677
Canon	1060	1010
Casio	1470	1450
C.Itoh	480	515
Dai Nippon Print	1740	1770
Daiwa House	1060	1080
Daiwa Securities	1270	1150
Fanuc	6790	6600
Fuji Bank	1570	1650
Fuji Photo	1970	1940
Fujitsu	1010	985
Hitachi	795	742
Hitachi Cable	820	790
Honda	1140	1050
Japan Air Lines	11490	11780
Kajima	770	740
Kansai Power	2690	2650
Kawasaki Steel	158	153
Kirin Brewery	1120	1130
Komatsu	475	470
Kubota	345	345
Kyocera	4370	4200
Matsu Elec Inds	1420	1330
Matsu Elec Works	1150	1130
Mitsubishi Bank	1630	1600
Mitsubishi Chem	640	640
Mitsubishi Elec	353	344
Mitsubishi Heavy	416	428
Mitsubishi Corp	690	665
Mitsui and Co	450	442
Mitsukoshi	976	953
Mitsumi	1150	1130
NEC	1370	1250
NGK Insulators	1020	1000
Nikko Sec	981	950
Nippon Kogaku	1090	1040
Nippon Oil	940	936
Nippon Steel	176	169
Nippon Yusen	480	435
Nissan	551	538
Nomura Sec	1790	1760
Olympus	1010	986
Pioneer	2060	1940
Ricoh	890	877
Sharp	870	840
Shimazu	1020	955
Shinetsu Chemical	1050	1020
Sony	3800	3680
Sumitomo Bank	2000	1950
Sumitomo Chem	326	335
Sumitomo Marine	1020	974
Sumitomo Metal	145	145
Taisei Corp	460	423
Taisho Marine	800	780
Takeda Chem	1400	1250
TDK	3970	3790
Teijin	545	530
Tokio Marine	1430	1390
Tokyo Elec. Power	3870	3830
Toppan Printing	1490	1490
Toray Ind	607	615
Toshiba	402	383
Toyota	1320	1150
Yamaichi Sec	945	916

Nikkei 225 : 15327.18
Previous : 15059.72
New Index : 1228.24
Previous : 1198.56

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	5009	4970
Alusuisse	748	745
Autophon	7000	6950
Bank Leu	4150	4100
Brown Boveri	1800	1775
Ciba Geigy	3870	3835
Credit Suisse	3740	3740
Electrowatt	3575	3550
Interdiscount	4575	4600
Jacob Suchard	7600	7610
Jelmoli	3510	3480
Landis Gyr	1950	1930
Moevenpick	6050	5825
Nestle	8800	8825
Oerlikon-B	1720	1700
Roche Baby	12750	12750
Sandoz	1840	1850
Schindler	3850	3900
Sulzer	487	480
Surveillance	5500	5500
Swissair	1970	1950
SBC	588	583
Swiss Reinsurance	2570	2570
Swiss Volksbank	2450	2465
Union Bank	5200	5190
Winterthur	6175	6175
Zurich Ins	2970	2990

SBC Index : 648.60
Previous : 635.40

N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available; xd: ex-dividend.

Toronto *March 27*

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
25830	Abti Prce	$25¼	25	25	−¼
32224	Acklands	$20½	20½	20½	−¼
21355	Agnico E	$24⅞	24½	24½	
2700	Agra Ind A	$14⅞	14⅝	14½	−⅛
27072	Alt Energy	$11¾	11¾	11½	+⅛
6350	Alta Nat	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
845	Algoma St	$18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+⅛
95787	A Barick o	$10⅞	10⅜	10½	
4767	Atco I f	$9	8¾	8¾	−¼
68546	BP Canada	$30	29	30	+1
64700	Bank BC	365	355	360	
203588	Bank N S	$14	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
100	Baton	$24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+⅜
4900	Bonanza R	275	266	275	+9
1006	Bralorne	160	160	160	+5
6000	Bramalea	$17¼	17	17	
64425	BCFP	$14½	14	14⅝	+⅛
22810	BC Res	155	150	151	−1
28284	BC Phone	$26½	26⅛	26½	+¼
1000	Brunswk	$13¼	13	13	−⅛
24990	CAE	$20½	20¼	20⅜	+⅛
226	CCL A	$20	20	20	−¼
164311	CCL B f	$20⅜	20	20¼	+¼
26516	Cad Frv	$17½	17¼	17⅜	
37550	Campeau f	$27⅞	27	27⅝	+¼
7225	C Nor West	$18	17	17	−½
2200	C Packrs	$38¼	37¼	37¼	−¼
2620	Can Trust	$57½	56	56½	+½
1230	C Tung	$7½	7¼	7¼	
132625	CI Bk Com	$19⅛	18⅞	19	+⅛
141279	CTire A f	$14⅜	13⅞	14¼	+½
2350	Cara	$27	26¾	27	+¼
22990	Celanese	$16½	15¾	16½	+1
63895	Centrl Tr	$19½	19	19¼	
100	CHUM	$50	50	50	−1
87405	Cineplex	$16⅛	16	16⅛	+⅛
25250	C Distb A	$7½	7¼	7½	+⅛
14100	CDistb B f	$7¼	7⅛	7¼	
18810	CTL Bank	$10½	10⅜	10⅜	−⅛
100	Conwest A	$6½	6½	6½	+¼
7200	Coseka R	165	160	165	+5
350	Conron A	$19¾	19½	19¾	+¾
4147	Crownx	$29	28¾	29	+¾
1000	Czar Res	145	145	145	
12102	Daon Dev	440	435	435	+5
800	Daon A	475	475	475	+25
3120	Denison A p	$10⅛	10	10	
15596	Denison B f	$9¾	9⅝	9¾	+⅛
100	Develcon	400	400	400	
2700	Dicknsn A f	$7⅝	7½	7½	−½
200	Dicknsn B	$7¾	7¾	7¾	−⅛
26364	Dofasco	$30⅜	29⅞	30¼	+⅜
100	Donohue	$27½	27¼	27¼	
400	Du Pont A	$35	34½	34½	−½
86665	Dylex A	$17⅞	17½	17⅞	+¼
1950	Elctham X	$11	10⅞	11	+½
11650	Equity Svr	$5¼	5	5	
9845	FCA Intl	$16¾	16¼	16¾	+¼
311	C Falcon C	$17½	17½	17½	+¼
149111	Ficnbrdge	$24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	−⅛
19650	Fed Ind A	$15⅞	15⅝	15¾	−⅛
33630	F City Fin	$11½	11	11⅛	+⅛
2873	Gendis A	$40	38⅞	40	+1⅛
21700	Geac Comp	$6⅝	6⅛	6¼	−½
8800	Gibraltar	$10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+¼
14550	Goldcorp f	$7	6¾	6¾	−¼
18602	GL Forest	$26	24½	24⅞	+⅛
47622	Greyhnd	$30¼	29¾	30¼	+⅜
100	H Group A	$6	6	6	
2750	Hawker	$26	25¾	26	
13292	Hayes D	$15½	14½	15	+½
20150	Hees Intl	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
325	Hollinger I	$19½	19	19½	+½
72251	H Bay Co	$30½	29⅞	30	+1¼
250275	Imasco	$34⅛	32	33⅜	+1¾
8250	Indal	$25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+¼
600	Inglis	$20½	20½	20½	
1720	Inland Gas	$11⅞	11½	11⅞	+⅛
174850	I Corona o	$25⅛	25	25	−⅛
99625	Intl Thom	$8⅞	8¾	8⅞	−⅛
17325	Inter Pipe	$40½	40⅛	40½	+½
11240	Ipsco	$10½	10⅛	10⅜	+¼
1000	Ivaco B	$25⅛	25	25	
10035	Jannock	$25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+⅛
4925	Kelsey H	$25½	24½	25½	+½
1167	Kerr Add	$16⅛	16	16	
4050	Labatt	$39⅞	39⅛	39½	+⅛
2650	LOnt Cem	$24⅞	24	24⅜	+⅜
1100	Lacana	$9	8¾	8⅞	
1875	Loblaw Co	$26¾	26½	26⅝	+⅛
5490	Lumonics	$17⅞	17½	17½	−½
8100	MDS H A	$18¼	18	18½	+1
2600	MICC	400	385	400	
13300	Mclan H X	$18⅝	18¼	18½	+¼
2080	Maritime f	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	−⅛
29844	Merland E	221	210	215	−10
90289	Molson A f	$25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+⅜
5900	Molson B	$25⅝	25	25⅝	+⅝
216	Murphy	$20½	20½	20½	−¼
4050	Nabisco L	$35⅞	35	35¼	+¼
239708	Noranda	$19	18⅞	18⅞	
79349	Norcen	$13⅞	13½	13⅞	+⅜
257231	Nva AltA f	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	−⅛
200	Nowsco W	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
18200	NuWst sp A	35	34½	34½	−1½
150	Oakwood	460	460	460	+10
10400	Omnibus o	325	315	315	−5
5302	Oshawa A f	$40	39⅞	40	
35350	Pac W Airln	$14½	14⅛	14½	
552	Pamour	$10½	10½	10½	−¼
35750	PanCan P	$24	23⅞	24	+⅜
200	Pembina	$15¾	15⅝	15¾	+½
1100	Pine Point	$10	9¾	9¾	−¼
37518	Placer	$24	23⅝	23⅝	−⅛
500	Que Sturg o	420	420	420	−5
27100	Rayrock f	$6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
6650	Redpath	$24	23½	23⅞	
1220	ReedSt 1 Sp	$52	52	52	+¾
200	Rogers A	$19½	19½	19½	
1300	Roman	$11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+⅛
150	Rothman	$35	35	35	+¼
2000	Sceptre	275	270	270	
5000	Scotts f	$36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+¼
70365	Sears Can	$14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+¼
2688	Selkirk A f	$25½	25¼	25½	
62593	Shell Can	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	+¼
5587	Sherritt	$8⅛	7⅞	8	−⅛
27125	Slater B f	$13¾	12⅞	13⅞	+⅜
26210	Southam	$20	19⅞	19⅞	−¼
20830	Spar Aero f	$28⅛	27½	28	+⅜
19592	Stelco A	$27⅞	27½	27⅞	
20100	Sulpetro	70	66	67	+4
200	Steep R	295	295	295	+5
9666	Teck Cor A	$23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	−⅛
46222	Teck B f	$25⅛	25¼	25⅝	+⅛
42450	Tex Can	$27¾	27⅝	27⅝	
47788	Thom N A	$27	26⅞	27	
128840	Tor Dm Bk	$24¼	23⅞	24	+⅛
3900	Torstar B f	$51⅞	51⅛	51⅞	+⅜
1032	Traders A f	$35	34½	35	+¼
8000	Trinity Res	100	95	95	
52903	TrnAlta UA	$27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	
85050	TrCan PL	$19	18⅞	18⅞	+½
211188	Trimac	225	220	224	−1
57600	Trilon A	$30⅛	29⅞	30	
1400	Trizec A f	$36½	36½	36½	
118418	Turbo	48½	46	48½	+2½
9561	Unicorp A f	$9⅛	8⅞	9	
320	Un Carbid	$16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
5725	U Entprise	$11½	11¼	11¼	−⅛
2135	U Keno	$8⅞	8½	8⅝	−⅛
27600	Versil A f	350	315	350	+30
6300	Vestgron	180	140	180	+55
8350	Wardair	$20	19⅝	20	
9280	Westmin	$10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+⅛
2345	Weston	$131	129	129¾	−1¾
25870	Woodwd A	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+⅛

Total sales 9,187,347 shares

TSE 300 Index:	Close	Previous
	3,036.60	3,024.30

Montreal *March 27*

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
57999	Bank Mont	$31⅞	31⅛	31⅝	+⅜
4450	BombrdrA	$19¼	18⅞	19¼	+½
26835	BombrdrB	$19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+⅛
640	CB Pak	$28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	−⅛
133608	Cascades	$18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+⅛
2750	CIL	$34	33⅝	34	
4228	ConBath	$27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	+⅜
12805	DomT xtA	$18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+½
36813	Gaz Metro	$11	10⅞	11	+⅛
5900	MntTrst	$20⅜	20⅛	20¼	+⅛
106152	NatBk Cda	$26	25⅝	26	+⅜
33310	Power Corp	$30⅝	29⅝	30⅜	+1½
1409719	Provigo	$19½	19⅛	19⅜	
1750	RollandA	$23⅝	23½	23⅝	
39661	Royal Bank	$31½	31⅛	31⅛	
2000	RoyTrstco	$31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+¼
3510	SteinbrgA	$41½	41¼	41½	+⅜

Total Sales 6,671,299 shares.

Industrials Index:	Close	Previous
	1,537.28	1,536.85

SPORTS

Ohio State Wins NIT In Beating Wyoming

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — If Ohio State had played this way sooner, Eldon Miller might still be the Buckeyes' coach.

They won college basketball's National Invitation Tournament on Wednesday night, beating Wyoming, 73-63, in Miller's final game before his firing went into effect.

"I didn't say goodbye to them. I don't say goodbye to friends," Miller said afterward. "But next year, they won't have a bigger fan than Eldon Miller.

"It's not like I'm going to the moon or outer space; I'm going to Northern Iowa."

Miller was dismissed Feb. 3, but he told he could complete the season at Ohio State. In the meantime, was hired to coach at Northern next year, and Gary Williams moved away from Boston College for the Ohio State job.

The Buckeyes completed the regular season at 14-14, yet managed to draw an NIT bid.

In 24 years as a head coach at Wittenberg College, Western Michigan and Ohio State, Miller compiled a 404-241 record.

Wyoming, which finished 24-12, jumped to a 12-6 lead paced by their 6-4 sophomore, Fennis Dembo, who finished with 27 points and seven rebounds.

But with Hopson hitting from the outside and Sellers working inside, the Buckeyes took the lead at 19-18 midway through the half and moved to 29-22.

Wyoming trailed by 35-28 at intermission and cut the margin to four points early in the second half. But Eric Leckner, their high-scoring center, drew his fourth foul two and one-half minutes into the period and had to come out of the game. He finished with six points.

Wyoming's coach, Jim Brandenburg, who started five sophomores, said his team wore down and lost its direction as Ohio State surged.

"It seems we lost a little poise with our youth and did not execute," he said.

In the consolation game, Willie Bland scored 23 points for Louisiana Tech.

Louisiana Tech, which finished 20-14, held Florida, 19-14, without a basket for more than six minutes late in the second half. *(AP, UPI)*

Reuters-UPI

Eldon Miller, the fired Ohio State coach, was carried off the floor by his players after they won the NIT title.

Counting the Chips, Louisville Has Best Hand

NBA Scouting Director Assesses Semifinal Teams in NCAA Tournament

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Duke guard Johnny Dawkins "can get his shot anytime he wants." Kansas forward Danny Manning is "the best all-around player in the country — not the best player but the best all-around player." Louisville has "the most talent," and Louisiana State forward John Williams is "as great an individual talent as anybody in the Final Four" that were to gather Saturday in Dallas for the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament semifinals.

Those assessments come from Marty Blake, the National Basketball Association's scouting director. His projection of immediate or eventual first-round draft choices from the Final Four often have created a familiar formula: The team with the most blue-chip players will win the NCAA title.

That formula did not prove out in last year's championship game. Villanova, with only one blue-chipper, Ed Pinckney, now of the Phoenix Suns, stunned Georgetown, which had five blue-chippers, notably center Patrick Ewing, now with the New York Knicks. But if the formula holds this year, Monday night's championship game looms as a toss-up between Duke and Louisville, each with three projected blue-chip players.

Duke has Dawkins, 6-foot-8 (2.03-meter) forward Mark Alarie and 6-10 freshman forward Danny Ferry, while Louisville has 6-9 center Pervis Ellison, Billy Thompson and Milt Wagner.

Kansas has two sure NBA first-round choices: all-America Manning, a sophomore forward, and Greg Dreiling, the senior center. The Jayhawks also have two players likely to be second-round choices if not late first-round picks: 6-6 guard Calvin Thompson and 6-5 forward Ron Kellogg.

If the team with only one blue-chipper were to win this time, as Villanova did a year ago, it would be LSU with the 6-8 Williams. As the surprise team of the Final Four, the Tigers are in Dallas with successive upsets of Memphis State, Georgia Tech and Kentucky.

Louisville and Duke each have three blue-chip players in the NCAA tournament, says the NBA's Marty Blake, but 'Louisville's got guys who can really run.'

"Louisville has three potential first-round choices," Blake said. "Their center, Pervis Ellison, is only a freshman but he plays much bigger than his height. When he comes out in three years, he will go very, very high in the first round. And then there are the two seniors who will be first-round choices this year: Thompson, the 6-7 forward, and Wagner, the 6-5 guard.

"In this year's tournament, Thompson has played as well as anybody. He's a good player who's playing for a coach, Denny Crum, who turns out good players. Wagner is a big guard who can handle the ball, who's a very good passer and who can cut off the passing lanes on defense. Louisville's got guys who can really run. They've got nine guys who were considered blue-chip prospects coming out of high school."

Against that array of Louisville talent, Williams will be trying to help LSU create another upset.

"Had John declared for the NBA draft two years ago, several teams would have taken him," Blake said. "Last year I thought John played to half his ability, especially on the road. This year he had the chicken pox early but now he's LSU's premier player. He can play outside, he can handle the ball, he can rebound. He's what I call a big-time player."

Blake said that Manning, of Kansas, is "the first 6-11 player who probably could play every position. Not that he's going to be a pro guard, but he could be. He might be the No. 1 choice in two years. The thing about him is that when Kansas needed him against North Carolina State in the Midwest Regional final Sunday, he took over the game.

"Dreiling is a certain first-rounder this year. At 7-1, he runs the court decently, he's a good outlet passer and he's a great hook-shooter. The hook is the only unstoppable shot in basketball, but hardly anybody takes it anymore. But this kid takes it. And he makes it."

Of those expected to be early choices in this year's NBA draft, Dawkins is the only one on a Final Four team.

"If the draft were tomorrow," Blake said, "Brad Daugherty, the North Carolina center, would probably be the first choice. But there's Kenny Walker of Kentucky, Len Bias of Maryland, Chuck Person of Auburn, Del Curry of Virginia Tech and Dawkins, plus maybe Walter Berry of St. John's and whoever else might decide to come out early. Dawkins has great speed and quickness. Because of that, he's one of the few who can get his shot anytime he wants. He reminds me of Lenny Wilkens."

Blake should know. Once the general manager of the St. Louis Hawks, he drafted Wilkens, as he once drafted Bob Ferry, now the Washington Bullets' general manager and the father of Danny Ferry, the freshman reserve who plays for Duke.

"Duke's big forward, Mark Alarie, is another sure first-rounder this year. He's a hard worker who can shoot the stationary jumper and who knows how to position himself. Some people say he can't do this or he can't do that. But let's look at what a guy can do. And what this kid can do is play with heart, he's a very good jump-shooter and he'll battle you.

"The other Duke forward, David Henderson, should be an early second-round choice."

As for which team will succeed Villanova as the NCAA champion, Blake would not say. But he seemed to like Louisville's chances.

"Louisville has the most talent," he said. "And a good coach."

Oxford Crew Seeks to Keep a Grip on Race

By Samuel G. Perry
United Press International

LONDON — Cambridge University will be striving on Saturday to break Oxford's record 10-year hold on the University Boat Race. And Ladbroke's, the bookmaker that sponsors the race, has rated England's oldest rowing rivals even, at 6-5 odds.

"There's definitely a lot of pressure. You definitely don't want to be the first crew to lose in 10 years," said Chris Clark, Oxford's 209-pound (95-kilogram) six-seat from Newport Beach, California.

"If anything," said Clark, "it'll make us row harder."

Cambridge, on the other hand, has made yet another attempt to revamp its rowing program in an effort to win the 132d edition of the race on the 4-mile, 374-yard (6.78-kilometer) tidal course that runs in an S-shape from Putney to Mortlake.

Both crews have been preparing for two weeks on the Thames tidewaters. But so far, none of the test pieces between the two rowing giants, and visiting international and national squads, has demonstrated a conclusive advantage for either side.

Oxford's unprecedented winning streak has been largely attributed to the aggressive training regimen brought in by Dan Topolski, the 40-year-old coach, as part of a reorganization of the club in the early 1970s.

A two-time Old Blue member of the Oxford boat, Topolski was so confident of a victory in last year's running that, before the race, he published a book on beating the previous record of nine triumphs that Oxford set from 1890 to 1898. The 1985 race turned out, however, to be one of the closest in recent times.

This year, Topolski may be less brash in his prognosis, but he does not believe that Cambridge's efforts to build up its program have by any means led to that university putting an unbeatable boat in the Thames.

"Cambridge has attempted to reorganize their set-up three or four times," Topolski said this week. "All through the time we have been winning."

"We've been producing a race that has gone up and up in standard because the competition is so hot," the Oxford coach said. "This year they rethought their system again and again produced a very fast crew."

Cambridge's hopes for a reprieve from the doldrums revolve around Neil Campbell, who coached Canada's Olympic eight to an impressive gold medal at the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

"The last 10 years, that's history," Campbell said. "The organization that has gone into this year has been much better than previous years. There's been a lot of competition for the seats in the eight and they're much fitter than they have been."

Campbell has introduced the international standards of training that have given the Oxford crews a boost in recent years, and challenged the Cambridge rowers to lengthen their strokes, adding a strong follow-through to their finishes.

"In the past, too much stress was put on prettiness and finesse and its pretty hard to look pretty when you're pulling your buns off," the Cambridge coach said.

But Topolski doubts that the new style will help Cambridge prevail. "We're looking for the most economical way of rowing and my feeling is that Cambridge is perhaps not as economical," he said.

In a race before which both crews acknowledge they have yet to reach their full potential, it may be the determination and the experience of the handful of international rowers that will make the difference.

The most experienced man in the race is John Pritchard, the 28-year-old Cambridge stroke who was a member of Britain's 1981 World Champion eight.

"This weekend I feel I can make a difference. It's this one that's eluded me and it's the last race for me," he said.

Oxford may yet have a slight advantage as a heavier crew, seven pounds per person heftier than Cambridge's crew. One of Cambridge's crew, Carole Burton, the third woman to cox in the Boat Race, weighs in at 17 pounds lighter than Oxford's Andy Green.

But it is the unpredictability of the surly course, which has sank boats five times since the race started at Henley in 1829, that has lent mystique to the contest throughout its history.

This year's battle to the finish line at Mortlake, where Prince Edward will award the Ladbroke trophy, may prove the tightest yet.

■ Sponsor May Withdraw

Ladbroke's, the leisure and betting-shop company, is considering whether to pull out as sponsor of the race after 10 years, The Associated Press reported Thursday from London.

Gerald Green, managing director of the credit and betting division of Ladbroke Group PLC, said a decision might be taken Saturday.

He said the company, which is putting up about £70,000 ($103,500) to sponsor the event this year, had sometimes not gotten full value for its money.

"What I think is unfair is that especially in the more prestigious newspapers, the race is called 'The Boat Race,' " he said. "They don't like to see the tradition spoiled by sponsorship."

Ladbroke's is the first sponsor in the history of the race.

Reuters

France's Jean Tigana, right, and Argentina's Claudio Borghi fight for the ball during France's 2-0 victory.

France's Touré Will Miss Cup Due to Injury

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — France's satisfaction at beating Argentina in a warm-up match for the World Cup was dulled Thursday after José Touré, their exciting forward, said he would have surgery and miss the tournament.

Touré, 24, sat out the match Wednesday night, which France won, 2-0, after he tore knee cartilage in a UEFA Cup game last week between his Nantes club and Inter Milan.

The World Cup starts May 31 in Mexico, and Touré said Thursday that he would need at least two months therapy before he could resume training.

"I don't want to be a deadweight for the national team," he said. "I also think it's wise not to risk the rest of my career."

In other matches, Spain beat Poland, 3-0, in Cadiz, Spain; England stopped the Soviet Union, 1-0, in Tbilisi; Scotland scored a 3-0 victory over Romania in Glasgow; Italy came from behind to defeat Austria, 2-1, in Udine, Italy; and Northern Ireland drew, 1-1, with Denmark in Belfast.

In Paris, Jean-Marc Ferreri and Philippe Vercruysse scored. *(UPI, AP)*

UPI

Andrew Toney

DGE ...oney's Ailment ...ains the 76ers

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — An...ew Toney, the Philadelphia ...ers' guard who has had stress ...actures in his feet and played ...le this season, was activated ...dnesday, then threatened ...n suspension without pay.

The team's owner, Harold ...atz, said two doctors had ...eared Toney to play and "if he ...esn't play, we're suspending ...m." Toney has a $4.72 million ...ntract through 1991-92.

His lawyer, Bob Wright, said, ...f they try to do this, I would ...e the ... out of them."

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

...tional Basketball Association Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlantic Division				
...ston	59	13	.819	—
...iladelphia	48	26	.649	12
...shington	35	38	.479	24½
...w Jersey	35	39	.473	25
...York	22	51	.301	37½
Central Division				
...waukee	50	23	.685	—
...ota	45	29	.608	5½
...roit	41	32	.562	9
...land	27	46	.370	22
...ago	25	48	.342	25
...na	25	49	.338	25½
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
...ston	45	28	.616	—
...ver	43	31	.581	2½
...s	39	33	.542	5½
...ntonio	38	36	.514	7½
...mento	32	41	.438	13
Pacific Division				
...L. Lakers	56	17	.767	—
...nd	36	38	.486	20½
...	29	42	.408	26
...	27	46	.370	29
...n State	26	47	.356	30
...Clippers	26	47	.356	30

...ched playoff berth)
...ched division title and playoff berth)
...ched conference title)

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

...s 98 29 23 41—112
...ington 24 26 30 40—120
...inson 9-17 3-4 21, Roundfield 7-13 5-6 19; ...man 10-15 7-7 27, Aguirre 5-15 7-10 18. ...ads: Dallas 47 (Perkins 13); Washington (Roundfield 12). Assists: Dallas 19 (Do...; Washington 22 (Roundfield 6).
...ta 30 23 24 33—110
...ta 36 19 29 17—101
...uwon 12-21 3-5 27, Lloyd 8-16 4-5 20; Wil...8-21 4-6 20, Anderson 8-14 2-2 18. Re...s: Houston 62 (Olajuwon 21); Indiana 58 ...ams 16). Assists: Houston 21 (Reid 6); ...ta 30 (Warrick 8).
...ta 22 24 38 27—103
...delphia 35 25 27 34—121
...one 12-15 8-11 32, Barkley 9-15 5-7 23; ...s 12-28 7-9 31, Willis 10-15 1-1 21. Re...s: Atlanta 31 (Wilkins 7); Philadelphia ...arkley 19). Assists: Atlanta 26 (Rivers ...iladelphia 25 (Cheeks 11).
...land 24 29 37 26—116
...Jersey 19 36 23 30—108
...12-22 6-6 26, Bagley 7-10 1-2 17; Gminski ...6 24, M.Johnson 7-11 6-6 20. Rebounds: ...land 58 (Lee, Hinson 9); New Jersey 43 ...ams 13). Assists: Cleveland 28 (Bagley ...New Jersey 24 (Cook 10).
...s 34 31 26 26—117
...ix 28 34 28 30—120
...key 10-16 7-7 27, Davis 11-16 0-1 22; ...niel 9-15 3-6 21, Chambers 7-12 5-6 20. ...ads: Seattle 47 (McDaniel 9); Phoenix ...ckney 8). Assists: Seattle 25 (Hender...; Phoenix 33 (Humphries 9).
...er 26 32 23 30—111
... 31 36 23 26—116
...ley 16-25 5-6 37, Malone 10-21 3-4 23; ...ch 11-22 5-5 27, Natt 9-15 8-11 26. Re...s: Denver 52 (Cooper 10); Utah 64 (Ma...3). Assists: Denver 16 (English, Natt, ...); Utah 36 (Stockton 10).
...ntonio 29 28 32 30—119
...Clippers 32 23 36 18— 97

Mitchell 9-22 0-0 18, Robertson 5-12 5-6 15; Benjamin 7-13 6-8 20, Maxwell 4-5 7-9 15, M.Johnson 6-14 3-4 15. Rebounds: San Antonio 52 (S.Johnson, Wilkins 8); Los Angeles 52 (Benjamin 9). Assists: San Antonio 27 (Sundvold 8); Los Angeles 22 (Nixon 8).
Milwaukee 34 28 36 22—115
Boston 36 24 32 36—128
Bird 11-19 11-11 35, Johnson 9-14 11-13 29; Cummings 13-27 5-6 31, Moncrief 7-15 11-12 25. Rebounds: Milwaukee 47 (Cummings 15); Boston 48 (Bird 12). Assists: Milwaukee 20 (Pressey 7); Boston 26 (Bird, Johnson 6).

NIT Tournament

FIRST ROUND
March 11
Texas Christian 76, Montana 69
March 12
McNeese State 86, Dayton 75
Providence 72, Boston U. 69
SW Missouri State 59, Pittsburgh 52
March 13
Florida 81, S. Mississippi 71
Georgia 95, Tenn.-Chattanooga 81
Clemson 99, Middle Tennessee State 81
Marquette 79, Drake 59
Brigham Young 67, S. Methodist 63
George Mason 65, Lamar 63
Texas 69, New Mexico 66
Louisiana Tech 67, N. Arizona 61
Wyoming 79, Texas A&M 70
Loyola, Calif. 88, California 75
Cal-Irvine 80, UCLA 74
March 14
Ohio State 65, Ohio U. 62
SECOND ROUND
March 17
Clemson 77, Georgia 65
Florida 77, Texas Christian 75
Providence 90, George Mason 61
Ohio State 71, Texas 65
Louisiana Tech 77, McNeese State 61
SW Missouri State 83, Marquette 69
Wyoming 99, Loyola, Calif. 90
March 18
Brigham Young 93, Cal-Irvine 80
QUARTERFINALS
March 20
Florida 54, SW Missouri State 53
Louisiana Tech 64, Providence 62
Wyoming 62, Clemson 57
March 21
Ohio State 79, Brigham Young 68
SEMIFINALS
March 24 (In New York)
Wyoming 67, Florida 58
Ohio State 79, Louisiana Tech 66
CHAMPIONSHIP
March 26
Ohio State 73, Wyoming 63
Third Place
Louisiana Tech 67, Florida 62

Soccer

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLIES
Spain 3, Poland 0
Northern Ireland 3, Denmark 1
Scotland 3, Romania 0
Italy 2, Austria 1

Hockey

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Patrick Division						
x-Washington	48	21	5	101	290	248
x-Philadelphia	48	22	4	100	311	228
NY Islanders	36	27	11	83	296	261
Pittsburgh	33	34	8	74	297	281
NY Rangers	34	35	5	73	255	254
New Jersey	24	47	3	51	280	344
Adams Division						
Quebec	41	30	5	87	314	278
Montreal	37	32	6	80	311	265
Boston	34	30	10	78	292	273
Hartford	37	35	1	77	308	285
Buffalo	35	33	6	76	282	273
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Norris Division						
x-Chicago	37	29	8	82	330	325
x-St. Louis	36	31	8	80	291	276
x-Minnesota	35	32	9	79	309	290
x-Toronto	23	45	6	52	295	364
Detroit	16	53	6	38	252	392
Smythe Division						
y-Edmonton	54	15	6	114	406	287
x-Calgary	36	30	9	81	325	296
Winnipeg	25	45	6	56	279	354
Los Angeles	23	45	7	53	271	348
Vancouver	20	41	13	53	260	310

(x-clinched playoff berth)
(y-clinched division title)

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS

Montreal 0 0 0—0
Hartford 0 1 2—3
Dineen (28), Kleinendorst (2), Francis (22). Shots on goal: Montreal (on Liut) 9-1-10—30; Hartford (on Roy) 7-10-10—27.

Edmonton 3 2 3—8
Pittsburgh 1 0 2—3
Messier (34), Krushelnyski (14), MacTavish 2 (23), McSorley (10), Gretzky (51), Kurri (62), Anderson (54); Frawley (10), Duguay (24), Bullard (40). Shots on goal: Edmonton (on Romano) 11-14-7—32; Pittsburgh (on Moog) 7-10-10—27.

Minnesota 1 3 2—6
Toronto 0 0 1—1
Ciccarelli 2 (41), Bjugstad 2 (42), Houck (1), Graham (21); Fryer (28). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Wregget) 14-9-15—38; Toronto (on Casey) 9-10-16—35.

Detroit 3 0 0—3
Chicago 0 2 3—5
D.Wilson 2 (14), Secord (38), Sutter (15), Savard (46); Gallant (19), Gare (7), Kilrea (32). Shots on goal: Detroit (on Sauve) 10-5-11—26; Chicago (on Micalef) 10-20-13—43.

Calgary 0 3 0—3
Los Angeles 1 2 4—7
Fox 2 (11), Nicholls 2 (34), Lukowich (12), Sykes (20), Dionne (35); Wilson (27), Sutter (18), Loob (26). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Melanson) 9-10-8—27; Los Angeles (on Lemelin, Vernon) 7-19-13—39.

Quebec 4 1 1—6
Vancouver 3 4 0—7
Lupul 2 (3), Halward 2 (7) Loiz (14), Skrtko (34), Neely (11); Ashton (23), Cote (13), Siltanen (10), A.Stastny (28), Goulet (53), Picard (9). Shots on goal: Quebec (on Young) 10-13-9—32; Vancouver (on Gosselin, Malarchuk) 18-9-7—26.

Transition

BASEBALL
National League
CHICAGO—Waived Reggie Patterson and Larry Sorensen, pitchers.
HOUSTON—Assigned Robbie Wine, catcher, and Louie Meadows, outfielder, to Tucson, Pacific Coast League, and Troy Afenir, catcher, and Jose Vargas and Mike Friederich, pitchers, to Columbus, Southern League. Reassigned German Rivera and Nelson Read, infielders, to Tucson.
NEW YORK—Sent Randy Myers and Terry Leach, pitchers; Stanley Jefferson and Terry Blocker, outfielders; John Gibbons, catcher, and Argenis Salazar, infielder, to their minor-league camp for reassignment.
SAN DIEGO—Released Mario Ramirez, infielder. Reassigned Rusty Tillman and James Steels, outfielders, to Las Vegas, Pacific Coast League.
BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
WASHINGTON—Named Garnett Slaton executive vice president in charge of day-to-day business affairs.
FOOTBALL
Canadian Football League
HAMILTON—Signed Mark Cosolo, quarterback; Tommy Alexander, defensive lineman, and Troy Hunter and Kenneth Storey, wide receivers.
National Football League
NEW YORK—Signed John Misko and Joe Prokop, punters; Cedric Minter, running back; Boris Prendergrass, Nick Bruckner and Tony Smith, wide receivers; George Achica, defensive tackle; Frank Sutton and John Kilka, offensive guards; Eric Stokes, center; David Dunham, offensive tackle, and Matt Courtney, corner back.
HOCKEY
National Hockey League
BUFFALO—Returned Mel Davis, right wing, to Rochester, American Hockey League. N.Y. RANGERS—Recalled Jim Weimer, defenseman, from New Haven, AHL.
COLLEGE
BOSTON COLLEGE—Named Jim O'Brien men's basketball coach.
CHERRY BOWL—Dismissed Frank Waters, executive director, and Michael Mills, marketing director.
LOUISIANA STATE—Greg Via, cross country and assistant track coach, resigned effective March 31.
MINNESOTA—Named J Robinson wrestling coach.
OREGON—Rod Snook, assistant basketball coach, resigned.
PITTSBURGH—Named Paul Evans men's basketball coach.
SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI—Promoted Roland Dale from athletic director to athletic director emeritus.

Exhibition Baseball

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
Cincinnati 2, Minnesota (ss) 2
Toronto 4, N.Y. Mets 3
Texas 8, Atlanta 6
Montreal (ss) 10, Los Angeles 9, 11 innings
Baltimore 10, Kansas City 3
Boston 27, Chicago White Sox (ss) 10
Seattle 8, Milwaukee 7
Oakland 12, Chicago Cubs 5
San Diego 4, San Francisco 3
California 9, Cleveland 8
Houston 5, Minnesota (ss) 0

Canadiens Droop, as Whalers Reach New Heights

The Associated Press

HARTFORD, Connecticut — While the once-lowly Hartford Whalers are reaching new heights, the Montreal Canadiens are falling to unaccustomed depths in the National Hockey League.

Scot Kleinendorst and Ron Francis scored 32 seconds apart in the first minute of the final period Wednesday to back the shutout goaltending of Mike Liut and boost the Whalers to a 3-0 victory over the Canadiens.

[In Pittsburgh, the Edmonton Oilers beat the Penguins, 8-3, to clinch the regular-season points title and a $200,000 team bonus. Wayne Gretzky had a goal and three assists to move to 205 points, near his single-season mark of 212.]

The Whalers' victory — they are undefeated in their last six games — moved them into fourth place in the tight Adams Division playoff race. It was the sixth straight loss and ninth in 11 games for the Canadiens, who are in danger of dropping into third place.

"The biggest thing is we're shooting for a playoff spot," said Francis, the Whalers captain. "We don't really care who we beat to get that playoff spot as long as we get it."

The Whalers, who have gone the longest of any NHL team without a playoff appearance, now lead the Buffalo Sabres by a point for the division's final berth and are one point behind the third-place Boston Bruins.

The Canadiens remained two points ahead of the Bruins, but, said their coach, Jean Perron, "We are in a deep, deep slump and we better get out of it fast."

■ Broten Reaches 100

Neal Broten, center for the Minnesota North Stars, became Wednesday the first U.S.-born player to score 100 points in an NHL season, The Associated Press reported from Toronto.

Broten, 26, from Roseau, Minnesota, had two assists in the North Stars' 6-1 victory over the Maple Leafs. That gave him 27 goals and 73 assists.

NHL FOCUS

SPORTS BRIEFS

NBC Signs Contract for Olympics

WASHINGTON (WP) — NBC and the Olympics have signed a $300-million contract that gives the network the television rights to the 1988 Summer Games in South Korea.

The contract was signed Wednesday by the network and the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee at the headquarters of the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne, Switzerland. NBC last telecast the Olympics in 1964 from Tokyo, although it had the contract for the 1980 Games, which were boycotted by the United States.

The fee is half the $600 million organizers had hoped for and less than the estimated $309 million ABC paid for the 1988 Winter Games in Calgary, Alberta.

Baseball's Hangers-On Are Barred

NEW YORK (AP) — Major league baseball's playing fields, dugouts, clubhouses and related facilities and areas are off-limits to all but essential personnel, the commissioner, Peter Ueberroth, has ordered.

Ueberroth had promised to tighten clubhouse security last month when he announced his decision concerning players involved in the Pittsburgh drug trials.

The commissioner ordered that only players, managers, coaches, representatives of the Players Association, umpires and their union representatives, trainers, team physicians, club and league officials, accredited members of the media and "those persons necessary for the normal conduct of club operations" will be allowed in the restricted areas.

Ueberroth said those areas will be barred to "friends, business associates, agents, attorneys, equipment salesmen or other vendors, unauthorized doctors or therapists, etc."

For the Record

Charlie Hough, the Texas Rangers' right-hander, was to undergo surgery Thursday after breaking the little finger on his pitching hand during a fancy handshake with a friend at a party. Hough, who will miss his opening-day assignment, said the accident occurred Monday. *(AP)*

JB 1735
BLANCPAIN

Since 1735
Masterpieces of swiss watchmaking art
CÉRÉSOLE
WEMPE
16, rue Royale 75008 PARIS

OBSERVER

Of Human Fleshiness

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — When I became old enough to notice the shape of things human, "curvaceous" was the word that described the ideal female form.

Women who were not curvaceous sometimes tried to remedy matters with padding, which artificially gave them the fleshier look then regarded as the essence of female beauty.

As time passed I became absorbed in less aesthetic matters, so I missed the critical moment when female beauty was redefined. Gradually, though, I became aware that curvaceous women were getting hard to find.

At the kind of gatherings to which women wear their most expensive clothes, which are usually clothes designed to call attention to what they are not covering, I was seeing an alarming quantity of bone lying under tautly stretched skin.

I say "alarming" because I am a child of the Great Depression. In that time, when you heard it said that somebody was "nothing but skin and bones," it was a sound bet that the next news about that person would involve an undertaker.

Well, now we were a long way from 1935; we were wallowing in the good life, eating high off the hog and living off the fat of the land, and I was not so dumb that I thought these women who were all frame and no flesh couldn't afford a little macaroni and cheese.

□

The garments that dramatized their emaciation usually cost more than a new car would have cost in 1935.

Flesh was out of style; bone was in. Angularity was not easy to acquire. In the heyday of the curvaceous ideal, it was comparatively easy for the angular woman to cope with her deficiency by using a few pads. Now, however, the curvaceous woman confronted an ordeal if she wanted to remain fashionable by getting down to skin and bone.

So we entered the diet age, which rapidly turned into the age of health-faddism, then into the age of the exercise industry, the $85 sneakers and imported mineral water, the white-wine spritzer, the home blood-pressure kit and the weight-loss quack.

With it came perhaps the greatest boom ever in the annals of publishing, as American authors produced an astonishingly profitable new literature on methods for shedding fatty tissue.

□

Women created to bloom curvaceously cried out in ostentatious protest when waiters brought the dessert cart, the invariable justification for them to tell all and sundry about the agonies of their diets.

Which doubtless were agonizing. I don't doubt it. Whom nature has fashioned to go through life bearing flesh can achieve tautly boned angularity only by submitting to the most unnatural sufferings. Still, one tired of the constant dessert-cart wails and wanted to cry, "For heaven's sake, let it spread!"

Such is the tyranny of fashion that only the brave and the eccentric dared let it spread.

Much of the suffering was futile, of course. Genes are destiny. If outfitted with genes for curvaceous thighs, nothing short of starvation will thin your thighs in 30 days, 30 months or 30 years.

The fashion industry, which acts as enforcer in these matters, made things miserable for women with curvaceous genes by restricting its most attractive designs to size 6 women; that is, women with tiny little teeny-weeny-woman genes and women with all-skin-and-bone genes.

It was an era when shoppers seeking a size 14 in the fancier stores were sarcastically asked, "Do you think we're here to outfit the stockyards?" Eventually, of course, designers who like to maximize profits began making size 8 garments big enough to fit a size 16, but the woman conniving in this fraud knew very well that the industry was toying with her vanity and that it still regarded her as a shameful example of outmoded genes.

At last there is good news. Without endorsing the message, Vogue has just published a hefty advertising supplement asserting that it is no longer disgraceful to be curvaceous. And in Paris, a couturier has shown a new design — a dress with hip pads for women not curvaceous enough to fill it out.

This could be the start of something big.

New York Times Service

Far From the Raj: London Pakistanis

By Annette Insdorf

NEW YORK — Recent films such as "A Passage to India," "Gandhi," "Heat and Dust" and television's "The Jewel in the Crown" have explored the cultural conflicts of the British in India. An offbeat British satire called "My Beautiful Laundrette" offers a refreshingly complementary angle: It casts a wry eye on Pakistanis in contemporary London.

"My Beautiful Laundrette" was directed by Stephen Frears as a low-budget film for British television. But its reception at the 1985 Edinburgh Film Festival was so enthusiastic that it was picked up for theatrical distribution in Britain, where it has been breaking box-office records. It is now playing in the United States after its U. S. premiere at the Miami Film Festival.

For Frears, 44, a veteran of two dozen films for British television, the critical and commercial success of "My Beautiful Laundrette" is a delightful surprise. "It never crossed my mind," he said when asked during a recent trip to New York why he did not make the film for theatrical release. "Given the intimacy of the material, it was just sensible to spend no more than $900,000, and to make it in the most straight forward way possible."

Frears made his theatrical film debut as a director 15 years ago with "Gumshoe," a cheerful private-eye sendup. Later he made "The Hit," which was not a hit.

"My Beautiful Laundrette," written by Hanif Kureishi, 29, an Anglo-Pakistani playwright, tells the story of Omar (Gordon Warnecke), a young Pakistani who takes over the dilapidated coin laundry of his profiteering Uncle Nasser (Saeed Jaffrey). With his friend Johnny (Daniel Day Lewis) — a white working-class punk who once belonged to the fascist National Front — Omar converts it into a glitzy gathering place called "Powders."

In the background are Nasser, who boasts a white mistress (Shirley Anne Field); Omar's leftist father (Roshan Seth); and other Pakistanis flagrantly getting wealthy. Family members squeeze one another out of money in what is essentially a chummy syndicate.

"It's an entirely original perspective on Britain, and it's right on," Frears said. "It's what you see when you walk down the street. It's serious, but funny and charming too. Normally, films that deal with immigrants are depressing and bleak, treating immigrants as victims. But here, they are as funny, outrageous, rich, vivacious and corrupt as the rest of us."

Frears ascribed the film's popularity in Britain to the fact that "it's very cheeky about Mrs. Thatcher." Not that the prime minister is portrayed in "My Beautiful Laundrette"; as Frears put it, "It's a good picture of Britain: isolated communities, somehow exploiting the situation — the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer; people struggling to maintain private values and dignity. The problems in England are terrible, and you don't hear the sound of laughter in Britain."

Among the film's satiric targets are the "Raj" nostalgia ("It was enjoyable putting the anti-Raj films jokes in," Frears admitted); sexual stereotyping (Omar prefers Johnny to Nasser's tempting daughter); and gleefully greedy capitalism ("There's money in muck," Nasser proclaims about the laundry business).

The freedom Frears feels in treating controversial issues comes from the nature of British television. "There's a tradition in Britain — pioneered by directors like Ken Loach — of the material like this being done in the best part of TV," he said. "And the good writers have been writing in television."

About the state of the British cinema, Frears was less enthusiastic. "Being a British film director is like a terrible cross you have to bear," he said with a sheepish grin. "It's like the wicked fairy came down at your christening and gave you this stigmata. Economically, it's very difficult because — in terms of the world — the audience is so small. If you make a film for $3 million about Britain, you can't get your money back. I figured that 'Laundrette' — which is clearly about Britain — has no commercial potential, so I'll make it cheap.

"If you're a British film director and want to make a film about England, people look at you as if you said something ghastly and feel sorry for you. The alternative is to make films for the American market, as David Puttnam does — 'The Killing Fields,' for example. Someone like Alan Parker doesn't kid himself: He makes American films."

It might seem surprising that English-language movies should have the same international distribution problems as films made in French- or Spanish-speaking countries. Frears said that "because of the common language with the United States, El Dorado is sort of dangled in front of the British filmmaker. You think you'll be understood in Texas. But of course the gap between England and Texas is greater than between Texas and Argentina."

For this reason, he is thrilled that "My Beautiful Laundrette" has found receptive audiences beyond Britain. He suggested that the credit was less his than the actors'. "They're splendid," he said. "Daniel Day Lewis is sort of the white hope in England now. And when I saw him in 'Room With a View,' I was really impressed." In James Ivory's new film adaptation of the E. M. Forster novel, Day Lewis — son of the poet Cecil Day Lewis and grandson of Sir Michael Balcon, who as head of Ealing Studios produced such classic comedies as "Kind Hearts and Coronets" — plays a priggish aristocrat.

Frears seemed most proud of having brought Shirley Anne Field back to the screen, from which she had been absent eight years. "She was the thinking man's pinup of the '50s," he said. Field co-starred with Laurence Olivier in "The Entertainer," with Albert Finney in "Saturday Night and Sunday Morning" and with Michael Caine in "Alfie."

Although Frears has been acclaimed for his bold visual style, he defers to a strong script and performers: " 'Get the good actors and then keep out of their way' is my attitude," he said.

Annette Insdorf, an associate professor at Columbia and Yale universities and the author of "Indelible Shadows: Film and the Holocaust," wrote this article for The New York Times.

Gordon Warnecke, Daniel Day Lewis in scene from "My Beautiful Laundrette," directed by Stephen Frears (right).

PEOPLE

Star Wars at Paris Ballet

Squabbling over the status of two ballet dancers at the Paris Opéra has led to a televised demand by **Maurice Béjart** that **Rudolf Nureyev** resign as head of the Opéra ballet. The Brussels-based choreographer said Nureyev had "pursued for the past three years policies detrimental to France's great dance tradition." The trouble erupted Monday evening: Following the premiere of "Arepo," a work Béjart created for the Opéra — where he is guest choreographer through April — Béjart took the stage and announced that Eric Vu An and **Manuel Legris** had been promoted to *étoile* (star), or lead dancer. Nureyev, who has headed the Paris company for three years, and the Opéra's directors refused to confirm the promotions, saying Béjart was not authorized to make them, especially without approval. Béjart said the Russian-born dancer had given verbal approval Monday afternoon. The Opéra directors issued a strongly worded statement supporting Nureyev and saying Béjart, director of the Ballet of the 20th Century, was going through "a period of extreme psychological turmoil in which he confuses his desires with reality."

□

President Ronald Reagan met briefly with **Katerina Lycheva** at the White House before leaving Thursday for his Easter vacation. Earlier, the Moscow schoolgirl, on the third stop of her five-city mission of peace to the United States, said "kids must stand up" against the threat of nuclear arms.

□

C. Everett Koop, the U. S. surgeon general, says cigarette companies should be planning for the day when America stops smoking, but a tobacco industry spokesman says Koop should not plan on a career in financial analysis. Koop said at an anti-smoking conference in Atlanta that the government was willing to help tobacco companies make a transition "to the kind of business that enhances life and not the kind that invites death," and he predicted that cigarette production would stop within 20 years. In response, a Tobacco Institute spokesman in Washington, **Walker Merryman**, pointed out that "the stock market has been very bullish on the companies as investment properties. The companies continue to be among the most profitable [illegible] industry sector, despite all [illegible] anti-smoking pressure from [illegible] surgeon general since 1964."

□

Margo St. James has had [illegible] bright beacon for America's [illegible] of the night is heading [illegible] after 13 years of battling [illegible] courts and society from her [illegible] San Francisco as head of the [illegible] tutes' union, COYOTE ([illegible] Off Your Old Tired Ethics) [illegible] in self-exile near [illegible] France. St. James will [illegible] fight to "decriminalize [illegible] tion," she said. "I'm [illegible] the institutionalized [illegible] this country, the [illegible] the vice cops," she said. [illegible] said that she intends [illegible] book in France, but [illegible] order of business in [illegible] be to help organize [illegible] congress in Brussels [illegible] early October.

□

The singer and [illegible] **Midler** and her husband [illegible] **von Haselberg**, are [illegible] child next autumn, [illegible] has confirmed. Midler [illegible] work on the Disney film [illegible] People," in which she portrays [illegible] nastiest woman alive, [illegible] uled for June release. After [illegible] she is to begin shooting "[illegible] geous Fortune," co-starring [illegible] Long.

□

John Denver played a [illegible] of his new song, honoring the [illegible] lenger space shuttle astronauts [illegible] Senate hearing and said that [illegible] **Christa McAuliffe**, should [illegible] been aboard the flight. Denver [illegible] a Senate Appropriations [illegible] mittee that he had suggested [illegible] civilian-in-space program [illegible] years ago and would have been [illegible] first participant if President [illegible] Reagan had not decided [illegible] teacher. The singer-songwriter [illegible] said he was talking with [illegible] about doing a concert [illegible] Denver's song "Flying [illegible]" which he said he began writing [illegible] 28 after the Challenger [illegible] will be on his new album [illegible] World," due out in June [illegible] possibly all the money that [illegible] in from this song will go [illegible] NASA or to build another [illegible] to the astronauts' families, [illegible] said.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS in English, Paris (daily) 4634 5965. Rome 678 03 20.

PERSONALS

MARCO C. MADIGAN, Happy Easter. We love you. Tina & Orphee.

MOVING

ALLIED
WORLDWIDE MOVING

PARIS: DESBORDES (1) 43 43 23 64
FRANKFURT L.M.S. (069) 250066
DUSSELDORF: L.M.S.
RATINGEN: L.M.S. (02102) 45023
MUNICH L.M.S. (089) 142244
LONDON AMERTRANS (01) 953 3636
BRUSSELS ZIEGLER S.A. (02) 425 66 14
GENEVA VERON GRAUER S.A. (022) 32 64 40
USA: ALLIED VAN LINES (0101) 312-681-8100

interdean
WHO ELSE FOR YOUR NEXT INTERNATIONAL MOVE
FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL
PARIS (1) 30249000

MARTINI TECHNOTRANS - NICE / CANNES. Tel: 93.39.43.44. Overseas Moving - Storage - Packing - Air/Sea Shipping, Car/Baggage, Clearance.

CONTINEX. Small & medium moves, baggage, cars worldwide. Call Charlie: Paris 42 81 18 81 (near Opera).

HEALTH SERVICES

INFERTILE COUPLES. Surrogate parenting offers a chance to have a biological child through the use of artificial insemination and a surrogate mother. Option to meet surrogate of your choosing from our extensive (over 300) files. Strict confidentiality observed. Noel Keane, Executive Director; Lois Barish, Administrator; Infertility Center of New York, 14 East 60th St., Suite 1204, NYC 10022 (212) 371-0811.

EXPATS - WORKING OVERSEAS, medical insurance - unlimited cover, permanent health insurance to cover inability to work, Int'l pensions. Established offshore funds. Anderson, PO Box 6, Ramsey, Isle of Man.

LEGAL SERVICES

U.S. LAWYER- executive IMMIGRATION. FRANK T. HOLLAND, 2925 Briarpark, Suite 490, Houston, Texas 77042. Tel: (713) 789-0904. Tx: 790518. (Not board certified.)

US IMMIGRATION visas, Atty. Planos 868 Union St., San Diego, CA 92101 (619) 233-8420, tv 695202HQSDG.

COLLEGES & UNIVERSITIES

A KENSINGTON DEGREE
CAN UNLOCK YOUR EARNING POWER
Kensington University offers: EXECUTIVE MBA
BA • BS • MA • MS • PhD • JD
Registered with California Committee of Bar Examiners
NO CLASSROOM ATTENDANCE
For FREE Brochure: KENSINGTON UNIVERSITY
330 N. GLENDALE AV. DEPT. 51
GLENDALE, CA 91206 U.S.A.

PRECIOUS STONES

1.48 KARAT DIAMOND. Round, brilliant, clarity is VVS-1, color G. Estimated at US$50,000. Best offer. Tel: US 415-479-1398.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

COGEDIM
THE 1ST TRADE MARK IN REAL ESTATE IN FRANCE
OFFERS A WIDE SELECTION OF BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS IN FRANCE

CANNES
- BASSE CALIFORNIE in new & luxurious residence with pool, large 4 rooms with superb terrace, panoramic sea view. F2,750,000.
- ON THE CROISETTE facing Port Canto, near Palm Beach, large 3 rooms with beautiful terrace, very rare. F1,575,000.

NICE
- ON PROMENADE DES ANGLAIS House with character, sea view, 168 sq.m. on 2 levels, large reception with fireplace, 3 bedrooms, garage, large basement can be fitted. F1,837,000.
- MONT BORON in park with pool, new high class building, large 3 rooms with beautiful terrace, exceptional view on Baie des Anges. F2,000,000.

MONTE-CARLO
In park close to the prestigious Monte Carlo Country Club & the Monte Carlo Beach, high class residence, superb apartments with terrace, exceptional view, rare.

PARIS
- FOCH luxurious 330 sq.m. with private garden
- PLACE VICTOR HUGO exceptional 300 sq.m.
- AUTEUIL RACETRACK 220 sq.m. with private garden
- BOULEVARD SUCHET very beautiful 5 rooms

Information and Sale
- IN PARIS: Mme FERTITTA
COGEDIM 65, AV. VICTOR HUGO 75016 PARIS
Tel: 45.00.78.43 - Telex 649388 F
- IN CANNES:
COGEDIM 61 RUE D'ANTIBES 06400 CANNES
Tel: 93.38.14.14 - Telex 462463 F

BEFORE BUYING AN APARTMENT IN FRANCE CONSULT COGEDIM

FOR THE FEATURE
INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE
TURN TO PAGE 13

CANADA

ISLAND IN ATLANTIC. Canada: 902-761 2226. Switzerland: 31-245833

CARIBBEAN

MONTSERRAT- (British) ocean lot L6000. Box 7532 Olympia, WA USA.

CYPRUS

FREEHOLD PROPERTY in Paphos from the Island's leading developer. Quality villas, apartments, land ideal for retirement or second home. Free inspection flights for buyers. Phone or write Leptos Estates, 451, West Green Road, London N15. Tel: 01-881 3356. Tlx 22434 G, or P.O. Box 146, Paphos, Cyprus. Tel: 06133775. Tlx 3556 CY.

FRENCH PROVINCES

COTE D'AZUR
CANNES-CROISETTE
Outstanding 180 sq.m. apartment opposite Port Canto with charming private garden, splendid view over sea and harbor. Superb 72 sq.m. terrace, 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, servant's room, garage. Very comfortable and in perfect condition. Ref: 555. Apply
JOHN TAYLOR
55 La Croisette
06400 CANNES
Tel 93 38 00 66 Tlx 470921F

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

COTE D'AZUR
In park contiguous to the prestigious MONTE-CARLO COUNTRY CLUB & the MONTE-CARLO BEACH in high class residence
Apartment: large living + 2 bedrooms, large terrace.
EXCEPTIONAL VIEW ON SEA AND
MONTE-CARLO
very rare - F2,900,000.
Information & sale in Paris
COGEDIM
65, Av. VICTOR HUGO, 16TH.
45.00.78.43
TELEX 649388 F
and at the Country Park - Ille de la Vigie 06190 ROQUEBRUNE CAP MARTIN Tel: 93.78.16.48

MOUGINS EXCEPTIONAL
New Provencal Villa, 380 sq.m., Separate Guest Apartment and Staff Quarters, Covered and Heated Swimming Pool and Health Spa, 400 sq.m. of Terraces, 4-Car Garage + Carport, Laser Beam and Closed Circuit Television Security System, Telex, Cascade and Fountain, Remote Control Electrical Lighting Systems, 5000 sq.m. Land.
Substantial Price Required.
Low interest SF mortgage for a substantial part of purchase price can be taken over by purchaser.
Tel: Monte Carlo 93 25 74 79 (office) Tlx: 479550 MC

BELL GROUP INTERNATIONAL
MEGEVE.
Superb very large chalet, very high class, many bedrooms, entirely furnished. Justified high price. Possibility to visit.
TELEX 612906 F. TEL: 47 27 34 65

ROQUEBRUNE CAP MARTIN, 5 kms from Monaco & impeccably furnished, 4-storey, 5-bedroom/baths, home in one of the most exclusive French Mediterranean communities. Facilities include: 2 kitchens, large terrace, heated pool, garage, separate quarters for housekeeper/guardian & private access to beach. Unparalleled view of Monte Carlo. Total area: 2.8 acres. Tel Paris. 42 66 92 32. Tlx 660940 F. ATTN: Mr. Mallon.

THREE UNIQUE PROPERTIES
1) The most outstanding chateau on the Cote d'Azur.
2) The most prestigious Penthouse in Cannes.
3) The most breathtaking waterfront property.
Call Keith on 93 38 30 40 (open Sat. and Mon.)
PENTHOUSE INT'L, Cannes.

ALL REAL ESTATE IN The SAINT-TROPEZ Gulf
SALES & RENTALS
AGENCE ALPHA
R.N. 98, 83120 Sainte Maxime
Tel: 94.96.32.59
ASK EXCLUSIVELY FOR Marie-Christine

CAP FERRAT
On the seafront, large one-room apartment with loggia and amazing view. F530,000. Apply
JOHN TAYLOR
1 Ave Albert 1er
06230 Saint Jean Cap Ferrat
Tel 93 01 24 24

DEAUVILLE, FRANCE near the golf course overlooking Deauville, luxury 1st floor flat in beautiful Normandy style timbered building. Drawing room, dining, 3rd bedroom, kitchen, master bedroom & bath en suite, further bedroom & bathroom, bed/living area, fitted carpets, Tennis courts, porter, superb views of the sea. F997,500. Farrar Stead & Glyn (UK) 01-373 8425 / France 31 98 74 61.

COTE D'AZUR NICE in Cap de Nice, One of the most beautiful buildings on the coast, are 2 apartments for sale, one 3 & one 5-room. Can be sold as one big apartment, or separately. Price F1,850,000 & F3,200,000 SCAN FRANCE, 182 Basses Moulieres, 06130 Grasse. Tel: 93.70.61 00

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

CANNES, 15 MINS., NICE AIRPORT Plateau Castelleras, secluded superb stone villa + annex, 6 bedrooms, 5 baths, 70 sq.m. living/dining, 50 sq.m. master bedroom en suite, new kitchen, 4-car carport, 7500 sq.m. level mature garden, pool, possibility tennis F5,900,000/nearest offer 93421933

CANNES. Superb 2-room apartment (72 sq.m.) with balcony 20 sq.m., exceptional class (Gray d'Albion), 50 m. from beach, 24-hour surveillance, under priced at F1,500,000. Call Paris: 1-45 67 72 65 or 1-42 60 56 63 or Cannes: (93) 38 01 05 from 26/03/86 - 05/04/86.

MOUGINS. Beautiful Provencal villa in 2800 sq.m. of landscaped gardens with pool, superb double 90 sq.m. reception with fireplace, 5 bedrooms, 4 baths, fully equipped kitchen. Justified price of F3,800,000. Call Bob on 93 38 19 19. SSI, 47 La Croisette, 06400 Cannes.

LE TOUQUET. In forest, 160 sq.m apartment, 50 sq.m. living, fireplace, 300 sq.m. garden, 3 bedrooms, equipped kitchen, 2 baths, 2 W.C.'s, individual heating. F1,000,000. Tel: 20 06 20 51 or 21 05 31 19 France

COTE D'AZUR. Marina Baie des Anges (Nice). Beautiful 3 bedroom apartment on 16th floor. Price: F2,300,000 or offers, or will except property exchange. Tel: 93 25 51 79

LE TOUQUET. In forest, 65 sq.m apartment, living, terrace, fitted kitchen, 1 bedroom, bath, W.C., individual heating. F500,000. Tel: 20 06 20 51 or 21 05 31 19 France

COTE D'AZUR. Luxury villa 1 mile from sea near Antibes. 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, central air conditioning, pool & tennis. F1.4 million. 212-884-3710 USA

SELLING SMALL RENOVATED farm, all comforts. 3.5 ha. woods on Valley of Mayenne. Ideal site. For complete file & information, tel 43 07 70 25.

GERMANY

ONE OF EUROPE'S TOP HOLIDAY centers for 3,000 guests with private yachting port, restaurants, sailing school, camping, for sale. Write to: Publicitas, Cipher 22 - 115 052, CH-1002 Lausanne.

YOUR ESTATE AGENT IN MUNICH Flats, houses, golf club shares. Enquire in writing to: John Schmitter, Mailinger Str. 18, D-8000, Munich 19

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

GREAT BRITAIN

KNIGHTSBRIDGE/SLOANE STREET Mews House. Modern, 1 bedroom, bathroom, large reception room, breakfast room/kitchen, garage. 60 year lease. £175,000. Ideal London pied-a-terre. Contact T. Ticehurst, tel: 01-402 5455

LONDON HOMEFINDER will help you find the right place at the right price. For brochure, please call Ruth Rounicer on (01) 727 9297.

GREECE

ISLAND OF CORFOU. Beautiful villa in the hills, fantastic and unspoilable view, large living, 6 bedrooms, 6 baths, 7 WCs, large garden with old trees and plantations. House rebuilt by Swiss owner. Please write Gastom, 8C avenue de Champel, 1206 Geneva. Tel: (022) 46 30 66.

GALAXIDI BY SEA near Delphi, beautiful old house, fully renovated, 8 rooms, 3 baths, verandas, patio, lovely views. Call (0265) 41316.

ISRAEL

VILLA - Herzliah Petuach near ocean, American kitchen, spacious, land, 3 bedrooms plus den, 3 baths, central heating & air-conditioning. Indoor garden. Call USA 212-794-9278.

ITALY

VENICE - APARTMENTS for sale, approximately 200 sq.m. with garden facing on to Grand Canal. Lift, 3 bathrooms per apartment. Direct to principal: Prof. Gottardi, Via Poerio 2A, 21029 Milan

ELBA. Villa of 4 apartments, 200 sq.m., garden 140 sq.m. Summer letting business. Tel: 055/6812626.

FLORENCE. Rare penthouse on Arno. France 42 92 92 62 or Italy 55-284419.

PARIS & SUBURBS

MARAIS. SUPERB STUDIO, 6th floor, lift, F270,000. Tel 4804 0084 after 8pm or between 7 & 8am.

7TH. Superb 85 sq.m. pied-a-terre, luxury, high ceilings, paneling, view. F2,400,000. Tel: 45 67 05 56 evenings.

SPAIN

COSTA BLANCA Javea, Alicante. High class 2-bedroom seafront townhouses, 1 bedroom with garden & terrace. Direct builders. US$21,613. Promociones Gata, Calle Lepanto 18, Gata de Gorgos, Alicante, Spain.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SPAIN

Experienced group of engineers & architects long established in Madrid & Marbella is immediately available for:
- Architectural & civil engineering design
- Inspection & control of jobs under construction or to be started.
- Info & advice on government & local construction regulation & permits.
- General consulting regarding real estate investments in Spain.

IF YOU OWN OR PLAN TO BUY A PROPERTY IN SPAIN, CONTACT: Boullosa & Assoc. Alcala 30/28014 Madrid. (1) 2323597 or (52) 832172.

MADRID EXECUTIVE CHALET American adobe design, 10 rooms, 3 baths, basement, 1500 sq. m. garden, pool, exclusive security guards, Majadahonda, sale US$225,000 or rent US$2,000 / month furnished. For details call USA 216-621-7494.

NEAR VIGO, FACING PORTUGAL, charming villa on 20,000 sq.m., modern stone house, 1st class construction. Close to sea & river beaches. Excellent fruit, wine, gardens. Privileged climate & view. Direct sale from owner. Information: Tel: 34-86-611019.

SWITZERLAND

LAKE GENEVA AREA
Lovely Apartments Available for foreigners in magnificent new residential development. Attractive location Only 10 Minutes Drive From Geneva Airport, with all amenities, golf course and other leisure activities.
Contact: GLOBE PLAN S.A.
Av Mon Repos 24, CH-1005 Lausanne.
Tel: (21) 22 35 12 Tlx 25185 MELIS CH.

VALAIS/SWITZERLAND - CRANS MONTANA/THYON/LES COLLONS ST. LUC - VAL D'ANNIVIERS
Flats and chalets 25 to 150 sq.m. 1 to 5 rooms. Credit 60%. Interest rate 6.75%. Duration 15 years.
Owners-Builders. Direct sale.
VAL PROMOTION S.A.
10 Ave du Midi, CH-1950 Sion
Tel: 41-27/23 34 95

LAKE GENEVA + LUGANO, Montreux, Gstaad region, Locarno & many mountain resorts etc. Foreigners can buy superb new apartments/chalets/villas. All prices. Large choice. Swiss residency possible. H. SEBOLD S.A., Tour Grise 6, CH-1007 Lausanne 21/252611, Lugano office 91/687648

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

SWITZERLAND

SWITZERLAND
CRANS MONTANA
RIGHT ON THE BEST EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN GOLF COURSE
We sell superb apartments - 2 To 6 rooms from SF285,000.
NEAR FAMOUS
CRANS PLATEAU
AT TSARRAT HAMLET
Charming Swiss chalet SF595,000
Excellent opportunities for foreigners 60% mortgage available of 6½% interest
AGENCE ROMANDE IMMOBILIERE
Gal. Benjamin Constant 1
1003 LAUSANNE - SWITZERLAND
Tel 21/20 70 11. Tlx 25873 Aril CH

SWITZERLAND
IN THE MAGNIFICENT RESORT OF
LEYSIN
We Are building Comfortable Apartments - 2 To 5 Rooms From SF158,000, 60% Mortgage Available At 6½ % Interest.
AGENCE ROMANDE IMMOBILIERE
1003 LAUSANNE - SWITZERLAND
TEL (021) 20 70 11. Tlx 25873

SWITZERLAND
Foreigners can buy STUDIOS/APARTMENTS / CHALETS, LAKE GENEVA - MONTREUX or in these world famous resorts: CRANS-MONTANA, LES DIABLERETS, VERBIER, VILLARS, CHATEAU D'OEX, JURA & region of GSTAAD. From SF110,000. Mortgages 60% at 6½% interest.
REVAC S.A.
52 Montbrillant, CH-1202 GENEVA.
Tel: 022/341540 Telex: 22030

LUXURIOUS LAKESIDE APARTMENTS + HOUSES AND OTHER HIGH CLASS PRIVATE PROPERTIES IN SOUTHERN SWITZERLAND AND AREA OF ST. MORITZ, LAKE LUCERNE, ZURICH.
PRICES SF350,000 - 1,250,000
EMERALD HOME LTD
Via G. Cattori 3,
CH-6900 Lugano. Tel 91-542913
Tlx: 73612 Home

MONTREUX center, superb view, 3 rooms, terrace, tel: Paris 45 22 78 63.

USA GENERAL

S. FLORIDA. Sell-rent-purchase-mortgage homes & commercial properties for absent landlords. Victory Intl. Properties 305-722-5300; 7837 W. Sample, Coral Springs, Fl. 33065.

WYOMING RANCH, 36 acres, lake, rivers, spectacular main house, 2 guest houses, jet hanger/air strip, furnished. US $1.85 million. Bill Jordan 213-474-4555. Tlx: 244647 BWTUSA.

INVEST - BUY OR RENT your New York City condo. Studio to Penthouse. Call Linda 212-794-2006.

SUNNY FLORIDA. Presenting properties, ALL TYPES. Write to RUF C/J Costa 19,5 Valencia 46005, Spain.

USA RESIDENTIAL

BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT. Realtech can help you find a home anywhere in Connecticut. Fairfield County (New York City and Westchester County commute) for instance. We offer: Long Island Sound Gold Coast (Waterfronts); Lakefronts; Hillside Retreats; Country Estates; Farm Houses; Corporate Neighborhoods; Condominiums. One call can help you find the lifestyle that fits your pocketbook. Call Realtech: (203) 966-6460 or Toll Free 800-REALTEC (USA). Write Corporate Services, P.O. Box 635, New Canaan, CT 06840.

AUSTIN, TEXAS ESTATE
Spectacular estate on nearly an acre in state capitol's most prestigous district. Main House (3 bedrooms, 4½ baths), Gate House (Guest Quarters, Servants' Quarters), Arrival Court. Elegantly detailed, luxuriously appointed. Total privacy, security. About 8000 sq. ft. $2,900,000. Lucy Ross, Marsh & Box, 512 - 327-8800/ 478-0908.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

USA RESIDENTIAL

ATHERTON, CALIFORNIA
ORCHARD HILLS
Secluded one acre sites from US$425,000
For color brochure
Contact: Gary Seiden
US 408-356-5800
Residence US 408-729-8006

NYC CORNER 91ST & PARK AVE. in newly renovated 4 story townhouse. Major capital improvements, 3 spacious residential units & 2 professional office duplexes. 3 bedroom triplex with penthouse & professional office duplex. Delivered vacant. $2 million. Corporate Advisory Services. Contact Mr. Hittman 212-517-3431.

FAIRFIELD COUNTY CONNECTICUT. Shoreline properties, country homes only one hour from NYC. Prestigious, secure communities with excellent schools. Contact COOKE & COMPANY REAL ESTATE, 280 Tokeneke Road, Darien, CT 06820. Tel: (203) 655-7274. Tlx: 965872.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, LONG ISLAND. Luxury contemporary 4 bedroom, 4 bath new home. 1 block to ocean. In-ground heated swimming pool. A/C. On 1 acre. Foreign currency welcome. $560,000. Tel: 516-549-1600. Box 3332, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA. Elegant Georgian 14-room country estate, extraordinary family home or corporate retreat. $450,000. Color photos & full details upon request. Dewell Rushing, Southern Realty 404-798-5555.

FOREST HILLS, NY. 3 bedroom co-op, 1 bath, 24 hr. doorman, near E/F trains, express bus. Enclosed terrace. Low maintenance. $170,000. Call owner after 5 pm 718-268-1048.

DARIEN & NEW CANAAN Connecticut. Executive type homes for rent & sale. Pleasant N.Y. City suburb. French spoken. Nationwide connections. Call Tibbetts R.E. 203-655-7724.

5 ACRE TRACT-Highly restricted subdivision 2 miles outside city limits Brownsville, Texas. Terms available. 214-733-4331/817-261-9603.

MIAMI BEACH, 63 sq.m. Living, bedroom, kitchen, bath. Furnished. $30,000. Boyer, 6 rue de la Creche, 75017 Paris, France.

USA COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL

ISLAND Ontario / Georgian Lake - Parrysound. 200 acres, buildings, electricity, phone. Information: CIC Company, Am Flohbusch 99, 4150 Krefeld, W Germany; tlx 8531187 CUC D

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

FRENCH PROVINCES

FRENCH RIVIERA. 4 bedroom, 4 bath villa in hills 7 km above Cannes. Swimming pool. Available 16 June to 15 Sept. F100,000/month. Write OMNI, 250 Suburban Station Bldg., Philadelphia, PA 19103 USA. 215-665-0152.

COTE D'AZUR ANTIBES villa, access sea, exceptional view, living room, 5 bedrooms, terrace, for June, July, August, September. Tel: Paris 45 20 75 24 or 45 20 52 63.

DEAUVILLE (5kms). Villa, poetic situation on beach, top floor flat, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, bath. $1,000. Tel: 43 20 22 82 Paris or 16- 31 88 83 89 -

CANNES - LE CANNET. To let July & August, nice villa, all comforts. Pool. Call: 93 45 57 60 afternoons or eves.

GERMANY

LUXURY EXECUTIVE APARTMENTS. Lovely furnished/fully equipped. Frankfurt/M., Muenchener Str. 7, Mrs. Lilian Kaira, Tel. (0) 69 / 25 25 25 or 68 47 25. tlx 4170126 ISTR.

GREAT BRITAIN

LUXURY EXECUTIVE APARTMENTS. Knightsbridge/Chelsea. Over 100 fully serviced studios, 1 & 2 bedroom apartments. All modern conveniences. Minimum stay 22 days. From £160 per week. NGH Apartments Ltd, Nell Gwynn House, Sloane Ave, London SW3. Tel: 01-589 1105. Tlx 295817 G.

CENTRAL LONDON - Executive service apartments in new buildings, comfortably furnished and fully equipped. Daily maid service (Mon. through Fri.) Color TV. Phone for brochure (01) 388 1342 or write Presidential Estates (Mayfair) Ltd., 1 University St., London WC1E 6JE.

LUXURY PROPERTIES available now in Northwest and Central London for rental & sale. Old established firm, Sayer & Dove, open 7 days a week. Tel: 01-435 7601, 8.30 am till late. Car service provided.

EXECUTIVE SUITES MAYFAIR. Luxury furnished apartments, newly decorated fully serviced, secretarial/telex facilities. £550/week. 3 months - 2 years. Mountarrzon Management Ltd. London 01-491 2626, tlx 299185.

GLORIOUS CENTRAL LONDON 1st floor balcony flat on garden square, 2 beds, 2 baths, huge living room, modern kitchen with all appliances, daily maid, available May through Sept. Tel. 01-486 3091.

BEHR & BUTCHOFF. A large selection of properties in St. John's Wood, Regents Park, Swiss Cottage, Hampstead & environs. 6 months +. Tel 01-586 7561. Tlx 883168 ACO G

ST. ANDREW'S, SCOTLAND. Kilconquhar Castle, luxury 3-bedroom villa in time-share development to rent July 11th - 25th. Helicopter or coach available to Turnberry. Tel: 0358 23120.

LONDON, WEST END, luxurious 2-bedroom flat for short term let. US$650 / week including airport collection. Tel: Mr Knight, UK 0935 74753 or 0935 862120.

MAYFAIR. Wonderful 2- bedroom flat. £275/week. 01-589 8223.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON. For the best furnished flats and houses. Consult the Specialists Phillips, Kay and Lewis. Tel: South of Park 352 8111. North of Park [illegible] 5135. Telex 27846 RESIDE G.

GREENE & CO. EXCLUSIVE [illegible] of Houses & Flats [illegible] Northwest & Central [illegible] 625 8611.

INTERNATIONAL [illegible]

CENTRAL LONDON. [illegible]

FOR FURNISHED LETTINGS [illegible] London, Surrey & [illegible] MAYS. [illegible] Telex 8955112.

JOHN BIRCH [illegible] in Residential [illegible] & suburban [illegible] Birch & Co. [illegible]

LONDON - QUALITY FURNISHED flats & houses [illegible] Hunters, tel: [illegible]

HOLLAND

Renthouse International
020-448751 (4 lines)
Nederhoven 19-21, Amsterdam

DUTCH HOUSING CENTRE B.V. Deluxe rentals. Valerius [illegible] Amsterdam. [illegible]

ITALY

FOR RENT, SOUTHERN TUSCANY [illegible] usual old house in [illegible] evel village. [illegible] 4 baths, [illegible] Terme Saturnia 3 km, [illegible] km. Montaio. Contact, M. [illegible] Leinpfad 36, 2000 Hamburg [illegible] Germany. [illegible]

TUSCANY. OLD RESTORED [illegible] out in the [illegible] rooms, 3 baths, lovely furnished [illegible] ming pool, 45 ha park. [illegible] phone Vandergheyen, rue [illegible] 1000 Brussels. Tlx [illegible]

VENICE EXCLUSIVE MODERN [illegible] ment full of light on Zattere [illegible] beds, terrace, all comforts. [illegible] monthly. Tel. [illegible]

NORTH TUSCANY near [illegible] try cottage to let, 3 double [illegible] $750/week. Tel (10) 585 812 [illegible]

NEAR SIENA luxurious country [illegible] accommodates 6, swimming [illegible] nearby. Call evenings 10 [illegible]

Pages 13 & [illegible] FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

International Business Message Center

ATTENTION EXECUTIVES
Publish your business message in the International Herald Tribune, where more than a third of a million readers worldwide, most of whom are in business and industry, will read it. Just telex us (Paris 613595) before 10 a.m., ensuring that we can telex you back, and your message will appear within 48 hours. The rate is U.S. $10.60 or local equivalent per line. You must include complete and verifiable billing address.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

$1,000 PROFIT PER WEEK
INVESTMENT $3,000
Unique new electronic machine produces in seconds an exciting sales hit novelty. Ideal for small businesses & new entrepreneurs as well as major trade chains. Hundreds of display opportunities in any town or city, e.g. department stores, recreation areas, shopping centers, hotels, photo shops, etc. Extraordinary degree of consumer acceptance. Ideally suited for setting up your own local franchise network. Complete information direct from manufacturer: VCP GmbH, P.O. Box 568, Schwanallee 27-31, 3550 Marburg / W Germany. (6421)23027. Tlx: 4821123

URGENT WE NEED YOUNG women in France, Spain + Italy for commercial representation. Mobility and excellent presentation required. High commissions guaranteed on results. Call Switzerland 22 35 86 25

PARTICIPATE in Real Estate Sharing & Enjoy. No management worries zero vacancy losses, over 500% returns EQUISHARE (214) 256-4447, 2619 Walnut Hill, # 245, Irving TX 75038

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MONEY TREES ?
LIFETIME SECURITY
Invest in one of America's most exciting technological breakthroughs in the nut industry. Over 40,000 nut trees planted. Earnings projected to reach 52% annually for decades. BROKERS' ENQUIRIES INVITED. Material available in English, French, German. Box 3050, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

FIDUCIARY BANKING on large collateralized loans, issuing mandates, pay orders and obtaining prime bank collateral. The only commercial bank with a representative office in London specializing in this service. Contact the Arab Overseas Bank & Trust (West Indies) Ltd. London (UK) 01.735 8171.

CHINESE SILK EMBROIDERED Ladies garments for export. Para design. Manufacturer: Missoun Enterprises Int'l. POB 97646 TST, Kowloon, HK.

DELAWARE, PANAMA, Liberia. Corporations from US$150. Phone (0624) 28933 / 20240. Telex: 628352 ISLAND G. (via UK).

2ND PASSPORT 35 countries. GMC, 26 Kleomenou, 106 76 Athens Greece

DIAMONDS

DIAMONDS YOUR BEST BUY
Fine diamonds in any price range at lowest wholesale prices direct from Antwerp center of the diamond world. Full guarantee. For free price list write
JOACHIM GOLDENSTEIN DIAMANTEXPORT
Established 1928
Pelikaanstraat 62, B-2018 Antwerp Belgium - Tel: (32 3) 234 07 51 Tlx. 71779 syl b. At the Diamond Club Heart of Antwerp Diamond industry

BUSINESS SERVICES

INT'L
BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE
UNLIMITED INC.
U.S.A. & WORLDWIDE
A complete personal & business service providing a unique collection of talented, versatile & multilingual individuals for all social & promotional occasions.
212-765-7793
212-765-7794
330 W. 56th St., N.Y.C. 10019
Service Representatives Needed Worldwide.

HOW TO GET A 2nd PASSPORT, report - 12 countries analyzed. Details: WMA, 45 Lyndhurst Terrace, Suite 510, Central, Hong Kong.

OFFICE SERVICES

YOUR TOKYO OFFICE
Message Center - Office Space Conference Rooms - Fax - Telex Secretarial, Interpreting, Contacts "Everything You Need to Succeed in Japan" Membership Base
Write for brochure: TOKYO BASE, 20-5, Kabutocho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo. Tel: 661-3661 Telex (U.S.-based) 6502152204/MCI Fax: 81-3-639-5927

PARIS ADDRESS, Champs-Elysées. Since 1957 I.S.P. provides mail, phone, telex, meeting rooms. 5 rue d'Artois, 75008. Tel 4359 4704, Tlx: 642504.

HOLIDAYS and TRAVEL

LOW COST FLIGHTS

ACCESS - USA

	One Way	Round Trip
New York	F1090	F2190
San Francisco	F1090	F2190
Los Angeles	F1350	F2890
Chicago	F1490	F3290
Miami	F1785	F3450
Orlando	F1785	F3450
Montreal	F1355	F2710

and more destinations
15% discount on 1st class
PARIS tel: (1) 42 21 46 94
6 rue Pierre Lescot, 75001 Paris
Metro - RER Chatelet Les Halles (Cor. Lc. 1502)

NEW YORK
FROM FF1350, WAY
LOS ANGELES - SAN FRANCISCO
FROM FF2190 ONE WAY
HISTAM: 42.60.40.23 (PARIS)

TO NY $195 1 way, $368 return, fixed date. West coast daily departure $295 1 way, $567 return. Many other gateways available. ITS, 103 rue La Boetie, Paris 8. Metro FDR. 4225 9290

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

COUNTRY COTTAGE HOLIDAYS UK. This is an opportunity your children cannot afford to miss. Governess with Middle East experience now running exlusive holiday scheme in Somerset. For further details contact: M. Fountain, The Cottage, Rowford, Cheddon Fitzpaine, Taunton, Somerset, UK. Tel: 0823 45482

FRANCE. MIDI-PYRENEES. 25 kms Toulouse, 9 kms Lavaur, tourist aerodrome 6 kms (Bourg St Bernard). Beautiful regional country house, all modern conveniences. Bed and breakfast weekend. Contact owner Mrs Taillefer from 8:30am to 7pm at 61 62 65 59 after 8pm 63 58 28 69.

DO SOMETHING UNUSUAL - join a murder mystery weekend offered by Blyth and Company in Talloires (Annecy) April 11-13, Durnstein (Vienna) April 18-20, Kronberg (Frankfurt) May 2-4 and others. Tel France 93 01 28 38 Telex 462650F.

CHARTER A YACHT IN GREECE direct from largest fleet owners. Valef Yachts, Fir Road, Ambler, PA 19002. Tel: (215) 641-0423. In Greece: 22 A Themistokleous, Piraeus. Tel: 4529571. Tlx: 21-2000 VAL GR.

HANDSOME HIGHLAND LODGE. Perthshire, Scotland near Balmoral, sleeps 15, magnificent scenery, trout fishing (by arrangement), all modern conveniences. US$1,400. Tel: Scotland 025081 344

HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

FOR THE FEATURE WEEKEND TURN TO PAGE [illegible]

BEST CREWED YACHTS [illegible] all Mediterranean area [illegible] France: Résidence du Grand [illegible] La Croisette, 06400 Cannes [illegible] Tel 93389419. Tlx 461[illegible]

HELLAS YACHTING. Yacht [illegible] Academias 28, Athens 1067[illegible]

HOTELS

FRANCE

Home Away from [illegible] at HOTEL STE BEUVE [illegible] 9 rue Ste. Beuve, Paris 6 [illegible] Montparnasse & St Germain [illegible] Tel: (1)-45 48 20 07, Tlx [illegible]

PARIS - Place Mirabeau [illegible] Ave. E. Zola, 1-2-3 room [illegible] kitchen, fridge. Tel: (1) 45 77 [illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN

EDEN PLAZA HOTEL, LONDON [illegible] Kensington; best situation [illegible] and pleasure. All rooms [illegible] + TV / telephone [illegible] dryer, etc. Restaurant [illegible] massage. Singles £35, [illegible] inclusive English [illegible] tax. 68 Queen's Gate, London [illegible] Tel: 01-370 6111. Tlx [illegible]

Radio Japan

NHK's shortwave world service
Our new schedule effective from April 7th
■ 5.00 – 7.00 UTC 9570 kHz
(Russian, Swedish, Italian, German and French)
■ 7.00 – 8.30 UTC 15230 kHz
(English and Japanese)
■ 15.00 – 17.00 UTC 15310 kHz
(English and Japanese)
■ 22.00 – 24.00 UTC 9645 kHz
(Japanese and English)
ラジオ日本
For further information, write to:
NHK Tokyo, Japan
Japan Broadcasting Corporation

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris.